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THE ALUMNI QUARTERLY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

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(Signed) FRANK W. SCOTT

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The Alumni Quarterly

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

VOLUME VII JANUARY, 1913 NUMBER 1

THE SERVICES OF RICHARD YATES TO THE UNIVERSITY

EDMUND J. JAMES

President of the University

A republic will secure continuous, unselfish, public spirited service from its citizens in the long run, only if it recognizes in some appropriate way the services which its citizens render. This recognition need not take the form, as history shows, of pecuniary rewards alone; though a republic owes it to itself not to let its benefactors starve. It need not take the form of the conferring of public office, though men who devote their time and service without immediate reward for the benefit of the state may be presumed to be able and willing to serve the state as public officials. It need not even take the form of monuments such as statues and memorial buildings, though a grateful republic may well call the attention of its children in this way to the careers of men who have deserved well of the commonwealth. But it should take one or all of these forms if it expects to develop generation after generation a type of citizen whose first thought will be the common welfare.

Among the men who have deserved well of this great commonwealth stands Richard Yates, the great war governor. His political services to the Union at a critical period in its life are so well known that they need no emphasis from me. His record upon other public questions which were of vital moment to the permanent interests of the nation is not so well known to men of this generation.

He was one of the men whose interest was enlisted in behalf of the great fundamental movements which were making for the disappearance of slavery and the founding of the American republic upon a new basis of human liberty and opportunity.

He recognized more fully than most politicians and statesmen of his time the fundamental necessity of education, not merely the so-called elementary education, consisting in the knowledge of, or opportunity to acquire the knowledge of, the three R's; but in the higher education, the further opportunity for the development of the capacities, intellectual, physical, moral, industrial, of all its citizens to the highest possible extent.

At an early stage in the movement for a system of industrial univer-

sities, Mr. Yates's attention was called to the project of Professor J. Turner of Jacksonville as a possible means of improving the system of education in the United States. The plan provided for the establishment of one such university in each state, to be supported in part by a land grant from the federal government for this purpose. This movement resulted in the passage of the land grant act of 1862, signed by President Lincoln July 2 of that year, out of which has grown a large number of institutions of higher learning throughout the United States.

Professor Turner was the first to elaborate in a way to catch and fix public attention, the thought that the true higher education of the people could be greatly assisted by a series of higher institutions of practical learning, which the nation as a whole should support by a liberal donation of public land to each state in the union. He elaborated this plan fully ten years before it was finally adopted by the federal congress and was the life and soul of the agitation started on behalf of this idea which was never suffered to die out until it reached its culmination.

Governor Yates was a consistent supporter of this project during the time of his service in congress, as will be seen from the three letters printed below. His interest was attracted, undoubtedly, not only by the importance of the proposition itself but by the fact that Professor Turner had been his instructor in Illinois College. The Governor's reference to the Smithsonian Institution grew out of a proposition of Professor Turner's plan that these land grant colleges should be associated in a somewhat intimate way with the Smithsonian Institution, which had been founded a few years before under the auspices of the federal government upon the basis of a grant by James Smithson of London, England.

WASHINGTON June 25, 1852

PROF. J. B. TURNER

Dear Friend,

I owe you many apologies for not writing to you before now. The truth is that I have postponed it from week to week with the view of writing you at length when I did write. Although the amount of business I have to perform is very great indeed, yet I cannot offer this as an apology for any unpardonable delay in writing to so valued a friend as you.

I send you by today's mail a copy of the Proceedings of the National Agricultural Convention on yesterday. The Republic does not set forth my remarks in full. I presented your address to the Granville Convention, and moved that it be referred to the committee on business with instructions to report the subject of National & State industrial Universities as one of the subjects which should be proper for consideration for the Convention. I took occasion to refer to the plan proposed by you with proper commendations and referred to the Message of the Governor of Illinois and the action of the Legislature in relation to the same. I never recd. a full copy of your address until I recently got it in the Valley Farmer. I had seen it in detached portions before in Illinois papers. I have but little doubt that the Legislature will at the present or next session adopt the plan you have proposed.

Although but little has been done in relation to the subject of an Agricultural Bureau, I still hope something will yet be done. There is a good feeling in its behalf—and could it be got up in order (without a motion to suspend the rules, which requires a two-thirds vote), which seems impossible, it would pass the House—and the Senate also without trouble.

I recd. yours, Dr. Kennicot's & other letters in his behalf for the appt. at the head of the Agricultural Bureau, should that be established. I have not answered him for the reason that should the same be created, I have another name to present for the appointment, and had that name in my mind long before the reception of the letters. To be plain that name is yours, and you need not write declining, for my mind is made up and I will not be moved from my purpose. Your address to the Granville Convention would aid me much, and I think I could bring an influence from the West and also from the East which perhaps you are not aware of. I say I will not be moved from my purpose because I have personal reasons to influence me as well as public interests in view—the elevation of one of the instructors of my youth and one of the Professors of my Alma Mater to a post where he would receive honor and profit & the country great advantage.

I have written this in haste that it may go out in the first mail and I hope you will pardon all blunders.

Your friend

RICHARD.

P.S. Judge Douglass who is one of the committee of the Agricultural Convention to prepare *business* told me (I having to have the Convention to vote and act on Wm. Bennett's Railroad bill) that he would try and embrace the subjects of your address. But the probability is that very little will be done in relation to that branch as I am told the main object of the present sitting is to form a Nat. Convention & to influence Congress in favor of the Ag. Bureau.

WASHINGTON July 10, 1852

Dear Sir,

If you have a spare copy of your address to the Granville Convention on the subject of a State Agricultural University I will be obliged to you if you will forward it to me. The only copy which I had was published in the Valley Farmer of St. Louis—and some one of the Committee at the Agricultural Convention took that off.

I had the promise of Wm. Ewbanks to have it published in the Patent Office Report but for fear he may overlook it, I have drawn up a request to be signed by Douglass & myself which I will forward him tomorrow. The Rept. has not gone to press yet.

Very respectfully

Your friend

RICH'D YATES

WASHINGTON April 14, 1854

Dear Sir,

I recd your letter by this morning's mail and thank you for it. I am very glad to learn that my course on the Nebraska Bill has met with the approval of the people of my District. I took grounds against it before I had heard from one of them.

Wm. Washburne has not introduced any bill on the subject of Industrial Universities. He presented the resolutions of the Legislature—that was all.

Will you please draw up a Bill such as you think would accomplish the end

desired, and forward to me. Question—Is it best that these institutions should have any connection with the Smithsonian Institute—The Officers of that Institution have very etherial notions about its objects and I believe at one of the National Agricultural Conventions opposed its association with the subject of agriculture—claiming that the bequest of Smithson was for the “diffusion of useful knowledge,” it was to stand alone & separate from any particular institution.

Now had the bill better not be so shaped as to avoid opposition from the strong influences which the officers of that Institution might bring to bear? Would not an Agricultural Bureau be the proper head to which Reports, &c could be sent?

However I have not studied this subject. You have—therefore send me at your earliest convenience a Bill—and I will present it—and do what I can to have it passed. In haste.

Very truly

Your Obt Sert

Prof. J. B. Turner—

RICHD YATES

It appears, therefore, from these letters and from other events that one may well claim for Governor Yates the credit of being one of the founders of the present state University of Illinois, as this institution was the outgrowth of the movement which he advocated. The placing of a medallion portrait of Governor Yates, therefore, among the decorations of the new Lincoln Hall just erected by the University of Illinois, is fully justified, not merely by the fact that he was one of the associates of Lincoln in the great political work of saving the union, but also because of his relation toward the movement which resulted in the establishment of this institution.

THE STATE AND THE UNIVERSITY

WALTER FAIRLEIGH DODD

Assistant Professor of Political Science

Every political campaign illustrates the types of appeal made to voters by candidates for political office. The actual purchase of votes on any large scale is unusual, and corrupt practice laws in a number of states and for the federal government make it difficult to gain office through the more public and more obvious forms of political corruption; public opinion has advanced to a point which makes it impossible to influence elections so openly.

Yet it is not unusual today for candidates to seek election or re-election largely on the basis of personal advantages which they may be able to offer their supporters. A candidate today confines himself to “nursing a constituency” by means of personal gifts to the community or

by philanthropic enterprises; or he may, if he is seeking re-election, base his claims upon an already-proved capacity to get "jobs" for his constituents or to have public money spent in the district which he represents. In the recent campaign, many candidates throughout the country contended, successfully in some cases, that they should be returned to Congress because they had shown ability to get appropriations for public buildings and army posts within their states or districts, irrespective of whether such public expenditures were justified in the public interest.

The self-interest of the voter is appealed to as the consideration which should determine how he shall vote, and such an appeal usually has some influence. The voter is persuaded to act in a certain manner because it is to his personal advantage to do so. Were not this attitude so common it would hardly be necessary to call attention to the fact that it is the same as that which actuates the corrupt spoilsman. The whole attitude is one which depreciates the political function of the citizen. One who votes for another for public office mainly or largely because of that other's gifts to the public or because of similar inducements, is just as effectually bribed as if the bribe were larger and more direct, and the bribery less insidious. "The man who in the choice of representatives or advocacy of measures looks to his own interests instead of the interest of the body politic is a partaker of the political sins under which we suffer."

We are too apt to wink at petty offenses while condemning similar actions when committed on a larger scale. The small merchant who may give short weight will condemn the to him highly immoral acts of a concern which has obtained monopolistic control over industry in a similar manner. The student who in university politics indulges in petty "graft" would often be the first to condemn severely the "grafter" on a larger scale. Our moral standards in these matters differ materially when we are judging ourselves and when we are judging a competitor, especially if that competitor has been more successful than we. An attitude somewhat akin to that referred to here, is sometimes expressed concretely at this university. Students are urged to behave, not so much because it is proper to do so, but because misbehavior by a body of students is almost sure to be detected and to bring discredit upon the university. But mere "negative honesty," mere negative disapproval of such standards, if they exist among us, is not sufficient. Mr. Roosevelt has rendered a public service in insisting that mere negative honesty or negative goodness is often worse than active dishonesty. If we are to exercise an influence for good in the community, we must not only be honest, but intelligent and active as well.

There is in our broader political life and in the life of our University too much of the attitude of doing things for personal profit. We are too much inclined to give our votes in return for personal favors irrespective of the views of candidates upon questions of larger public

interest. The voter easily finds it possible to convince himself that what is for his own personal interests is for the best interests of society, if the broader aspects of the question are considered at all. We carry the same narrow and selfish attitude into our university life, both student and otherwise.

The community has a right to look to its educated citizens for disinterested leadership, but our university standards and ideals must be placed upon a higher plane before we can be capable of such leadership. Every citizen cannot take an active share in politics, but everyone can exercise his political functions in such a manner as to aid in the establishment of the highest possible standards in our political and social life.

During the past fifty years standards of political and social philosophy have materially changed. The individualistic philosophy, which assumed that each man does what is best for society when he pursues effectively his own personal advantage, was never accepted when pushed to its logical extreme, and has now given way before a truer philosophy which places the interests of society as our highest aim. This change in point of view has been to a great extent brought about by changes in our industrial and social organization—by the development of large scale industry and the increasing concentration of population in small areas. These developments have made necessary an extension of state control and supervision over industry and social relations. This expanding sphere of state activity increases the responsibilities of educated citizens, and makes it essential that we take a broad and unselfish interest in public affairs.

The very increased complexity of social and industrial relations has, however, made necessary a narrow specialization which often causes us to lose sight of our broader interests as citizens. The specialist, particularly if his specialization comes very early, as it unfortunately does with us at present, is apt to lose himself in his own little field and to forget that there are other things of importance. Too often this forgetfulness of other things is encouraged by our educational organization and methods of instruction.

Colleges and universities throughout the country have tended to a greater and greater extent to emphasize the material and utilitarian aspect of education. And this is proper, for our whole social structure must be based upon a proper organization of industry and an efficient utilization of our natural resources. But an educated man distinctly fails of the performance of his full duty if he uses merely for his own personal profit such superior skill as he may have acquired in agriculture, engineering, law, or other subjects.

A university and its students, if they are to be truly useful, must stand for high ideals of social and political service. And this is doubly true of an institution supported by the state. The ideal of public service should permeate and give tone to the whole institution. But an ideal

cannot be attained or even be effectively striven toward, unless we do something positively to keep it before us and to attain it. Mere negative honesty, mere refusal to be bribed, whether the bribe be large or small, is not sufficient.

A university cannot help having some beneficial influence in the community, even if it merely train a certain number of individuals to be more competent as individuals, but only a small number of the people of the state can come to college, and in training them we perform only a part of our duty. We must dedicate ourselves to the service of the state in a larger way, and seek to benefit in so far as we can all the people of the commonwealth. An institution which should merely train students so that they may have a better chance in life does not justify its existence as a social institution. It is a false democracy which would train the stronger so that they may the better prey upon the weaker in society. And yet this is what we are doing to a large extent if we train men to grow better corn or fatter pigs, or to build better bridges without stimulating them at the same time to employ their superior training for the benefit of others as well as of themselves.

The distinction here urged is not that between the so-called utilitarian and the so-called cultural education. One may be a good classic scholar and yet not have an ideal of public service. Competent farmers and engineers are rendering efficient and intelligent service to the state. Yet we do need throughout our whole university training, technical and cultural, to stand for higher ideals of citizenship and public service.

MUSEUM OF CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND ART

ARTHUR STANLEY PEASE

Curator of the Museum

In the year 1876 certain citizens of Champaign and Urbana presented to the University an art collection, consisting of casts, photographs, and engravings. The increasing demands of different departments for more room have resulted in the dispersion of these objects in various buildings, and during the lapse of time some have suffered injuries of various kinds and others have been lost. Of those remaining the most important are some large casts of Greek and Roman sculpture, several of which are at present in the foyer of the Auditorium, while a number of busts of different periods furnish a welcome adornment to

the seminar-rooms in Lincoln Hall. Other smaller objects are in the care of the Art Department in its rooms in University Hall.

In view, then, of the scattered condition of this earlier collection, it was an important and appropriate step on the part of the Board of Trustees to establish, in the summer of 1911, two museums to be located on the fourth floor of Lincoln Hall, one in the north wing as a Museum of European Culture, and the other in the south wing as a Museum of Classical Archaeology and Art. This action not only recognizes the dignity and value of art collections in themselves, but by placing the new museums in Lincoln Hall it makes more evident the intimate connection between the history of art and the literary, historical, and philosophical groups of studies.

The rooms assigned to the Classical Museum are numbers 402 and 404, the former a large attic room, lighted by two sets of dormers toward the north and a large skylight in the center. The room is rather irregular in form, being broken by five piers, the walls of which furnish opportunities for the display of photographs and small casts. Room 404 is a small room, not so well lighted, but useful for the storing and preparation of objects to be displayed, and for temporary exhibitions of mounted photographs.

In purchasing material for the museum it appeared desirable that the works to be selected for their artistic interest should, without unnecessary duplication of those of the old collection still existing about the University, illustrate, as well as space and funds might permit, the various periods in the development of Greek and Roman art. The old collection was, like many others of its time, weak in archaic works, rather poorly represented so far as the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. were concerned, and relatively rather strongly supplied with Hellenistic and Roman works. Hence, for the first year or two, the objects purchased would naturally be chiefly of the archaic style and of that of the fifth and fourth centuries. As representatives already secured of archaic sculpture there should be mentioned casts of two funerary reliefs and one statue in the round (the so-called "Hera of Samos"), and to these there will probably be added, another year, one of the archaic male statues of the so-called "Apollo" type. The main feature of the room has been made a series of casts of slabs from the Parthenon frieze. This frieze, which before its removal to the British Museum, encircled the exterior of the *cella* of the Parthenon, has here been so arranged as to necessitate no change in the order of the slabs, and yet to allow the casts to follow one another in order around three sides of the interior of the museum. The slabs selected are, for the greater part, those best preserved, but the east end, with the culmination of the procession in honor of Athena which the frieze represents, is here reproduced complete. Further examples of the sculpture of the fifth and fourth centuries may be seen in casts of one of the Caryatids or Maidens from the



VIEWS IN THE MUSEUM OF CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND ART

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CITY OF NEW YORK

Caryatid Porch of the Erechtheum on the Athenian Acropolis; the so-called "Lemnian Athena"; the Discus Thrower, by Myron; the Doryphorus, by Polyclitus; the bronze statue of a charioteer from Delphi; the splendid Hermes by Praxiteles from Olympia, and several other lesser works. There should also be noted a cast of the fifth century monument of Hegeso, from Athens, one of the best specimens of the large and important class of Attic grave-monuments; a famous relief representing Orpheus and Eurydice at the moment of their final separation; and a slab from the balustrade of the Temple of Victory at Athens, showing Victory in the act of binding her sandal. Still other Greek works and some Roman ones are represented by casts or photographs.

It is desirable that there should be illustrated not only the history of sculpture but also that of the smaller forms of art, and it is in these lines especially that the museum can hope to obtain original articles so that it may not be entirely confined to reproductions, which, at their best, must fall far short of their originals. The smaller objects, which are at present displayed in a wall-case, are of various sorts, some of them being primarily artistic and others, in their original purposes, merely practical. For the most important of these the museum is greatly indebted to Mr. William G. Hibbard, Jr., of Chicago, who has kindly deposited here the objects which have been assigned to him by the Egypt Exploration Fund in return for his contributions towards the expenses of its excavations. These include many pieces of Egyptian pottery, of various dates, some as early as the fourth millenium B.C., and others as late as the Ptolemaic period; stone weights, necklaces, terra-cotta figurines, fragments of Coptic coffins (with remains of the original colors of their decorations), and perhaps most interesting of all, five parts of the cloth cartonnage of a mummy of the Ptolemaic period, consisting of the gilded head-piece, the foot-case, and parts of the wrappings of the legs and sides. Two Etruscan terra-cotta votive heads from Veii and two Roman terra-cotta votive eyes, of the type commonly deposited in temples after recovery from trouble with the eyes, have been loaned to the museum. This case also contains some Greek and Roman coins, specimens of building stones from the ruins of villas near Rome, and some other small original articles, as well as a set of reproductions of the Greek terra-cotta figurines known as "Tanagra statuettes," because found at the town of Tanagra in Boeotia. In one corner of the room is a cast of the "Rosetta Stone," a famous trilingual inscription in the Greek, demotic, and hieroglyphic alphabets, the original of which, now in the British Museum, made possible the decipherment of the Egyptian hieroglyphic writing.

The curator has felt the importance of securing as many photographs as possible, not only of sculptures and antiquities, but also of important architectural remains and of sites of ancient towns and historic events. The Classical department already possessed the nucleus

of such a collection, and to these photographs many others have been added, mounted on cards, the combined number amounting to over 1100. These are being catalogued and labelled and will be shown, from time to time, in changing assortment, in Room 404. Through the kindness of Professor H. C. Butler, of Princeton University, the museum is to secure a considerable number of photographs of ruins in Syria, principally at Palmyra and Baalbek.

Additional casts of sculptures and many reproductions of small works of art, such as coins, jewelry, vases, and bronzes, are among the accessions contemplated for the immediate future, and there have already been ordered, to illustrate Greek and Roman private life, various models, such as one of a Roman house, one of an ancient mill, one of a loom, and other smaller ones. Of even greater interest, if successful, is the attempt now being made to secure a large number of original Greek and Roman antiquities from the collection of a scholar who has recently died in New York.

The development of the collection, then, should be such as to present, on the artistic side, objects of various important classes from as many different periods as possible, and, on the archaeological and antiquarian side, to show both originals and reproductions which shall make more vivid, both for the student and for the casual visitor, the material surroundings of the everyday life of the ancients.

Still further to increase the usefulness of the collection it is expected that lectures upon the whole or upon different parts of it will be given from time to time by members of various departments and by the curator. Very full labels are designed to explain the museum to its visitors, and perhaps later a descriptive catalogue may be issued. The museum will be freely available, for purposes of instruction, to the departments which it most immediately concerns, and the room is open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays (except during vacations) from 3 to 5 p. m., under the custody of Mr. Louis Allen, '13.

The formal opening was held upon November 8, when Professor George Henry Chase, of Harvard University, delivered the dedicatory address in Morrow Hall upon "The Relation of Art Collections to the University and the People of the State." On the afternoon of that day the museum was open to the public for the first time, and was visited by nearly one hundred persons. Later in November, during the High School Conference, about two hundred and fifty visitors inspected it, and on one or two other days during the month the number was very encouraging.

Although the collection has but just been started the time must be foreseen when it will need to expand beyond its present limits. In the event of the completion of Lincoln Hall by the erection of the west side of its court it would be very natural and proper that the rooms on the fourth floor of the addition should be used for museum purposes, so that

this museum might be united with the Museum of European Culture by a series of rooms which would furnish an opportunity for differentiating more clearly, not only the artistic from the merely archaeological material, but also, in the artistic group itself, the works of different periods in the history of art, from the Greek archaic period up to the latest products of the Renaissance. Before the possibilities of expansion in Lincoln Hall are exhausted, however, we may perhaps hope for an adequate and dignified building, exclusively for museum purposes, somewhere upon the University campus.

LORADO TAFT'S COLUMBUS

Illustration Supplied by W. O. Waters, '00

In the center of the great Plaza which lies before the great Union station in Washington, stands one of the most impressive monuments of the nation's capital—the new Christopher Columbus memorial designed by Lorado Taft, '79. Its position is one of the most prominent in the national capital, for situated at the gateway of the capital, it is the first reminder of the nation's glory to greet the eyes of the millions of visitors, and it is the last they see as they leave the city of magnificent distances.

The entire monument is of Georgia marble. The main shaft which forms a background for the heroic figure of Columbus rises to a height of 45 feet and is surmounted by a globe. The figure of the discoverer stands on the prow of a boat with arms folded and in an attitude of meditation, his face toward the nation's capitol. It was Mr. Taft's purpose to suggest the apotheosized Columbus, and though the statue is wonderfully simple, it possesses an impressive dignity, given it in large measure by the flowing fifteenth century cloak. Just below the figure of Columbus is the figurehead of the ship, a beautiful female form typifying the Spirit of Discovery. Immediately beneath this is the semi-circular basin of the fountain, seventy feet long and sixty-five feet wide. On either side of the center shaft are massive figures representing Mr. Taft's conception of the Old World and the New World; the former a heroic figure of a patriarchal Caucasian, dignified and thoughtful, who holds in his hands a map, while the New World is typified in an American Indian of equally heroic stature, reaching over his shoulder for an arrow from his quiver. The group at the top of the shaft is bordered by four American eagles that stand with wings partially outspread. The rear of the shaft (that is, the side facing the station) carries a medallion of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; the group is completed by two lions,

recumbent, which occupy the ends of the balustrade running from the center to the ends of the fountain.

The general conception and every detail of the monument is expressive of the massiveness, the stately dignity, and the simplicity that America has come to recognize among the most effective characteristics of the work of Lorado Taft. The memorial was erected at a cost of \$100,000.00 appropriated by Congress in 1907. The work was intrusted to a commission made up of the chairman of the Senate and the House library committees, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the supreme knight of the Order of Knights of Columbus, which order started the movement for the memorial several years ago. The commission selected the site and adopted the design submitted by Mr. Taft.

The unveiling of the monument took place on June 8, 1912. The program incidental to the unveiling occupied a period of time from Friday to Sunday. The officers and visiting knights made a pilgrimage to Washington's tomb. A public reception was given in the Pan-American Union building. Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State, presided over the exercises, which were attended by many thousands. President Taft gave an address and the Italian ambassador unveiled the monument. A huge parade took place immediately after the unveiling, and at night there were illuminations and a great banquet at Convention Hall. On the following Sunday morning, the Spanish War Veterans attended mass at the monument grounds, and there was a sacred concert.

With this great memorial from the genius of Lorado Taft, and the equally significant Lincoln memorial to be erected from the designs of Henry Bacon, '88, the University of Illinois contributes two of the most impressive of the artistic features of Washington.

THE HONOR SYSTEM

C. V. BOYER

Instructor in English

The honor system as a possible remedy for an ancient evil at Illinois is being generally and vigorously discussed by the students, who will soon ask faculty action on the subject. About the middle of November, *The Illini*, Mawanda, the senior society, and the Illinois Union endorsed the system and have been pushing it ever since. A number of organizations have joined the campaign, and the Agricultural Club has gone so far as to petition the faculty of the College of Agriculture to introduce the system in all future examinations.

The honor system is a system of student self-government. In its

widest sense, it applies to all forms of student activity, and in this sense it is in force at Washington and Lee University in Virginia. In most colleges, however, the system applies only to examinations. It is this latter form which the students of Illinois are working for. According to this system, when the instructor has placed the examination questions on the board, he leaves the room. At the end of the examination each student signs a pledge upon his examination paper stating that he has neither given nor received assistance. If a student violates his honor by cheating, it becomes the duty of any one who has seen him cheat to report the offender to an honor board, or student court, the members of which are elected by the students. If this board finds the accused guilty, after a fair trial, it recommends him to the faculty for suspension, or whatever penalty for guilt shall have been agreed upon between faculty and students when the system is adopted. In some universities the faculty carries out the recommendation of the honor board without examining the evidence; in others, it reviews the evidence, submitted in the form of a brief, but executes the judgment of the court unless extraordinary cause be evident for setting aside the verdict. I know of no case where the faculty has not carried out the wishes of the court.

Our present system, under which one or more teachers stay in the room to supervise the students, is known as the proctor system. A change is desired because the proctor system is so inefficient. The testimony of the students is almost universal that cheating goes on in examinations as now conducted. In the estimates of the actual percentage of dishonest work there is considerable variation, but even the lowest estimates are astounding. The undergraduates testify that from twenty-five to seventy-five per cent of the students in the University cheat at one time or another before graduation. According to returns from a recent questionnaire sent out to about one hundred and twenty-five graduates from the College of Agriculture, from ten to ninety per cent crib in examinations. One man testified that in one examination every man in the room, including himself—he was sorry to say—cheated. This does not mean that the students of this college are the worst offenders; it simply means that the alumni bear out the testimony of the undergraduates. It did not occur to the other college faculties to interview their graduates.

Such a situation is grave. The value of examinations as a measure of a man's knowledge and of his fitness to pass from one set of subjects to another, or finally to receive the degree of the University, is almost hopelessly impaired if such a state of affairs exists. What is of even greater moment is that the character of the student suffers, that it fails to develop, or even deteriorates after entering college. A university tries to train a man's mind, to give him a certain amount of learning, and to develop his character. It fails in all three aims if any considerable amount of cheating goes on in college.

Various reasons are given by the students for cheating, ail of which appear unsound to a mature mind. The school-boy theory that cheating is a game in which the teacher tries to catch the student is frequently advanced. The more proctors there are in a room the more pains will the student take to cheat without detection. Such students deny that it is morally wrong to sign their names to work not their own if they are watched. These same students, however, feel that it is dishonorable to crib when they are not watched.

The time when most students feel justified in cribbing is when they are given an examination which they consider unfair. In their estimations, unfairness should be met by unfairness, dishonesty by dishonesty. Two wrongs make a right in their judgment. It seems not to occur to them that they might protest in a body against such an examination. Other students cheat simply because they see no harm in it. They come to an examination only half prepared, but feel that they must get through some way or another, and so cheat. If the method used to elude the watchful professor is rather clever, they boast of it to their companions afterwards. The absence of any strong sentiment against cheating makes them feel that cheating is dishonest, not in fact, but in the eyes of the faculty only. They would not steal, they say, and so they are not dishonest.

The agitation that has gone on for the past months has brought a great many men to their senses, however, and made them look at cheating as it really is—a practice detrimental to studies, unfair to the honest student, and injurious to character, and to the good name of the university. Anyone who has gone through the mill knows how discouraging it is to an honest man to get a low grade on a paper representing hours of work, when some lazy or dishonest fellow walks off with a high grade. Often enough the standard of passing is raised just because these dishonest men, by cheating, hand in excellent work. Moreover, as long as such cheating goes on, no instructor can estimate the effectiveness of his own teaching. He appears to be getting results, and therefore pursues a method that may not be at all fitted to the intellects of those who sit under him.

Worst of all, however, in such circumstances the university fails in one of its chief aims, that of character development. Every American university tries to make the men who leave its walls fitter for citizenship than they would have been had they never gone to college. Anything that our colleges can do to bring about a nobler sense of responsibility, a more refined sense of honor, will contribute to the political and industrial welfare of the United States. The advocates of the honor system in examinations feel that their plan is a step in this direction. The discussion that has taken place recently has already made the student conscience more sensitive than it was two months ago, but in order to prevent it from becoming dull again the agitators propose to install a

system that will call upon the student to discriminate between right and wrong every time he takes a written examination.

In theory and practice the honor system seems to be a proper remedy for the existing disease. Those who cheat because they regard cheating as a game no longer have this excuse wehn the professor is out of the room. Those who cheat because it seems to be the easiest way to get through when there is no sentiment against cheating will abandon the practice when cheating is regarded as a vice.

That which is true in theory is proved by practice. There is nothing new about the honor system. It has been in force in the south for seventy years. The University of Virginia, Tulane University of Louisiana, the University of Texas, and the University of Kentucky use it and praise it. North of Mason and Dixon's line, Princeton University, Yale Scientific School, Amherst, Williams, and Beloit, to mention a few among many, have used the system successfully. What is more to the point, however, the system has worked successfully in our own university. I have used it constantly for a year and a half, and, since the present agitation has started, a great many teachers have placed the students on their honor in examinations. Without exception, the students testify, there is far less cribbing in these examinations than in proctored exams. In some cases, there is no cheating whatever, but in others, students take advantage of the trust imposed. It is to do away with even the few cases that a regular system is proposed, whereby the students themselves will discipline offenders.

Although the majority of the students are intrinsically honest, a few are not, just as is the case with citizens in the world at large. If these students are allowed to go unpunished, they will exert a corrupting influence on the weak and reach the end of their college course with the impression that dishonesty is the best policy. It is not safe to rely upon sentiment alone to correct them, for these students may be in classes with men whom they never see at other times and for whose opinions they therefore do not care a picayune. It is proposed, therefore, to report such men to a student court for discipline.

Before the honor system is introduced, and sometimes for years or so after, a great many men are loath to report others no matter how honest they may be themselves. This is the chief objection felt at Illinois. There is no doubt but that at the present time a majority of the students think that it would be a fine thing to be trusted, and feel that there would be much less cheating under such conditions. Yet many of them are unwilling to prevent other men from cheating. They have the feeling that it is tattling, and therefore in itself dishonorable. The advocates of the system do not wish to push the question to a vote until this particular point has been thoroughly discussed. In the meantime, they are doing all they can to overcome this attitude.

The feeling that reporting is tattling, and that tattling is mean, is

probably a survival from the days when teachers and students were regarded as bitter enemies. For a student to report another to a teacher was to put a friend in the hands of the enemy for the sake of currying favor from that enemy. Naturally students with such ideas in their heads regarded the tattler as an army regards a traitor and despised him. The feeling has even a deeper root than is to be found in mere loyalty to the school-boy tradition, however. It is an exemplification of the gang spirit: that loyalty to the individual or to the small unit at the expense of the larger whole. It is the spirit which permits the whole state or the best interests of a community to suffer rather than be disloyal to a ward boss or a small group that is fattening on corruption. As this is an evil very pronounced in our democratic form of government, it is not surprising that it is felt in the college. But it is all the greater reason why the college should try to stamp out the evil by holding up the larger responsibility as the higher ideal. The whole situation was put very aptly by a man in one of our northern colleges when he said: *"From the position in which student X is loyal to student Y, who has cheated, and loyal to the lower self of Y, at that, X must be brought to such a position that he will be loyal to the better self in Y by being loyal to the best ideals of the whole group."*

As yet the organizations which are pushing the campaign for a higher sense of honor have outlined no definite system. The plan of student government varies slightly in different institutions. The numbers composing the honor court vary from five at Princeton to fifteen at the University of Texas. The manner of representation is also different in different colleges. In the state institutions which are co-educational, separate courts exist for men and women. Such a plan would probably be favored here. The punishment for guilt would also have to be discussed. At Princeton expulsion is the rule; at other universities it is suspension. At still others punishment varies according to degree of guilt or age of the accused. These details have not been discussed so far at Illinois because the promoters of the system have felt that a clash of opinion upon details would obscure the main issue, and prevent many from learning what the really great principles involved actually amounted to.



ROBERT C. ZUPPKE
Football Coach

ROBERT C. ZUPPKE, COACH

GEORGE R. CARR, '01

We are all anxious to have a winning football team at Illinois. No other university has such loyal rooters as our Alma Mater, but it has been some time since we have been really championship contenders in football. One of the chief pleasures of attending the annual home coming would be to see our team trounce either Chicago or Minnesota.

Robert C. Zuppke, who will have entire charge of the coaching next fall, will, I believe, turn out a team which will play a superior quality of football. He has been a student of the game since childhood, and has made a scientific study of football. The development of original plays, and the use of strategy as displayed by his teams have been considered nothing short of marvelous by experts of the gridiron sport.

Mr. Zuppke came from Milwaukee, as his German name might indicate. He is of medium height, with a superabundance of energy. He is known by the name of "Pepper" to the members of football teams that he has coached. He attended the West Division high school in Milwaukee, and played on the football team. After graduation, he stayed out of school two years, and in the fall of 1900 captained the Milwaukee Alumni team, which was made up of alumni of high schools and colleges living in Milwaukee. He then attended the Milwaukee Normal, where he played football, coached by John C. Karel. He did not confine his athletic activities entirely to football, for Zuppke was no mean basketball player; as captain and manager of the Milwaukee Normal basketball team, he played such teams as the Yale University five, and the team of the Central Y. M. C. A. of Chicago.

The following year Zuppke entered the University of Wisconsin, and he graduated from that institution with the class of 1905. Owing to his light weight physically, and the fact that they played the old style of football where brawn and muscle counted, Zuppke could not make the 'Varsity; but this did not keep him out of the game. He played on the freshman team, coached by Earl Driver, and as he remarked one day "was a tackling dummy for the 'Varsity team for two seasons", coached by "Art" Curtis. During the fall of 1904 he had his collar bone broken twice in football, and only such times as he was in the hospital nursing these injuries was he absent from the football practice. In basketball at Wisconsin he played right guard, and his team won the western inter-collegiate championship in 1905, playing Columbia at New York for the National championship.

After graduating from Wisconsin, Zuppke had offers to coach from four Wisconsin high school teams, including Madison, but refused them, and went to New York to study at the Art League of America. I

might state that Mr. Zuppke is an artist of no mean ability. One of his pictures, a marine scene, has recently been accepted by the Art Institute of Chicago.

Through personal friends at Yale, he was admitted to the Yale campus frequently during the football season, and made a careful study of the eastern method of coaching. The following season, he accepted a position as director of athletics and football coach with the Muskegon high school. He remained there four years, during which time he brought the athletics at Muskegon from a mediocre position to first rank in the state of Michigan. During the last three years that he was there, his team won the Northern Michigan championship. His last team averaged only 139 pounds, but defeated the Saginaw team averaging 160 pounds, and the Grand Rapids team averaging 164 pounds.

During the past three years Zuppke has had charge of athletics at the Oak Park high school. With only fair material, he quickly developed a championship team. The only game lost by Oak Park during the three years was the first game played during the first season that Zuppke had charge of the coaching. With eleven green men on the team, and with only three weeks of coaching, his team was defeated, but they came back quickly, winning all of their other games, with such remarkable scores that the team was taken to the Pacific Coast, where they beat the best in their class in that part of the country. The following two years showed similar successes at Oak Park, and the recent game played by Oak Park against the Championship Everett high school team of Boston, which was captained by one of the Brickleys of Harvard fame, demonstrated the fact that Zuppke's system of coaching will win.

He has had a great advantage in being able to experiment on plays in high school coaching, which a university coach could not afford to do, as the latter's games are so important that experiments cannot well be risked. Zuppke believes in the fundamentals, and in a combination of mass and open plays, with a strong leaning towards strategy. He has evolved an original style of football, which is a combination of eastern and middle western college football.

A strong element in his favor is that he has a commanding personality, although of a retiring disposition. He is a hard driver on the football field, and he knows how to handle the men so that they like him. There is no man so popular in Oak Park today as Mr. Zuppke. Within the past three weeks he has been called upon to deliver addresses on athletics before the men's clubs of the Baptist and Presbyterian churches, and the Parents' and Teachers' Association of Oak Park.

The start that is now being made and the active cooperation of the Alumni augurs well for a successful football future at Illinois.

EDITORIAL

Those who had been disturbed by the fear lest Alumni Day of Commencement week would suffer from the competition of Home Coming, found little food for their anxiety in the attendance at the regularly appointed Alumni convocation, and in the registration at alumni headquarters. The talk that has been more or less persistent for the past few years and Mr. Ekblaw's suggestion that the class reunions be held at Home Coming time instead of in the spring in no wise alter the fact that the alumni who come back in the fall are interested in the campus life rather than in the alumni or the University. There were fully five times as many old graduates on the campus or near it in November as there were in June either this year or last year. Yet there were fewer alumni in attendance at the meeting a year ago last November and at the convocation this year than at any alumni meeting in June in the past ten years. The alumni who come back in the fall want to see campus life, the hobo band, the mass meeting, the football game. They do not want to attend business meetings, and they do not want to consider alumni business. There is no apparent reason why anybody should try to change the character of either meeting or make one meeting serve both purposes. Whoever tries to do it will be attempting a hard and worse than useless task. Each meeting serves its own particular purpose, and there is room for both.

A number of alumni were kind enough to answer inquiries sent out in the last *Quarterly* to discover what the old graduates most want to know about the University and themselves. Such replies are very helpful, and if a number of others will turn back to the last page of the *Quarterly* for October, fill out the spaces and send them in, the obligations of this office to the alumni will be much increased, and the difficulties of life correspondingly diminished.

Three new members—all democrats—will take their seats on the Board of Trustees at the annual meeting in March—Captain John R. Trevett, Champaign, Mrs. Helen M. Henrotin, Chicago, and Miss Florence E. Watson, Iola, and the Democratic membership will be further increased by Governor-elect Dunne, who serves *ex-officio*. It has been just twenty years since a like event happened. At that time John P. Altgeld became Governor. N. B. Morrison, Odin, James B. Armstrong, Chicago, and Isaac S. Raymond, Sidney, were new members on the board. The alumni will welcome the new members with cordiality, considerably increased by the reflection that it has been exactly twenty years since the larger growth of the University began. They will regret, however, that whereas the incoming

members at that time increased the alumni representation by one, this year no new members are alumni, and a wise and loyal alumnus is going off the board.

The two first and most important essentials of an alumni club are a group of twenty-five alumni, either graduates or non-graduates, and somebody with spunk and enthusiasm to organize them.

How to Or- There are at least twenty-five localities where enough
ganize a Club alumni could be got together to form a club entitled to representation in the Council. A club is entitled to a representative on the alumni council if it has a membership of forty. If forty are not available, a club may get representation, on permission of the executive committee, if it has a membership of twenty-five. In determining representation in the alumni council, only those members of the alumni clubs who are members of the Alumni Association may be counted. When a club is formed the membership fees for the general association are sent to the association through the treasurer of the local club, and the local club may keep twenty-five per cent of each two dollars membership fee. Thus if a local club needs but fifty cents a year from each member for its own purposes, the two dollars membership fee in the general association will cover both the dues in the general association and in the local association. This whole matter is covered in Articles 7 and 8 of the new constitution except the twenty-five per cent rebate on two dollar memberships. The rebate does not apply to one dollar memberships, i.e., members of the last three graduating classes. But most important of all: *some one person should agitate organization and interest enough others around him to collect the names of alumni, appoint a meeting, see that everybody gets out, and put the business through.* If someone does not take it upon himself this kind of thing never gets done.

It is time for us to consider seriously whether too much emphasis is not being laid on student life, "Illinois spirit" as currently exploited, the advantage of mixing, of students' activities, and the
Campus vs. thousand and one manifestations of campus society. Those
College who look upon the University as an educational institution conducted to furnish young men and women with power and information that they cannot get outside of a university course, find the students more and more inclined to transpose essentials and incidentals and to feel that almost anything else they do during their college residence is more important than the college course itself. We hear every fall altogether too much of that kind of talk which leads students to suppose that "mixing" is one of the most important forms of college endeavor. A good deal of it comes from college officials; more of it comes from recent graduates and other equally well-meaning but injudi-

cious advisers. There is a paragraph in a recent copy of the *Columbia University Quarterly* touching effectively on this point.

"An ex-president of Princeton told his undergraduates quaintly a few years ago that the circus proper, so long as he was manager, should not be put out of business by the side-shows. The alumni as well as the students who laughed appreciatively at his wit and courage, knew that he must fight to keep his word. For even some professors of our older American colleges have long tolerated the assumption that the college years are primarily for college life. The good old motto *Non scholae, sed vitae discimus* has been perverted into a dangerous heresy. That education is largely social training has been suffered to mean during the critical years of young manhood that the college is only a microcosm, a highly concentrated anticipation of the struggle of life instead of a specific preparation. Sacrificing in such a struggle the specific college discipline to the discipline of affairs, many American students are insensibly warped to the theory that they must above all conserve the type of their own little social order. By striving for "Yale spirit" or "Dartmouth spirit" or "Princeton spirit"—the spirit is almost comically the same everywhere in spite of the hallucination of each college that it is unique—they are pathetically letting their own goal be threatened and sometimes tragically missing what is really unique in college education, the development of individual power. In the select body facing this unique opportunity no man's social power can really rise above his individual power; no man's friendship can be worth more than the man himself; no social system can survive the sacrifice of the individualities that alone make it precious."

Alumni in Illinois ought to feel very restless in the face of this fact: the University of Michigan Alumni Association on November 1 had 721 members in the State of Illinois, and the University of Illinois Alumni Association had 912 members in the State of Illinois. The University of Michigan Alumni Association had 2,211 members in the State of Michigan. The University of Illinois Alumni Association had about 1,808 members all told. Membership in the Alumni Association is not the only token of real and lasting loyalty, but this large membership in the Michigan association is accompanied by a large number of other indications of a quality of true loyalty that pans out in many ways better than ours. Shall we continue to allow such a comparison to be possible?

UNIVERSITY FOR THE QUARTER

NOVEMBER 1 FIGURES SHOW 4,139 STUDENTS ENROLLED

Colleges and Schools	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912
	Men		Women		Total	
Literature and Arts.....	470	445	421	433	891	878
Science	304	357	69	76	373	433
Engineering	1226	1158	2	1	1228	1159
Agriculture	641	726	90	86	731	812
Music	5	5	70	74	75	79
Total undergraduates	2646	122	652	670	118	122
Law	118	2691	652	670	3298	3361
Library	1	1	38	32	39	33
Graduate School	209	209	46	47	225	256
Total	2974	3023	736	749	3710	3772
Summer Session	417	430	230	210	647	640
Deduct duplicates	219	222	69	51	288	273
Net	198	208	181	159	359	367
Total, Urbana to date.....	3172	3231	897	908	4069	4139
Increase						70
Percentage of increase.....						1.69

The first University convocation of the year which took place in the Auditorium on October 16 was an unusual and impressive occasion. It was held in honor of Dr. T. J. Burrill and Dr. S. W. Shattuck, who were presented with gold medals, tokens of the esteem of the University Senate, and in commemoration of their long years of service for the University now brought to a close. The medals were presented by President James, who spoke feelingly of their service and their inestimable contributions to the welfare of the University. Dr. Shattuck was unable to attend and his medal was received by Dr. Ricker. Members of the Presbyterian synod of Illinois who had gathered at the University to participate in the dedication of the George B. Mc-

Kinley church occupied seats on the platform. Two of these visitors, Rev. John B. Shaw of Chicago, and Rev. Joseph C. Cochran of Philadelphia made brief addresses. Professor Emile Borel of the University of Paris also occupied a position of honor on the platform. Announcement was made that preliminary honors had been conferred on the following students:

College of Literature and Arts—Raymond Bean Albright, Otho William Allen, Amy Adaline Beach, Norman, Ferdinand Brunkow, Olen Robert Clements, Ruth Haliday, Frankie Leo Holton, Howard Hosmer, Miriam Knowlton, Eleanor Lucile Mench, Carl Garner Stearns, Mark Albert Van Doren.

College of Science—Howard Clinton Arnold, Oscar Jacob Elsesser, Carrie Belle Herdman, Louis Edward Mensen-

kamp, Forrest Hamilton Murray, Anton Prasil, Herbert Louis Voigt.

College of Engineering—Arthur Hildeman Aagard, Glenn Wallace Bass, Arthur William Baumgarten, Joseph Mandel Branstetter, Ralph Burke, James Errol Churchill, John Cutler, Armin Elmendorf, Elijah Robert Hatowski, Linn Helender, Wayne Isaac Kirby, Clovis Ward Lincoln, Eswin Moses Lurie, Elmer McCormick, George Meyer, Jr., Myer Oscar Nathan, Raymond William Owens, Julius Clark Palmer, John Wallace Park, Henry Eugene Pengilly, George Edward Quick, Frank Erwin Richard, David Morris Riff, Jules Henry Robert, Harold Greene Sprague, Henry Raymond Tear, Harold Earle Thompson, Clifford Harper Westcott.

College of Agriculture—Louis Asa Abbott, Earl Kirkwood Augustus, George Stanley Beaumont, Frederick Jackson Blackburn, Russell Card Frazer, Robert Percy Gage, Cecil A. Hughes, Wilford Espin Johns, Catherine Planck, Glenn Wilson Schroeder, Edmund Clay Secor, Warren Maxwell Sheldon, Tom Candy Stone, Wallace Moorehead Welty.

College of Law—William Everitt Britton, Ira Allen Dixon, Stanley Landon Pogue, Nathan Cook Seidenberg.

Chiefly because Medicine and Dentistry have been discontinued, Illinois

Registration Figures

drops from fifth to ninth place in the table of enrollment published annually in *Science*. The table includes twenty-nine universities, "neither the twenty-nine largest universities of the country in point of attendance nor necessarily the twenty-nine leading universities." Of the twenty-nine, Cornell, Illinois, Iowa, Johns Hopkins, and Pennsylvania show decreases. Omitting the summer session attendance, the largest gains

have been made by Indiana (990), Chicago (700), California (690), Columbia (484), New York (375), Nebraska (337), Texas (318), Cornell (284), Northwestern (232), and Syracuse (209).

Enrollment in colleges larger than Illinois, exclusive of summer session, is as follows: Columbia 6153, Michigan 4923, Harvard 4828, California 4741, Cornell 4605, Pennsylvania 4290, New York 4063, Wisconsin 3957, Illinois 3948. Illinois leads in only one of the departments tabulated—architecture, with 341. Pennsylvania is next with 215, Cornell has 133, and Columbia 129. Illinois is third in agriculture with 732, exceeded by Cornell with 1185, and Wisconsin with 802; fourth in science with 965, against Cornell's 1419, Michigan's 1282, and Yale's 1139.

At its October meeting the Board of Trustees of the University voted definitely to consolidate

College Consolidation Approaching

into one college the Colleges of Literature and Arts and of Science. No definite plans have been made concerning the consolidation, though the plan has been approved both by the Trustees and the various faculties concerned. It is likely that some definite action will be taken before the end of the present academic year.

At its December meeting the University Senate materially modified and otherwise changed

New Engineer- ing Schedule

many of the courses in the College of Engineering. The changes in the courses in the College of Engineering include the following readjustments: The rhetoric given now in the sophomore year will be placed in the freshman year; English literature and foreign languages in general now in

the freshman course, will be given in the sophomore year; the junior chemistry will be given in the freshman year, four hours each semester; and the shop work now in the freshman and sophomore years, will go to the sophomore and junior years. In addition an elective amount of nine hours in liberal arts studies will be offered to junior and senior engineers. The thesis as an absolute pre-requisite for graduation is to be discontinued.

The Senate approved the adoption of a modified number of rules for simplified spelling. The School of Education was allowed to establish extension courses in various centers; and the 75% rule, as applied to the College of Law, was changed to include only such subjects as are taken in the College of Law.

Because the Christmas vacation as scheduled in the catalog ended on Friday noon, January 3, the Council of Administration extended the vacation till Monday noon, January 6. This brings the vacation up to sixteen days. Only a very small percentage of the students had classes Friday afternoon and Saturday morning, and the original vacation seemed to do an injustice to them.

Lincoln Hall is to be dedicated formally on February 12. On the morning of the day of dedication Professor Bliss Perry of Harvard University, formerly editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, will speak on Language and Literature; Professor J. E. Woodbridge of Columbia will give an address on Philosophy; and Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of *The Review of Reviews*, will talk on The Social Sciences. A luncheon will be given at noon to the guests of the University followed by the dedication exercises

proper. At this Dr. Hugh Black will speak on How Lincoln Appeared to a Scotchman. This speaker will be followed by Charles S. Deneen, Governor of Illinois; W. L. Abbott, president of the Board of Trustees; the State Architect; and President James. The building will be formally dedicated to the study of the humanities in memory of Abraham Lincoln, and in the name of the State of Illinois, by Bishop William F. McDowell of Chicago. Following the dedicatory exercises a reception will be given to the guests in Lincoln Hall.

The committee in charge of the assemblies for the College of Literature and Arts has adopted a new system for the present year. A series of lectures or addresses by various heads of departments relating to their work will be given with the intention of showing the tendencies and development of modern institutions. The following program is being followed:

November 19, Economics—Professor E. L. Bogart.

December 10, Political Science—Dr. J. M. Mathews.

January 14, Law—

February 18, Social—Professor E. C. Hayes.

March 17, Educational—Professor L. D. Coffman.

April 15, Literary—

May 13, Philosophic—B. H. Bode.

The museum of classical archaeology and art was opened on November 8.

The collection, which is located in Lincoln Hall, comprises the reproductions of ancient works of art, and original objects of artistic archaeological interest. Professor George Henry Chase of Har-

Museum of Classic Art

TO DR. BURRILL AND DR. SHATTUCK



THE UNIVERSITY SENATE PRESENTED GOLD MEDALS, OF THE SIZE HERE SHOWN, TO DR. BURRILL AND DR. SHATTUCK ON OCTOBER 16. PRESIDENT JAMES MADE A PRESENTATION ADDRESS

Thomas Jonathan Burrill,

Upon this occasion of his withdrawal from the active service of the University of Illinois, his colleagues of the University Senate desire thus to express their affectionate personal regard, and their grateful appreciation of his long, devoted, and distinguished service to science and to education, to the University and to the State, as a teacher, an investigator, and an executive.

Given at Urbana, this twelfth day of June, A.D. 1912

THIS IS AN INADEQUATE REPRODUCTION OF A TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO DR. BURRILL AT COMMENCEMENT. A SIMILAR ONE WAS PRESENTED AT THE SAME TIME TO DR. SHATTUCK. THE TESTIMONIALS ARE IN RED, BLACK, AND GOLD, ON PARCHMENT, AND ARE SIGNED BY ALL MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

vard University delivered the dedicatory address.

The students of the College of Law gathered in convocation on December 17, and were addressed

Law Convocation by John G. Drennan of Chicago, Judge George T. Page of Peoria, and Peter P. Schaefer, '00, of Champaign, members of the advisory board of the College.

The Advisory Board recommended that entrance requirements to that college should be raised from one year of University work to two. Only very recently were the admission requirements placed at one year of college work, but it is the intention of the Advisory Board to put admission to the College of Law upon the highest basis possible.

The Midvale Steel Company of Philadelphia, early in November, presented to the railway engineering department

Gift to Engineering College four axles and four pairs of supporting wheels for the new locomotive laboratory. These wheels

and axles constitute one of the most important and costly elements in the locomotive laboratory equipment. The gift is an unusual expression of interest in the railway department work.

The equipment made of heat treated steel of unusually high grade, represents the finest product of this sort obtainable. The monetary value of the gift is \$2,700.

A bond tester and recording table was recently built in the machine section of the Engineering

New Testing Machine ing College to be used in the electrical test car. This machine

was designed by Professor A. M. Buck of the railway engineering department,

and records the speed and record of uses of different currents, and tests the bonds of electrical lines. The work was completed with half the cost and time that it would take in most commercial shops.

A new 100 kilowatt 200,000 volt transformer was installed in the testing laboratory about the first of November. This machine was built by the General Electric Company, and weighs about 56,000 pounds. A new storage battery of 240 ampere hours was also added to the equipment of the laboratory.

The University has instituted a suit for \$10,000.00 against the estate of the late John

Suit Against Walsh R. Walsh to recover the rentals of certain buildings due from

Fort Dearborn Medical School for which he stood security. The rentals accrued to the amount of \$12,000.00. Several years ago, due to financial embarrassment, the Fort Dearborn College was suspended. The rents were placed in Judge O. A. Harker's hands for collection.

Wilhelm Mueller, formerly managing editor of *Country Life in America*, has been appointed as-

New Appointments sistant professor of landscape horticulture, and head of the de-

partment. Professor Mueller graduated from the University of Michigan in 1892, and received his doctor's degree from Cornell University in 1899. He was for several years associate editor of Bailey's American Encyclopedia of Horticulture, and became the managing editor of *Country Life in America* in 1893. He has had wide experience as a consulting landscape gardener, and has had unusual facilities for traveling in this country and in Europe.

The College of Agriculture occupied eight hundred feet of floor space for exhibition purposes at

The University the Land Show in
At Land Show Chicago, November 23 to December 10.

These exhibitions dealt with soil survey, soil principles, results of field application of fertilizers, breeding work, and crop production work. The exhibition attracted considerable attention. J. M. Cleary, '06, had charge of the work of promoting the show.

In the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the national

At Science scientific societies
Meetings which met during the holiday recess, the following Illinois men were officers:

Professor George A. Miller, secretary, Mathematics and Astronomy.

Professor H. B. Ward, president, American Society of Zoologists, (central branch).

Professor S. A. Forbes, president, Professor A. D. MacGillivray, secretary, Entomological Society of America.

Professor Isabel Bevier, president, American Home Economics Association.

Dr. G. P. Clinton, '90, president, American Phytopathological Society.

Dr. C. S. Langworthy, food expert of the Department of Agriculture at

Lectures Washington, spoke on November 19 at the University on The Evolution of Food Customs.

Professor Edward L. Thorndike of Columbia University lectured on the evening of November 22 on Retardation and Elimination in the High School.

Dr. Brayton H. Ranson of the United States Department of Agriculture spoke before the graduate students of the department of zoology on Wednesday, October 23. Dr. Ranson spent last sum-

mer in Montana and Idaho directing some investigations of sheep and cattle diseases in that region.

Dr. Charles W. Steinmetz, electrical engineer, lectured before the students of the University on October 29 on the subject The Protection of Electrical Circuits.

Dr. Emile Borel of the University of Paris was the guest of the University during the week beginning October 14, and gave a series of lectures on The Theory of Equations. Dr. Borel is professor of the theory of functions in the University of Paris.

A new information bureau is to be established in the basement of the Law Building. The new **Information Bureau** will not only dispense information of every kind about

the University, but will also serve as a stenographic bureau, and as headquarters for student guides to take strangers about the campus. It is probable that express packages for the University will be received here, and the mail may be transferred at this point. The latter duties are now performed in the president's office.

The Players' Club is rehearsing three short plays to be presented very early in the new year. Two

Players' Club of these were written by William Butler Yates, The Hour Glass, and A Pot of Broth, and the other is by Lady Gregory, entitled, The Workhouse Ward. In The Workhouse Ward, T. E. Oliver and F. H. Kay will appear as the wards. Miss Isabel Jones will be the third member of the cast.

In The Pot of Broth, the part of the beggar will be played by F. K. W. Drury, and Miss Daisy L. Blaisdell will take the role of "Sibby Conneely," and L. G. Painter will act the part of "John."

The leading parts in "The Hour Glass" will be taken by A. J. Todd, who will play the "Wise Man," and Mr. Cowley, who will play the part of the simpleton. Mrs. T. A. Clark takes the role of the angel, and Mrs. Morgan Brooks, "Bridget," the wife of the "Wise Man."

The State High School Conference held its annual session at the University on November 21 and

The High School Conference 22. This High School Conference is consid-

ered the most representative gathering of delegates from secondary schools held in the State. The main topic of general discussion at this meeting was the standardization of high schools. Fifteen sectional or group meetings were held, each section discussing its own particular problems. The meeting was considered by those in attendance to be the most satisfactory that has so far been held; it was also the most largely attended.

Under the joint direction of the Illinois Historical Survey and the Illinois Historical Library a

Eddy Historical Collection collection of manuscripts known as the

Eddy Collection has been transcribed. The collection comprises some one thousand items, and due to the great illegibility of the majority of the documents the work has progressed slowly.

The main importance of this collection lies in the fact that it is comprised of letters dealing with the early political history of the state of Illinois from the years of 1820 to 1845. There are letters from such men as Governors Bond, Edwards, Reynolds, and Duncan; Senators McLean, Kane, and Robinson; Judges Browne, Pope, Smith, and Breese; besides many other prominent men of the day, both in state and national affairs.

These letters to and from men of national fame during the early period in the state's history, unobscure the politics of the day, and clear up many questions that have long been mooted. No such collection has ever been found that will equal this one in throwing such a new light on both the political, social and economic life of the people living in Illinois during the first half of the last century.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Illinois met at the McKinley Memorial

Meeting of Presbyterian Church
Synod on October 16 to 18,

when the new student church was dedicated. On the evening of the dedication Mr. W. B. McKinley, who had contributed the sum of \$30,000.00 for the building, presented the church with a new \$5,000.00 organ. Members of the Synod attended University Convocation held on Wednesday afternoon, October 16. The Rev. John Balcome Shaw of Chicago and the Rev. Josiah G. Cochran of Philadelphia addressed the Convocation.

The sum of \$100,000.00 will be spent within the next two years by the Methodist organizations of

Methodists to the State in the erection of a hall at the
Build corner of Green and

Goodwin streets, to be used as a social and religious center for the Methodist denomination of Illinois. Lots have been bought on what was formerly known as The Commons at the corner of Green and Goodwin, in Urbana, and it is expected that building will begin before long. The main idea of the project is to establish a social center for Methodist students. Bishop William F. McDowell is chairman of the state committee which

is laying out the work, and Rev. J. C. Baker, pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, is in charge of the local work. The land purchased is one of the most valuable tracts in the vicinity of the campus.

The fifty-seventh annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society was held at the University beginning December 11. The attendance was large, and a considerable number of members of the University Faculty appeared on the program.

The dormitory operated by private individuals has not yet demonstrated the fact that it can run successfully. The College Dormitory College Hall Operating Company in charge of the new dormitory at the corner of Fourth and Green streets has been having troubles. It was finished too late to rent all of the available rooms, and it has had rather uncertain sailing with its managers. It will start out the first of the year, however, under new management, and it is hoped that it can be shown that such an enterprise can succeed at Illinois. The location is excellent, the rooms are attractive, and it is generally believed that it ought to

Any woman in the state of Illinois who wishes to get in touch with the newest things in household science may register free for the course of study

Extra Courses for Women

given from January 13 to 24 at the University of Illinois School for Housekeepers. Lectures covering the interests of the home will be given, including the House, Food, Clothing, and Health.

The Department of Household Science will also offer two extension courses be-

ginning January 27 and continuing for six weeks. One course deals with meals, menus, and service, and the other with sewing and drafting. No university credit is given for these courses and no entrance conditions are imposed.

The staff of the Agricultural Experiment Station and the faculty of the College of Agriculture surprised Dr. T. J. Burrill by inviting him to attend a conference in Dean Davenport's office, and there presenting him with a beautiful gold watch. The watch carries this inscription:

To
T. J. Burrill
with
Love and Esteem
of the Agric. Staff
U. of I.
1912

The usual two weeks' course for corn growers and stockmen will be offered by the College of Agriculture from January 13 to 25. In connection there will be held an Illinois State corn show. Every person attending is requested to bring at least ten ears for the exhibit. The attention of those who expect to exhibit at the National Corn exhibition at Columbia, South Carolina, January 27-February 8, should note that only such exhibitors will be received as have previously exhibited at state shows, except those who come from states where there is no organization.

Dr. Arthur C. Cole, instructor in history at the University, has received the Justin Winsor prize awarded every two years by the American Historical association for the most distinguished

Winsor Prize to Dr. Cole

monograph in the field of American history. It is the highest honor that can be conferred on any young scholar in the field of history. The winner receives two hundred dollars, and his monograph is published by the association in a series established for that purpose.

Professor H. H. Stoeck of the mining engineering department, has been appointed a member of the mining investigation commission by Governor Deneen, authorized by the last session of the state legislature.

This commission consists of three coal mine owners, three coal miners, and three others, none of whom shall be identified or affiliated with the interests of either of the mine owners or coal miners or dependent upon the patronage or good will of either, or in political life. The commission has power, and authority to investigate methods and conditions of mining coal in the state of Illinois with special reference to the safety of human lives and property, and the conservation of the coal deposits.

President James was elected president of the National Association of State Universities, at the annual meeting held in Washington in November.

Mr. R. Y. Williams, who has charge

of this district of the Bureau of Mines of the United States, has returned from a visit to Alaska. He with a large force of men has been investigating the coal fields for the United States government. His work is attracting national attention, and is winning for him a reputation among the leading mining experts.

Samuel Duncan, father of Professor J. C. Duncan, died of cardiac asthma, on October 13, at the home of his son, 709 West Springfield avenue, Urbana, Illinois.

E. L. Norton, formerly instructor in education, is now in the real estate business, with offices in the Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Professor P. L. Windsor, University Librarian, and Director of the Library School, was elected president of the Illinois State Library Association at its last meeting. At this meeting Professor F. K. W. Drury, Assistant Librarian, was elected secretary of the Association.

Dr. James B. Scott was on December 21, re-elected secretary of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes.

H. J. Barton, professor of Latin language and literature, and secretary of the senate of the University of Illinois, was elected president of the college section of the Illinois teachers' association.

NOTES ON BOOKS AND ARTICLES

Under this head will be published notices (space permitting) of such books and articles as are sent to the Quarterly for that purpose, and under a sub-title will be listed all such books and articles by alumni, members of the faculty and allied scientific bureaus as may be brought to the notice of the Editor. The cooperation of the alumni and faculty is invited, that this department may be made a complete record of our contributions to current literature.—EDITOR.

Alvord, Clarence Walworth, and Bidgood, Lee; *The First Exploration of the Trans-Allegheny Region by the Virginians, 1650-1674*, with bibliography, analytical index, facsimiles, and maps, pp. 300. Cleveland. The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1912.

With all the attention which has been devoted during recent years to the westward movement of English speaking peoples across the continent of America, it is surprising indeed that the story of the very beginnings of that movement has not heretofore been told. Still more

is this the case when it is observed that the greater part of the material on which this story is based has long been in print while some of it has been several times reprinted. Messrs. Alvord and Bidgood have rendered a genuine service to students of American history by gathering together in one volume all known material bearing on this subject and accompanying it with a well-written and scholarly essay in which the extent and significance of these early explorations are clearly set forth.

As to form, the work is difficult to classify; it seems to be neither a collection of documents with an introduction by the editors nor an original study with a documentary appendix, but occupies a position about midway between the two. The essay, which is entitled, "The Discovery of the Ohio Waters" extends to page 97, and the rest of the book is devoted to documents and reprints. These include a few early acts of the Virginian Assembly; reprints of Edward Bland's *The Discovery of New Brittain* and Sir William Talbot's *The Discoveries of John Lederer*; three letters relative to Governor Berkeley's activities; a journal kept by Robert Fallam, one of the explorers, and remarks thereon by John Mitchell; a long letter from Abraham Wood giving an account of the journeys of Needham and Arthur; and an "Account of the Activities of the English in the Mississippi Valley in the Seventeenth Century" by Dr. Daniel Cox. Of these, the last two have never before been printed and Wood's letter is especially important as it tells of the extensive wanderings in the trans-Allegheny region of Gabriel Arthur, probably the first Englishman to see the Ohio River.

The *Discoveries of John Lederer* is reprinted from a reprint of 1902 instead of from the original edition, a copy of which is in the Harvard College Library,

and several of the other documents are printed from previous publications although the original manuscripts are still in existence. The book is equipped with an index, a bibliography, and two useful maps and is illustrated with facsimiles of two original title pages, of Lederer's map, and of Abraham Wood's signature. Quite fittingly this study of the beginnings of English exploration in the West is dedicated to Frederick Jackson Turner whose preeminence as an explorer of the West as a field for historical research is universally recognized.

Duncalf, Frederic, and Krey, August: *Parallel Source Problems in Medieval History*, pp. XIII+ 250. New York. Harper and Brothers, 1912.

This excellent little book represents the most serious and the most promising attempt that has yet been made to apply the source method to the study of history in high schools and freshman collegiate work.

The authors have selected five typical incidents representing varied phases of medieval history: the coronation of Charlemagne; Henry IV at Canossa; the capture of Jerusalem in 1099; the migration of the University from Paris, 1229-1231 and the coronation of Rienzo in 1347. Under these well chosen topics they have grouped and translated into English all the credible sources. Each group of sources is preceded by a brief introduction giving the historical setting. At the close of the volume is a typical exercise based on the capture of Jerusalem and showing by suggestive questions how an intelligent teacher may use the volume.

The novelty and the strength of the work lies in the fact that while there are many source books on the piecemeal plan of little excerpts from a single source, this volume puts in the student's hands all the original accounts on the topic. He thus has available all that the best his-

torian could have and more than many have used, and can attempt for himself the reconstruction of what really happened. The search for the truth amid conflicting contemporary accounts transforms history work even in its beginnings into a science which covers something more than dates and unrelated events gleaned from some hand book.

The book was needed and has already met with a warm welcome from the specialists in the medieval field at Yale, Cornell, Wisconsin and Bowdoin. In the hands of intelligent teachers it will do a real service to history teaching, and the very fact that it emphasizes the need of special training in the history teacher is in itself a service.

The book is well indexed and Professor Munro of Wisconsin has contributed a suggestive introduction.

Larson, Lawrence Marcellus: *Canute the Great and the Rise of Danish Imperialism During the Viking Age*, pp. XVIII+375. New York, 1912.

This volume is the latest issue in the well known series "Heroes of the Nations" from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons and in its scholarship it is one of the most substantial. In it Professor Larson continues his studies in early English history which first bore fruit in his monograph on the king's household in the period of the Danish supremacy.

There has hitherto been no serious biographical study of Canute outside the treatment in general histories and the most valuable of these are in the Scandinavian or German languages. Professor Larson has seized this real opportunity to sketch one of the great personalities, rare in history, whose career covers and embodies a national achievement of world importance. For the distinct value of the volume lies not alone in its first hand view of Canute but in sketching Canute against the background of Viking culture and am-

bitions for Empire. The Danish king becomes thus the center of movements involving England, Scandinavian, North Germany and Norman France. Behind him and around him is the Viking Age and after him the "Twilight of the Gods" in which the Danish imperialism passes forever.

The narrative is told in straightforward English and at every point gives evidence that Professor Larson is presenting only that which the sources justify. In the collection of material his linguistic equipment has enabled him to draw upon sagas, runes and medieval chronicles and annals. The result is a work which will long stand as the best treatment of Canute and his age available in English.

No review of the work would be complete without calling attention to the excellent selection of illustrations. They are of the kind which really illustrate for they reproduce rune-stone inscriptions and the boats and implements of the Viking Age and add no little to the value of the work.

"A Text Book of Design," by Charles Fabens Kelley, instructor in art and design of the University, and William Luther Mowell, formerly assistant professor of art at Harvard University, has appeared. The book is published by Houghton Mifflin.

"Household Textiles" by Miss Charlotte M. Gibbs of the department of household science has just been issued by the publishers, Whitcomb & Barrows of Boston.

The publicity department of the College of Agriculture has recently issued a practical bulletin on agricultural extension entitled "Community Work for the Rural High School," by Professor A. W. Nolan, assistant professor of agricultural extension. The bulletin contains suggestions for the running of a rural library, giving special

attention to the manner in which the library is to be controlled, a suggestive list of books, how to print the cards, and the rules by which the books may be loaned. It contains a chapter on agricultural extension in the common school. Activities within the country schools are taken up, and also the method of organizing literary societies and social clubs.

L. D. Hall, assistant professor of animal husbandry, is running a series of articles in *Good Housekeeping* on Better Meat for Less Money. These articles are scheduled for the November, December and January numbers of that magazine.

Among the list of authors and collaborators to a four volume cyclopedia of Fire Prevention and Insurance which has just come from the press are the following University of Illinois alumni: S. W. Stratton, '84; James M. White, '90; Glenn M. Hobbs, '91.

BOOKS AND ARTICLES RECEIVED

Brooks, Neil C.: *Das kalte Herz—Hauff*, with introduction, notes, exercises, and vocabulary, pp. 156. New York. Henry Holt and Company, 1912.

Carpenter, F. W.: The Histology of the Cranial Anatomie Ganglia of the Sheep. *Journal of Comparative Neurology*, Vol. XXII, pp. 447-459, 1912.

Cort, W. W.: North American Frog Bladder Flukes. Transactions of American Microscopical Society, Vol. 31, October, 1912.

Clinton, G. P.: The Relationships of the Chestnut Blight Fungus. *Science*, Vol. XXXVI, No. 939, December 27, 1912.

Hall, L. D., and Emmett, A. D.: Relative Economy, Composition and Nutritive value of the various cuts of beef. University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 158, July, 1912.

Sherman, S. P.: John Synge. *Nation*, Vol. XCV, No. 2478, December 26, 1912.

Wang, Ching Chun: A Plea for the Recognition of the Chinese Republic. *Atlantic Monthly*, Vol. CXI, No. 1, January, 1913.

Ward, H. B.: Means for the Accurate Determination of Human Internal Parasites. *Illinois Medical Journal*, Vol. 22, October, 1912.

Wright, Sewall: Notes of Organ Formation in the Trematode *Microphalus opacus*. Transactions of American Microscopical Society, October, 1912.

STUDENT LIFE

I. R. Cline received the highest average grade in the last semester of 1911-1912, making 97.17.

Higher Mathematics of Scholarship Cline is a sophomore more in the College of Engineering. Of the men who received the twenty highest grades in the University, fifteen are in the College of Engineering, two are in the College of Literature and Arts, two in the College of Science, and one in the College of Agriculture.

The list of the twenty highest men in the University is as follows:

Cline, I. R., '15, 97.17; Elmendorf, A., '14, 96.32; Wagner, H. F., '12, 96.11; Taylor, M. C., '15, 96.00; Owens, R. W., '14, 95.89; Lincoln, C. W., '14, 95.89; Huber, J. E., '12, 95.58; Thompson, H. C., '13, 95.55; Allen, Lewis, '13, 95.47; Stokes, J. W., '12, 95.44; Holmberger, Max, '15, 95.42; Hatowski, E. R., '14, 95.26; McGrew, C. B., '13, 95.21; Kendall, G. B., '12, 95.20; Pengilly, H. E., '14, 95.20; Gilbert, I. B., '14, 95.08; Williford, E. A., '15, 95.08; Philleo, G. W., '12, 94.88; Lamkey, E. M., '13, 94.76; Ruby, G. B., '15, 94.64.

Engineering students are said to have the hardest course in the curriculum.

Illinois debating teams were defeated in both fall debates, losing to Nebraska and Minnesota.

Debating The question was: "Resolved, That all corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be required to take out federal charters; it being conceded that such a requirement would be constitutional, and that federal license shall not be available as an alternative plan."

The Illinois affirmative team was composed of F. C. Slater, H. J. Howe, and C. M. Hobart. The negative team was

L. M. Fort, W. E. Britton, and I. R. Carter.

More than ten per cent. of the girls in the University made averages of ninety or better in the last semester.

Many Girls Average High Miss Edna Perry, whose average was ninety-five, had the highest grades, although there were eighty who averaged ninety or above. There were a number whose averages were 94 and 95.

Figures, approximately accurate, were recently given out by the office of Dean of Men to show the scholarship average of the various national fraternity chapters for the last semester of 1911-1912. They are as follows:

Tau Kappa Epsilon.....	85.72
Phi Alpha Delta.....	83.71
Zeta Psi.....	83.45
Chi Psi.....	82.91
Delta Kappa Epsilon.....	81.34
Phi Gamma Delta.....	81.94
Alpha Delta Phi.....	81.68
Phi Kappa Sigma.....	81.67
Phi Kappa Psi.....	81.40
Phi Sigma Kappa.....	80.98
Chi Phi.....	80.92
Beta Theta Pi.....	80.91
Sigma Pi.....	80.51
Alpha Tau Omega.....	80.47
Delta Upsilon.....	80.32
Sigma Nu.....	79.93
Theta Delta Chi.....	78.91
Kappa Sigma.....	79.78
Sigma Chi.....	79.73
Phi Delta Theta.....	79.70
Sigma Alpha Epsilon.....	78.92
Psi Upsilon.....	78.18
Alpha Sigma Phi.....	77.43
Delta Tau Delta.....	76.32

"Drinking in fraternity houses is not a favorable, or even a possible thing,"

Dean Clark

Talks to

Fraternity Men

said Dean T. A. Clark at a meeting of representatives from each of the fraternities. "This is especially applicable at Home-Coming. Although alumni members of fraternities may have helped to pay for the houses, the houses in reality belong to the active members and no one has the slightest right to violate the rules laid down by the active chapter or by the University. Drinking in the house next door, across the street, or in the back yard, amounts to the same thing. It is the spirit of the rule that counts."

The meeting was limited to upper-classmen representatives and it took the place of the regular annual general meeting of fraternity men. Dean Clark assumed the attitude that it is better for the men to get together and talk things over than to try to enforce regulations that can easily be violated.

A chapter of Zeta Beta Tau, the only national Jewish fraternity, founded at the College of the

Zeta Beta Tau

City of New York on December 29, 1898, has been established at the University. There are nineteen active chapters in existence. The charter for the local chapter was granted to Charles S. Narkinsky, Jesse Kramer, Milton McMurr, M. O. Nathan, Norman Kahn, and Phil A. Lowenstern. The chapter has eleven members and occupies a house at 1912 south Sixth street.

The Junior Prom held on December 6 was unusual. But two hundred tickets were offered, and they were disposed of within thirty minutes after they were put on sale. The decorations were a distinctive feature of the

party. The programs did not arrive in time for the dance, and an amusing variety of make-shift cards were used.

The grand march, starting promptly at nine o'clock, was led by President Bye and Miss Alice Madson, of Chicago, assisted by J. J. Pitts, chairman of the Prom Committee, and Miss Mary McIntosh, of Bloomington.

The second annual Ag Dance furnished an unusual number of distinctive features. The Armory was decorated

Second Annual Ag Dance

in rustic fashion. The ceiling was covered with a net work of red and yellow streamers and the walls artistically banked with cornstalks, among which grotesque jack o' lanterns were effectively placed. The orchestra were seated in the center of the Armory on hay-racks.

The grand march was led by C. B. Sayre and Miss Harriet Barto, assisted by W. J. Carmichael and Miss Kellog.

The twelfth dance was a feature, "The Chanticleer." Two dozen roosters, which until that time had been kept in darkness, were exposed to a brilliant light and as a result crowed vigorously.

The Class of 1913 will leave as its memorial an ornamental arch at some entrance to the campus. The arch is to be made of Bedford

Class Notes

stone and tapestry brick, with the class numerals carved in the stone.

The sophomore class has decided upon the swagger stick as its official emblem for this year. Three hundred sophomores appeared at Home Coming with the short canes. The stick is twenty-two inches long, made of apple wood, surmounted by a silver knob upon which are engraved the class numerals.

For the first time freshmen were this year excluded from attending the Junior Prom.

The juniors are considering the idea of wearing maroon toques during the cold weather.

The 1914 Illio will be dedicated to Samuel Walker Shattuck. It was the

The Illio feeling of the editorial board that the honor was due him

by reason of the very efficient services which he had rendered to the University during the forty years he has been here. It was thought further that the time was appropriate and opportune, as Professor Shattuck has just retired from active work.

Work on the 1914 Illio is progressing rapidly. Much material is already in hand; photographs are being made earlier than usual; and business manager W. E. Johns has already let the contract for printing and engraving.

The *Daily Illini* probably will break all previous records for circulation. The number already on

Illini Circulation the list equals the total number of subscribers at the end of last year.

A few less than 1,500 subscribers are now taking the Illini. Last year there were fewer than 1,500 at the end of the year, while on November 1, there were only a few more than 1,300.

The first number of Volume 27 of the Technograph appeared in December. It contains fifty-six

The Technograph pages of well-arranged and readable matter. The most

noticeable article is "The New Illinois" by the editor, H. W. Underhill. Our campus plans change from day to day, so that the latest account always contains something never previously mentioned, and there are a few new details given in this article, but in the main it

covers the ground covered in an earlier issue of the *Quarterly*, and four of the six illustrations are already familiar to our readers. Department and alumni notes are especially full and well done. It is interesting to note that of the eight and one-half pages of alumni notes, but two items had not previously appeared in the *Alumni Quarterly*.

The Council of Administration has created an auditing committee and appointed an auditor for all student accounts. It provides that organizations and students receiving money

from the sale of tickets, advertising, or subscriptions, and every class organization receiving money from any source must keep a regular set of books open at all times to the inspection of the auditing committee. Each organization must also keep a certified and itemized account of the amounts, source, and disposition of all money handled, with receipts for all vouchers. Semi-annual reports must be made by permanent organizations; temporary organizations must report within thirty days after the occasion for which the organization was made. Transactions involving amounts exceeding \$150 must be made by contract, approved by the auditing committee and the auditor of student accounts before the contract is signed.

Representatives of every student publication of the University met recently and laid the foundation for an editorial federation.

A Uniform Policy for Student Publications The new union of all newspapers and magazines has for its principal object the adoption of uniform editorial policies by the various publications and the concerted action which will necessarily follow in presenting questions of interest to the University.

E. A. Skinner, '15, was elected assistant business manager of the *Illinois Magazine* and Miss Lucile Needham, '14, was elected assistant editor at a meeting of the board held yesterday afternoon. Miss Nellie Roberts, '13, was elected literary editor and three new members were elected to the staff. These are Miss Imogene Sallsbury, Miss Gladys Eade, '13, and E. L. Hasker, '14.

Officers for the Law Club, the new law school organization, have been elected. The officers are as follows: President, **Law Club** J. W. Meyers, '13; **Elects Officers** vice-president, H. G. Howe, '14; treasurer, H. M. Cassidy, '14; secretary, C. L. Finfrook, '14.

Perhaps the first active work to be taken up will be agitation for the honor system for the law school, the law smoker, and the abolition of final examinations for senior lawyers, most of whom take the state bar examination in July following graduation.

Lounging rooms for the club are being put in shape for occupancy.

The requirements for election to membership in the Scribblers' Club have been slightly changed, and the method of election altered. Heretofore it has been necessary that a candidate for membership shall have had at least two articles or selections accepted by the *Illinois Magazine* or some standard literary publication. The new rules require only that the candidate shall have had accepted by a committee appointed by the president of the club, such manuscript as he may have submitted to them. Upon the favorable recommendation of the committee investigating the merit of the manuscript, the manuscript shall be

presented before the club and a vote taken upon the name of the candidate submitting the manuscript.

Der Deutsche Verein gave as its annual Christmas play "Der Wolf und Die Seiden Geisland," a dramatization of one of Grimm's fairy tales. The play was given in a rustic setting. A Christmas tree was one of the features of the evening's entertainment.

Illinois won from Indiana in football on October 19, and that evening several hundred students of all ages and conditions marched to Champaign to exhibit their enthusiasm. They broke up a political meeting on the *Gazette* square, and proceeded to the Walker Opera House, which they menaced in loud tones. Four policemen and Assistant Dean Warnock were sufficient to scare them away from the front door, but they went around to the stage door and threw bricks and yelled until they drove a few of the chorus girls into hysterics, afterwards used by their manager for advertising purposes. As a matter of fact, the altercation between the crowd and the stage hands did not exceed ten minutes in duration, resulted in less than ten dollars' damage to the theatre, and caused physical injury to no one. At this point George Huff climbed the fire escape and dispersed them by the following remarks: "If you want to kill football, this is the way to do it; you're killing it now. There has been talk of abolishing football here because of just such things as this. Murder will be the result if you don't stop it, and a man could hardly be blamed for shooting in a case like this. This is a disgrace to the University. You ought to go home." They went home. Later J. K. Walton,

'15, of Anna was permanently dismissed, and V. H. Halperin, '16, of Chicago was suspended for one year. At the instance of Judge Philbrick the affair was considered by the grand jury and indictments have been returned against a number of high school and University students.

As a result of this riot and of notoriety from it, the *Daily Illini* called a mass meeting on October 25 to protest against such action and to safeguard the decent students and the University in the future. About one thousand attended and voted for resolutions and a determination to assist in preventing or repressing all violent or disorderly acts on the public streets committed or provoked by students.

The meeting was not so enthusiastic as a powwow in advance of a football game, but at any rate it made a start in a good direction and may result in something helpful. It seemed perfectly clear, however, that the students did not think that football would be abolished by the Council of Administration.

Judge Spurgin has rendered a decision in the student voting case which decides that Champaign
Student Voting shall remain dry. According to the decision a student has no right to vote unless he is self-supporting, is free from parental control, regards the place where the college is situated as his home, has the intention of making it his abiding place, and has no positive or fixed intentions as to where he will establish his residence after he leaves the college town.

Five hundred and forty-three students voted. Of these eighty were examined; and of the eighty, twenty-five, according to Judge Spurgin's application of the test voted legally, and fifty-five voted illegally. By agreement that proportion is applied to the total number cited, and therefore no less than 170 were entitled

to vote. If all of the 436 remaining votes had been illegal, had been thrown out and counted against the "drys", the "drys" would still have a majority vote.

Students voted in large numbers at the presidential election, and apparently feel sure that they can stand Judge Spurgin's test. Members of the faculty and other citizens have been indicted by the grand jury for perjury alleged to have been committed in swearing to student suffrage eligibility.

F. D. Shobe, ex-'13, captured the riding championship of California last summer. This championship carries with it trophies worth several hundred dollars.

Besides entering in fancy riding tournaments, Shobe acts for motion picture reels which depict riding stunts. One of the most difficult feats which he performs for reproduction in moving pictures is that of being tied to the back of a galloping horse.

ATHLETICS

FOOTBALL

Football scores for the past season were:

Illinois 13; Washington 0
Illinois 87; Wesleyan 3
Illinois 13; Indiana 7
Illinois 0; Minnesota 13
Illinois 9; Purdue 9
Illinois 0; Chicago 10
Illinois 0; Northwestern 6

Football "I's" were granted to the following men: Woolston, Rowe, Dillon, Silkman, Senneff, Wagner, Wilson, Schobinger, Hoffman, Booze, Shapland, Hill, Hudelson, Watson, and Chapman.

One victory, one tie, and three defeats is not a successful football record for a conference season. But the success of a team cannot be entirely judged by the paper record, and this was shown conclusively by the 1912 Illini eleven.

While they did not win as consistently as some former elevens, they fought just as hard for the Orange and Blue, and upheld the Illini reputation for clean sportsmanship.

Great credit is due to all those who were connected with the football camp. The whole season was an uphill struggle. The prospects which Coaches Hall, Lindgren, and White faced on September 20 were woefully discouraging. Never in the memory of "G" Huff was there such a dearth of first-class material. A squad of candidates, about thirty-five, reported the first day.

Lack of weight and of experience were the two things which made the outlook so forlorn. The men made up in part for the deficiencies by their willingness to work, and with the spirit of "Prep" White at their heels, and the tutelage of Hall and Lindgren the first week and a half developed wonders. Captain Woolston, Captain-elect Rowe, Dillon, and Watson were the only veterans on the squad. The rest of the material was made up of the former scrub team and Freshman Varsity of 1911, which contributed nobly.

The selection of a quarter back occupied the coaches' attention for the first two weeks. "Johnnie" Silkman, a sophomore who played good ball on the Freshman team, secured the right to run the team, and he played at the pivotal position in every conference game. Silkman was injured in the Indiana game and never fully recovered from the hurt, although he pluckily stuck to his post every minute. Silkman, like the majority of the men, was inexperienced, and at times was unable to handle Coach Hall's intricate open plays, but he improved steadily, and will make a name for himself in his remaining two years of Varsity football.

It could easily be seen in the pre-game practice that the Illini would adopt the same style of play which they have

used the last few years, that is, the open style of spread plays, forward passes, and end runs. This was inevitable, as the lack of weight made consistent line plunging an impossibility. Struggling to overcome this obstacle marked the whole trend of the early practices. The swift and accurate forward passing of "Swede" Hall, quarter of the 1911 team, was missed this year. With the exception of quarter, Coach Hall had a veteran backfield to start with, Woolston, Rowe, and Dillon, but that was all. "Lindy" had the greatest problem of his life in building up a forward wall. Chauncey Watson, guard, was the only starting place, and he was the bolster of the line in all the games.

The two practice games were played with Illinois Wesleyan and Washington University of St. Louis. The first game was a track meet for the Illini, and when time was called resulted in a victory, 87 to 3. The score was due to the weakness of the Wesleyan team, rather than to the high class of ball by the Illini. Coach Cayou's team from St. Louis proved to be tartars, and the Orange and Blue team worked for every point of a 13 to 0 victory. Both games were excellent beginners for the local team, and many glaring points were seen and partially remedied before the team met Indiana in the first conference game on October 19, after one month of preparation.

Indiana scored a touchdown in the first half, but Illinois came back hard in the last session, and scored two touchdowns by a great display of open field tactics. The victory was the occasion for much rejoicing among the rooters, as the real strength of the team had not been tested before. The play showed that Illinois had a second half team, and the later results verified this in every game. This was largely due to the excellent training of the men and the efforts of Bill McGill, Varsity trainer.

Senneff, a 145-pound half back, was sent into the game the last half, and it was largely due to his fighting efforts that the Illini pulled out of the hole. Imitating fighting Captain "Woolie," the men "went" in that second half, and Sheldon's men could not stop the Illini in their march to victory.

This left two weeks in which to prepare for the Minnesota game, which was to be played at Minneapolis. The football fans freely predicted a victory over the Gophers, as according to newspaper reports their ranks were sadly depleted. But not so with the players; the veterans remembered too well the game the year before, and the rest of the squad held Coach Williams in great respect. True, Minnesota lost many old men, but the foxy coach had a good string of second team men, and some excellent freshman material. Above all, Minnesota had the beef, and it proved the downfall of Coach Hall's eleven.

The team left Champaign Thursday morning, and practiced at Comisky's West Side ball park that afternoon, arriving at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, on Friday morning. That afternoon a short signal drill was unlimbered at the State Fair Grounds. The day of the game was ideal, and it was a great game. Illinois played its best brand of ball for the whole season in the Minnesota game. The play was very even, much more even than the score, 13 to 0, would indicate. The Gopher's first touchdown was the result of a straight march of old style line plunging, one McAlmon gaining most of the Minnesota ground. Their second score was the result of capturing a punt on the Illinois three-yard line. The Orange and Blue team was in striking distance of their opponents' goal on several occasions, but lacked the necessary steam to triumph over the strong, beefy Gopher forwards.

The defeat was a bitter pill. But like true sportsmen, the Orange and Blue

players rallied as soon as possible, and the next week were at work harder than ever. The courtesy of the Minnesota people was all that could be wished, and they agreed that the game was an exceptional exhibition of the college sport.

The next Saturday, again outweighed several pounds to the man, Illinois faced Purdue at Lafayette. The result was a tie, 9 to 9. Illinois scored its points in the last quarter, largely to the individual efforts of Captain Woolston. It was he who worked the ball to scoring distance, and on a center rush Silkman made the touchdown, and when "Cap" dropped a goal from the 35-yard line a few minutes later it looked like a victory for Illinois. By a series of forward passes Purdue worked the ball to the Illini 20-yard line and Oliphant dropped a goal, tying the count, only a few seconds before the final whistle blew.

The largest attendance ever on Illinois Field saw the Chicago-Illinois game at the Third Annual Home Coming. The score of 10 to 0 in favor of the Maroons was not exactly a good score for the event, but everyone there was satisfied that they had seen a great game of football. The Illini gave a great exhibition of true fighting spirit, but they were outclassed by a better team.

The hard strain of the season was beginning to tell on all of the men by this time. No serious injuries were recorded, but the constant battering against the heavier teams has its telling effects, and the team which faced Northwestern at Evanston in the wind-up of the season was not the strongest representation possible from the Illini ranks. The Purple players scored in the first few minutes of play, and from then on the Illini fought one of the greatest uphill fights imaginable.

But the luck simply would not break, and Coach Hammett's men, with a victory over Illinois in sight, fought like fiends. Captain Woolston was kicked

in the head, and momentarily dazed, and the accident had its effect on the whole team.

The season was fairly free from serious accidents. Dahringer, Captain of the basketball team and a candidate for quarter, was the first man to feel the hoodoo. His knee was wrenched in practice, and he was forced to retire, and nurse the member for the coming basketball season. The only other accident was a very unfortunate one. Perry Graves, Captain of the Freshman Varsity, broke a bone in his ankle on the last night of practice. Prospects for next year are good. Captain-elect Rowe was the best ground gainer for the Illini this year. Of the fifteen men who received "Ts", nine will be eligible next fall. The Freshman Varsity of this year, which was coached by Ralph Jones, has some very good men. The new basketball coach also knows a thing or two about football, and this fall developed several likely looking youngsters for next year's Varsity.

There is not an Illini student who does not feel proud of the 1912 football team. We, who have been here on the ground, realize the things which those connected with the situation had to struggle with, and all agree that the result was nothing short of marvelous. Every game was a close, spectacular marked by good hard Illini fighting, contest, in which either team, no matter the paper result, could be proud of having participated.

At the annual dinner given to the members of the football team by Messrs. Kaufman and Hatch, Enos Rowe was elected captain for the next season.

The freshman class team won the football championship of the inter-class competition this year. The juniors finished second, the sophomores third, and the seniors last. The freshmen also won the inter-class track championship.

The Orange and Blue swimmers were

defeated by the strong Missouri Athletic Club team of St. Louis, the final count being 8 to 3. Vosburgh and Beaumont were the point winners for the Illini.

CLASS BASKETBALL

Class basketball will begin immediately after the Christmas holidays, as the first games will be played on January 9. According to the new system, the freshmen and sophomores will each be represented by four teams. The juniors will have two teams, one composed of engineers and one made up of members of the other colleges. The seniors and postgraduates will each have one team. The final games for the championship will be played between the winning teams of the different classes.

The Illinois and Wisconsin golf teams divided honors in the tournament held this fall at the Shokie Country Club of Chicago. The Illinois team playing under the Nassau system captured the singles, 7-4.

In the four ball foursome each team took a game.

The individual championship played against par was won by W. K. Fitch of Wisconsin.

In the foursome event S. S. Gregory, Jr., and L. L. Kitchell of Wisconsin, were defeated by G. T. Prouty and "Chick" Walduck of Illinois. R. Hinckley and W. K. Fitch of the Badger aggregation, defeated M. Kehlor and R. C. Williams of Illinois, by a margin of two points.

The Illini team captured the total medal score by nine points. This is the first match played between teams of the two universities. Plans are already being made for a match to be held next year in which all western colleges may be represented.

TRACK.

The prospects for a successful sea-

son in track are good. The team is very strong in all events except the high-jump, and the shotput.

The team is well fortified in the dash. Wilson and Casner, who placed second and fourth, respectively, in the indoor Conference, are back in college.

Illinois has the two best quarter milers in the West in Cortis and Sanders. The remaining material for this event is most excellent, as Hunter, Wilson, and Burke from the Varsity, and Tilton, Kellogg, and Goelitz can go close to 50 flat.

Illinois should have no difficulty in taking the 880, since Davenport has graduated. Henderson and Belnap should be able to come close to the Gymnasium record this year. Tapping, who won both the fall meets in excellent time, is expected to push the veterans hard.

Cope, though erratic indoors, should be able to win most of his outdoor meets. Thompson and Woods, of the Varsity, and Noonan, the crack freshman miler of last year, will be his running mates in this event.

Bullard and Bolander are the only veterans in the two-mile. However, they will be strongly supported by "Speedometer" Welch, who placed tenth in the cross country run this fall. Odell will be fourth man in this event.

Captain Case, who was one of Illinois' representatives in the Olympic games, may be relied upon to carry the Orange and Blue to victory in his event. It will be a close race between Costar, Fish, and

Schobinger for the remaining two places. This is another event in which Illinois should score a slam.

Kopf remains from last year's Varsity in the pole vault. However, Schobinger looms forth as the best man in this event, having done twelve feet as a freshman.

Last year's record-breaking mile relay team—Wilson, Hunter, Sanders, and Cortis—are all back.

MICHIGAN AND THE CONFERENCE

Representatives of six western college dailies met recently in Chicago to discuss the return of Michigan to the Conference. As a result of a conference lasting two days the editors reached the conclusion that it is desirable that Michigan should return to the Conference, and that the only real obstacle in the way of its return is the training table. The Michigan representative agreed to urge the Michigan authorities to abolish the training table, and the other representatives agreed to return home to start a campaign looking to the return of Michigan to the Conference.

While the editors were meeting, the annual fall meeting of the Conference faculty representatives was in session, and were prepared to discuss the question of Michigan's return if the question should arise. No hint from the Michigan authorities, however, was given to the Conference Board that Michigan might care to open the subject, and so the question did not arise.

THE ALUMNI

HOME COMING

In every detail except the football game the annual Home Coming was more distinctly successful than any of its predecessors. Fully 1200 alumni came back to the University; the program had been more carefully prepared than in the past, and it was carried out more carefully in detail. A large number of Home Comers arrived earlier than usual and helped to make the Friday features much more successful and interesting than ever before.

Everything except the Alumni convocation was attended by all who could gain admission. The Hobo Band and the class football games drew an unusually large attendance on Friday afternoon. The mass meeting at the Auditorium in the evening brought out so many that the doors were closed while several hundred were still trying to get in. The smoker was largely attended by alumni and was ever so much more entertaining and more appreciated than in former years. The Mask and Bauble plays which last year drew slim audiences, filled the Illinois theatre twice, and the football game brought out the largest crowd ever assembled on Illinois Field. Every fraternity had a goodly delegation back, and all the Saturday night banquets and meetings were attended by unusually large groups of old grads. The weather was ideal; everything was exactly right—except the score.

MEETINGS AND REUNIONS

Alumni Convocation was made more enjoyable than the usual business meetings by the songs of the Agricultural Glee Club, led by Lloyd Morey, '11.

President Junkersfeld presided. Roll call showed a total of 132 present, but

more than half of that number had departed before the end of the brief meeting, a good many going to the reception to women in the parlors of the Woman's Building. The roll call discovered the following number of representatives of each class. A call loud enough to reach over the whole University community would have evoked ten times the number of responses—ininitely more from some classes!

1872... 0	1886... 1	1900... 0
1873... 1	1887... 0	1901... 2
1874... 1	1888... 0	1902... 2
1875... 0	1889... 0	1903... 2
1876... 1	1890... 1	1904... 4
1877... 1	1891... 0	1905... 1
1878... 3	1892... 0	1906... 16
1879... 2	1893... 1	1907... 11
1880... 0	1894... 0	1908... 7
1881... 3	1895... 2	1909... 9
1882... 1	1896... 2	1910... 23
1883... 0	1897... 1	1911... 13
1884... 0	1898... 2	1912... 9
1885... 1	1899... 3	

Professor I. O. Baker announced plans for a reunion next spring of all matriculants as of classes from 1872 to 1876, inclusive. Dr. A. J. Graham told of the endeavor to acquire all stock of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and present it to the University. President Junkersfeld and Mrs. Postel called attention to the work being done by the Chicago Alumnae in furthering the work. Mrs. Postel invited all University women to attend the luncheons of the club.

S. A. Bullard spoke at some length on the subject of a memorial to John Milton Gregory, first president of the University, and suggested as suitable the establishing of a John Milton Gregory scholarship. I. O. Baker ex-

plained that the University trustees have already voted properly to mark and care for the grave, and that such memorial as the alumni desire to take will be distinct from that.

W. C. Lindley, chairman of the Committee on Publications and Records, discussed the *Quarterly* and the plans for the *Fortnightly*. Chairman Postel told of work being done in organizing new clubs and bringing existing clubs into the association under the new constitution. Progress in that work is told elsewhere in this issue.

The meeting ended with a lively discussion of the moot question of Homecoming vs. Commencement as a time for scheduling alumni affairs. E. J. Mehren, W. E. Ekblaw, Alfred Gregory, C. C. Lumley, Mrs. Mahan Plank, S. A. Bullard, and others participated, leaving the question in its customary condition.

The Executive Committee held a meeting at which life memberships were established. The fee was fixed at a minimum of twenty-five dollars and no maximum.

Several class reunions were held just before the convocation. 1906 elected W. R. Robinson to act as permanent secretary, in place of Paul E. Howe and George Chapin, who had resigned.

THE SMOKER

Graduates and undergraduates mixed and smoked most congenially on Friday evening after the mass meeting. T. A. Fritchey, '13, introduced the speakers and carried through an interesting program of talks and stereopticon entertainment. J. H. Checkley, president of the Students' Union, spoke briefly on the purposes, plan, organization, and scope of the work of the Union. A. R. Hall talked of the football team, the chances of winning from Chicago, and the work of Captain Woolston. Dean Clark spoke favorably of the Home Coming as an institution, and he reminded the old grads that they

were the ideal of the young grads, and charged them to bear this honor and responsibility proudly and judiciously. Wensel Morava told some entertaining reminiscences of earlier days, and W. E. Ekblaw, '10, created a large amount of excitement and discussion by advocating class reunions at Home Coming to take the place of those now held in the spring. W. A. Heath, Judge Allen, C. O. Fischer, and Rome Pullen made entertaining speeches. Pullen, '92, had just finished a five-week campaign tour, and spoke humorously on politics. The program was varied by the introduction of stereopticon views of earlier football, baseball, and track teams, former athletics captains, and scenes of the University.

Alumni who spoke at the mass meeting included Judge McCune, G. Huff, Louis Lowenthal, and F. L. Hatch. A goat was led to the platform amid uproarious cheers, but it later proved not to belong to Chicago.

ALUMNI HEADQUARTERS

The association, as usual, established temporary headquarters in the Y. M. C. A. library during Home Coming, and kept a register of visitors. A total of 300 names were recorded. It was noticeable that fewer members of early classes appeared than usual, either at headquarters, at the reunion, or at the convocation. Half of the states in the country were represented, however, and the Y. M. C. A. building, as well as many places about the campus, was the scene of unexpected meetings of old friends.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

The Executive Committee at a meeting on November 16 provided for the granting of life memberships in the Association. These are to be issued by the secretary on receipt of a sum not less than twenty-five dollars, but the Executive Committee, and especially Mr.

Fischer, chairman of the Finance committee, desire to have it known that there is no maximum limit to the fee. Ten per cent of the fees will be turned into the current expense fund of the Association; ninety per cent will be placed in a special endowment fund, the interest of which will return to the current fund. President Junkersfeld was the first alumnus to take out a life membership. The Executive committee hopes that a large number will be taken out and made the basis of a permanent, stable fund from which a steady and sure income can be derived.

REUNION OF EARLY MATRICULANTS

The University has always been ready to welcome the return of former students and graduates, both at Commencement or other times; but last year a strenuous effort was made to secure the present addresses of every student who matriculated during the first four years of the University, and all those whose addresses could be learned were most cordially invited to spend as much as possible of the Commencement season at the University. Considering that no similar attempt had ever been made, the result was highly gratifying. The number of former students present was considerable in excess of any previous year, and many returned who had not been at the University for thirty to forty years. Those who had not been here for a considerable time were enthusiastic in witnessing the growth and development of the University; and many were able to meet friends that they had not seen for a generation. The enthusiasm of the former students in visiting the scenes of their youth and in meeting the friends of other days was very great; and many expressed the intention to return at much more frequent intervals than in the past.

A special effort is to be made next Commencement to secure the return of

graduates and former students, particularly those who matriculated from '72 to '76. None are barred from coming back, and all will be cordially welcomed; but it is thought that many would be more willing to come if they knew there was some probability of meeting those with whom they were acquainted in student days. It is sincerely hoped that all, particularly those who matriculated during the second quadriennial, will make an effort to be present next Commencement, and particularly on Alumni Day, June 10.

At the reunion last year one of the most interesting features were photographs of student days, and programs of student affairs; and therefore it is suggested that anyone contemplating visiting the University at the time of the next reunion, will bring with them any such photographs, programs, etc.

It is intended to arrange a program of exercises that will be of special interest to early students; but probably the thing which will be of most interest will be the opportunity of meeting friends of former days. In subsequent issues of the *Quarterly* plans for the entertainment of the visitors will be stated.

The University is having no little trouble in finding the present address of early students, and it is hoped that any one receiving a request for information as to the whereabouts of any particular student will promptly reply, so that no one may fail to get an invitation.

IRA O. BAKER, '74,
Chairman of Committee.

MEDICAL COLLEGE MATTERS

The committee in charge has raised \$14,350 toward the \$28,000 fund needed to purchase the remainder of the stock in the Medical School. This is exclusive of the students' fund, which is likely to be \$2,000. Thus far one hundred and

fifty alumni have contributed; many more have promised, and many have not yet been reached. Those outside of Chicago are being visited by the students during the holidays. The committee urges the necessity that all alumni get together and help to put this thing through. The time limit is nearly up, but there can be no extension, and action cannot be deferred if the plan is to succeed. The faculty has done its part generously, the students have more than done their share, and the alumni who have not already contributed are urged to do so at once. Information will be gladly furnished by Dr. A. J. Graham, 6306 south Halsted street, Chicago, or Dr. D. A. K. Steele, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago.

CHICAGO ALUMNAE COTILLION

Any doubt as to whether the annual Illinois Christmas Cotillion would live to celebrate its first birthday was promptly dispelled by the Illini specialists called in consultation on Saturday evening, December 28. Even the lay brothers predicted the promising infant would live to a lusty old age.

The enthusiasm began with the first arrivals on the eight o'clock train, and lasted after we all ran for the last one. It was "Can't we have another before next Christmas?" and "Be sure and give a still bigger one next time"; "Aren't you glad we showed up?" and *ad infinitum*, until the city was reached. The crowd that poured in on the nine o'clock train was swelled in numbers by enthusiasts who had hopped on the band wagon at the last instant, and their steady demand for tickets kept our distracted doorman and two ditto assistants busy making change. For a few minutes money was so plentiful that the greenbacks lay piled on the counter to be blown off by any chance zephyr. The greed caused by the sight of so much loose prosperity caused the grasping

doorman to demand two dollars from Dean Clark, who was one of the patrons. He more than promptly produced the cash, and nobody knows how many tickets he had acquired before that—just to help the scheme along.

Dean Mary E. Fawcett, another patroness, showed her Orange and Blue patriotism by driving in twenty miles from Maywood in a machine. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Meeker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henrotin, and Mr. and Mrs. George T. Nicholson completed the list of sponsors for the evening.

On account of the delayed arrival of so many, the receiving line was dispensed with, and without any preliminaries the crowd settled down to the business at hand. There were about two hundred couples on the floor, and each pair made a prism of the kaleidoscope which revolved for the rest of the evening.

During the intermission Virginia Fesinger and Röscheu Baker, who made their début in the grand opera ballet on New Years, presented a group of interpretive dances. Just as the applause died away the orchestra leader played the first bar of "Loyalty" and instantly the crowd were on their feet singing with a vim that caused the ballroom roof to bulge in spots.

The dance was finished in a burst of Orange and Blue enthusiasm that even the jam in the dressing room could not diminish.

ROCKFORD BANQUET

The annual meeting of the Rockford Club was held in the Elks Club on the evening of December 30. The most material feature of the meeting was a banquet. This was followed by a short program of talks. B. J. Knight acted as toastmaster, Carl K. Rang responded to "The Old Homestead", Walter F. Hull, "Learning and Labor", C. P. Briggs produced 'The Raw Material',

and George Huff, the guest of honor of the evening, spoke to the subject "In Training". Thirty-seven men gathered about the banquet table, and at the end everybody sang Illinois Loyalty.

At the business meeting it was agreed that a canvass should be made for individual members in an effort to get a representative on the Alumni Council. There are twenty-two graduates in Rockford, and about the same number of non-graduate alumni. The following officers were elected for the year: President, George P. Gallaher; secretary, A. C. Pearman; and C. F. Weingarten, student secretary.

SMOKE IN PITTSBURGH

The Pittsburgh alumni have enjoyed two smokers since the last *Quarterly* was issued, both at the University Club. Twenty men were out to the one held on November 9, when, after a talk by J. N. Chester, '91, who outlined the constitution of the Alumni Association, the Pittsburgh club adopted the constitution and took the necessary steps to become a member. Among other speakers was J. P. Beck, '07, general manager of the Cement Products Exhibition company, who told of the work of the Illini Club of Chicago.

A rousing good smoker and entertainment was held at the University Club on December 14, eclipsing all previous records of the Pittsburgh club. The main feature of the evening was a show by the Westinghouse Minstrels, who proved exceedingly popular in spite of the roasts passed to "Parson" Hiles, "Baldy" Chester, "Fat" Terry, and others. After the minstrel show there was luncheon and a short business meeting; also a large assortment of Illinois yells.

The annual meeting will be held on February 2, at which the alumni, alumnae, and friends will get together.

COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

Representatives from the alumni associations of the Universities of Illinois, Michigan, Chicago, and other similar associations, including the Chicago Collegiate Alumnae, are co-operating to support the Chicago Collegiate Bureau of Occupations. The bureau aims to find vocational opportunities other than teaching positions for college women graduates, and for women of trained efficiency. It will maintain a registry office, will investigate opportunities for advanced training, and will publish concise occupational information of all sorts. The establishment of the bureau under educational rather than business control, is believed to be of special value because college women know best how to investigate and meet their own needs.

The Illinois Alumnae gave a party on December 28, at the South Shore Country Club, to raise money for the bureau. Mrs. M. L. Carr (Louise Kilner, '06,) is treasurer of the bureau.

BANQUET AT MINNEAPOLIS

A comfortable number of alumni in Minneapolis got together on November 16 for a banquet and a visit. There were several in from out of town, including "Hipp" Jordan from the "north woods", and Bach from North Dakota. There were two newly wedded couples present to receive congratulations—Mr. and Mrs. Turner and Mr. and Mrs. Haskins. J. K. Simer reports that alumni there are looking for a purpose; something that will give them something to do. Meanwhile they are going to try as a substitute a series of dances and parties to alternate between the two cities. There are at least eighty-six alumni in the two cities, and some hitherto unlocated brother turns up each week at the luncheon. Visitors to Minneapolis and St. Paul should note that the luncheons are now held at the Kaiserhoff on Thursdays at 12 o'clock.

KANSAS CITY

The Kansas City alumni enjoyed a supper and smoker in the Fraternity room of McClintock's restaurant on the evening of December 5. Thirty-three men were present. Supper was served at 6:30, so that everyone could come from his office and could get home early in the evening. Diffenbaugh, Gregory, Colton, and Murray told about their visits to the University at Home coming week, and explained some of the plans that are on foot for extending the University grounds and buildings. The club expects to have a membership of over forty in the Alumni Association.

LIBRARY ALUMNAE IN INDIANA

The Illinois Library School was well represented at the meeting of the Indiana State Library Association which was held in Terre Haute in October. Miss Florence E. Curtis of the faculty of the Library School, Miss Mary E. Ahern (Armour Institute, '95), editor of *Public Libraries*, Julia Mason, ex-'02, Anne Swezey, '03, Mabel E. Marshall, ex-'04, Helen V. Calhoun, '05, and Helen M. Crane, '05, were in attendance. Miss Mason and Miss Swezey were on the program, also Miss Lillian George, ex-'05, who was unable to be present. At the informal dinner which was held the conversation indicated that all who were present are still much interested in the University.

GOLDEN GATE MEETING

The last meeting of the Golden Gate Alumni Association for 1912 was held at the home of Prof. C. W. Woodworth at 2237 Carlton street, Berkeley. The routine business included the election of officers for 1913 which resulted as follows: President, Prof. C. W. Woodworth; Vice-President, Prof. W. G. Hummel; Secretary-Treasurer, R. C. Woodmansee.

It was most encouraging to note the

number of new faces present, among whom were several who came a considerable distance. The idea of a regular weekly luncheon at one of the San Francisco restaurants was discussed, and as many of the trans-bay members have been unable to attend the meetings, their active support is anticipated.

The meeting brought together several graduates who had not seen each other since leaving the University. A feeling of optimism with regard to the future of the association forecasts for 1913 an organization which may be of some real benefit to the University.

The following list of those present is incomplete. Prof. H. J. Quayle; Prof. and Mrs. W. G. Hummel; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Plant; Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Madison; Paul S. Burgess; Miss Marietta Davis; D. G. Bevis; A. C. Griewank; Miss Edna Truman; Miss Lillian Trimble; Mrs. T. F. Hunt; Miss Stella Bennett; Miss Edna Goss; Prof. and Mrs. T. Horne; Miss Alberta Clark; Miss Cora Hill; Prof. and Mrs. Woodworth; Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Davis; Miss Ella Barber; R. C. Woodmansee, Sec'y.

AT SALT LAKE CITY

The association at Salt Lake has done very little for some time because the members have been scattered, and some have left permanently. President W. H. Gregory called a meeting for January 10, to reorganize and plan for some definite entertainments.

BACON'S LINCOLN MEMORIAL RECOMMENDED

The Lincoln Memorial Commission decided on December 4 to recommend the building of a memorial hall at Washington, in accordance with the plans drawn by Henry Bacon, ex-'88, as mentioned in the *Quarterly* for April, 1912. The report carrying the committee recommendations went to Congress on December 5, and is declared by Washington news writers to provide for the

"handsomest memorial in the United States."

According to a Washington dispatch to the *Chicago Tribune*, "the memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln is to be erected in Potomac park and on the axis of the capitol and the Washington monument. This axis was planned more than a century ago.

"The Lincoln memorial is to be placed in the center of a terrace eleven feet high and 1,000 feet in diameter and will rest upon a rectangular stone wall fourteen feet high, 256 feet long, and 186 feet wide. On this rectangular wall will rise the memorial hall, which is eighty-four feet wide and 156 feet long. This memorial hall will be surrounded by a colonnade, composed of thirty-six columns forty-four feet high and seven feet five inches in diameter at their base, thus increasing the dimensions of the memorial to 188 feet long and 118 feet wide. The total height of the structure above the present grade will be 122 feet. Entrance to the memorial will be by a colonnaded entrance forty-five feet wide and forty-four feet high.

"The four features of the memorial will be the central hall, sixty feet wide, seventy feet long, and sixty feet high, in which will stand the Lincoln statue; two halls separated from the central hall by columns of the Ionic order, thirty-seven feet wide, fifty-seven feet long, and sixty feet high, in which will be placed memorials of Lincoln's Gettysburg speech and his second inaugural address, and surrounding the walls inclosing these memorials will be a colonnade forming a symbol of the union, each column representing a state—thirty-six in all—which existed at the time of Lincoln's death.

"Above this colonnade and supported at intervals by eagles will be forty-eight memorial festoons, one for each state existing at the present time.

"Most of the members of the senate

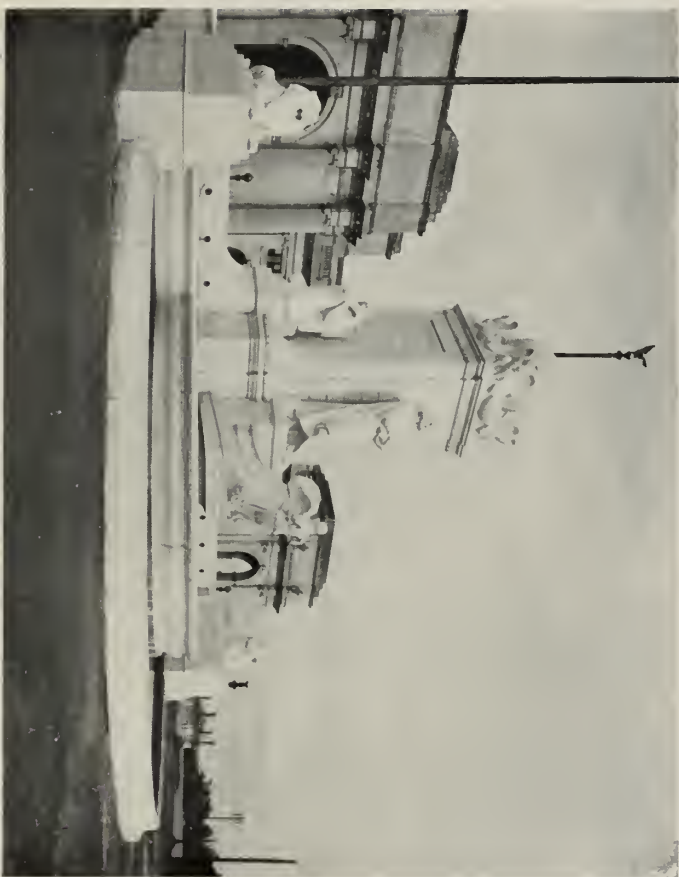
out of deference to their Illinois colleague, who is the closest living friend of the war president, have announced their intention to vote in favor of the commission's recommendation. The Republicans of the house will take like action, largely for the same reason, and Mr. Clark, the Democratic speaker, not only signed the report, but pledged his personal support to the plan at the instance of Mr. Cullom.

"It is expected the memorial will be constructed within three years. The members of the commission have announced a program of strict economy, and they already have put it in force by declining to pay an architect's fee of 5 per cent, which would have amounted to \$100,000, and made a proposition considerably less, which was accepted by those who submitted designs."

AS YOU WERE!

The Michigan Alumnus for December makes it clear that Michigan still believes the subsidized training table a necessity, that the faculty at Michigan has absolutely no voice upon athletic matters, and that "without some solution of this difference [as to faculty control], irreconcilable as it appears at present, there can be no compromise between Michigan and the Conference." Continuing:

"All alumni and students will grant the desirability of athletic relations between Michigan and Chicago, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois. Never has there been such interest and enthusiasm as when we played these natural rivals. The difference lies only in the method of breaking the deadlock. The present Board in Control by a large majority, a considerable proportion of the student and alumni bodies and some of the Faculty, believe that the present situation, with Michigan "standing pat," is the only dignified course. There is equally a large and apparently growing



MOUNTMENT TO CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS
DESIGNED BY LORADO TAFT

proportion of students and alumni who, whatever their opinion may have been concerning Michigan's secession, now favor a return to the fold if it may be effected consistently. The schedules of the past few years, on the whole unsatisfactory, particularly the baseball and track schedules, as compared with those of former years, form a powerful argument to this party. There are also undoubtedly a number who have no very strong opinion either way.

"While *The Alumnus* favors a return to the conference, if at all possible, and believes that the question might easily be settled if it were not for the one provision regarding faculty control, it is precisely that question which makes us rather hopeless as regards any immediate settlement. Yet as long as the present deadlock continues the whole situation in the West is bound to be unsatisfactory."

LIBRARY SCHOOL ALUMNI

The following recent appointments and changes have been reported:

Ione Armstrong, ex-'11, has resigned the librarianship of the Fort Smith, Arkansas, public library, to become librarian of the Council Bluffs, Iowa, public library.

Mattie Fargo, B.L.S., 1906, has resigned her position as cataloger in the Iowa Normal School at Cedar Falls, to become librarian of the Lead, South Dakota, High School library.

Clara Brooks, B.L.S., 1912, children's librarian in the Fort Worth, Texas, public library.

Gertrude Morton, B.L.S., 1912, in charge of a branch library in the Minneapolis public library.

Myrtle A. Renz, B.L.S., 1912, assistant in University of Illinois Library.

Catherine Oaks, B.L.S., 1912, reviser of junior cataloguing at the Library School during the current semester.

Fanny Dunlap, 1911-12, catalog assistant in University of Illinois Library.

Mrs. Eva Hurst Fowler, 1911-12, cataloger in the Illinois State Museum at Springfield.

Emma A. Jackson, 1911-12, assistant in the University of Colorado Library, Boulder, Col.

Mary Elizabeth Love, 1911-12, assistant in the catalog department of the Newberry library, Chicago.

Josephine Sackett, 1911-12, has entered the senior class in the New York State Library School.

Ella E. Packard, 1911-12, assistant in the Dallas, Texas, public library.

Mrs. Emma K. Parsons, 1911-12, charging clerk in the University of Missouri Library.

Ida Gangstad, 1911-12, librarian of the extension department, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Florence Waller, 1911-12, cataloger, Washington State College, Pullman, Washington.

OBITUARIES

JAMES EDWARD LILLY, '84

One of the best known business men of Alaska died at Dawson, Yukon Territory, on August 24, of heart failure.

Mr. Lilly was born 51 years ago in Champaign, Illinois, and was the son of Rev. Robert Lilly, a Presbyterian minister. He graduated in 1884 with the bachelor of arts degree; went to Portland, Ore., in 1888; to Seattle in 1889; was there admitted to the bar in 1894; was with the law firm of Struve, Haines and McMicken of that city, and later with Andrew F. Burleigh, receiver for the Northern Pacific railway at the time that system was in difficulties; was one of the attorneys for the Oregon Improvement company; later practiced law independently in Seattle. About the time of the Klondike rush, Mr. Lilly's health

was poor and he decided to give up the sedentary calling of law, and, accordingly, sailed north. He found a good opportunity in Skagway to engage in trading, and in '97 there opened a wholesale hay and grain establishment. He had associated with him his youngest brother, John, and together they later opened a wholesale trading and merchandising establishment in Dawson. He was vice-president of the Dawson Board of Trade, a member of the Mystic Shriners and several other branches of Masonry. He had made one tour around the world, and had spent two winters in Europe. He was not only the richest individual merchant in the Klondike region, but owned considerable mining interests.

SARAH MARIANA PAINE, '91

The death of Miss Sarah M. Paine, of the class of 1891, occurred at Kankakee, Illinois, on December 20, 1912. Miss Paine was born at Sidney, Illinois, April 28, 1862. She prepared for college at the Sidney and Champaign high schools, and entered the University in 1886. During her college course she was an active member of Alethenai, and was interested in the work of the Young Woman's Christian Association. Since her graduation her interest in the University has been strong. She has given generously to the support of all organizations for the benefit of the young women of the institution; she has kept in touch with the members of her class, and has never failed to attend the Alumni gatherings at each Commencement. Though of a quiet and retiring disposition, no one was more loyal to her class or to her Alma Mater than was she.

For sometime previous to her death she was in ill health, and in November her mind became unbalanced, and she was taken to the Kankakee State Hospital for treatment. Her death will be mourned by all her friends and loyal classmates.

LETTERS FROM ALUMNI

Tsu, Ise, Japan, November 18, 1912
Editor *Alumni Quarterly*:

The *Quarterly* has just come in, and some of the remarks about the Students' Union and class politics made me think of an incident which came to my knowledge three or four years ago. On the same boat with a friend of mine, an American college man coming to Japan, was a Chinese student returning from several years in America, where he had been attending a large university of high reputation for some four or five years. One evening he was asked by the passengers to give a little account of his impressions of American universities. He did it. He did it with a vengeance. He told them that American college life was rotten to the core; the students spent their time smoking around club-houses; they drank and caroused; they were immoral, at least a large percentage were so; they were dishonest; in fact they were about as bad a set of men as could be found anywhere outside of Sing Sing, and even the inhabitants of that place would not suffer much by comparison.

Of course a large part of it was not true. He made sweeping statements that no one could possibly prove, but my friend, who heard it, said that in private talks with the man he found that he really believed all that he said, and the reason for it was that he had seen these things in the little group of men with whom he had come in contact during his college life, and took it for granted that all college men were of the same stamp as the little group of bums around him.

Now I know that at Illinois the Chinese or other students from foreign countries are not left wholly to the tender mercies of this kind of men, but as long as there are such rotten spots as graft in class politics even among men otherwise decent and honest, just so long

will these men carry back to their country bad impressions of our boasted American honesty and love of fair play. If the Student Union can do nothing more than clean up class politics and shut out dirty work and graft, it will have justified itself and have given a good reason for its right to exist.

I am a Y. M. C. A. man and believe in its work; I was one of "that damned Y. M. C. A. crowd" that beat the dirty politicians in our own class fight; I believe that the Y. M. C. A. ought to do work just along these lines, but the Student Union can work for such things too. There is a field big enough for

both organizations to work in without hurting each other in the least.

More than this, the Union ought to take up the work for its, the Union's, own sake, for if it does not have some real, definite, and reasonably high aim and purpose, with its work really cut out for it, it is liable to degenerate and lose all the vitality it has.

I could write a whole lot more on this subject if I had time, but it would do little good, I fear, for I am only a name to the fellows now; but if this little note will do any good in encouraging any of them or in urging them on in any way, I shall be glad. P. A. SMITH.

NEWS OF THE CLASSES

When you have a new address, position, wife, or child, notify the editor. Announcements sent to friends may reach the *QUARTERLY*, but probably will not. Mail your information direct, unless your class has a secretary; in any case please make sure that the *QUARTERLY* is kept in touch with you.

1872

C. W. Rolfe, 601 east John street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Isaac S. Raymond, *la*, and Mrs. Raymond, returned November 15 from a trip to New Orleans, where Mr. Raymond was a delegate to the Farmers' Congress.

1873

Fred L. Hatch, Spring Grove, Illinois, Secretary

1874

Mrs. Alice Cheever Bryan, 508 south Fourth street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

After spending years on the Pacific coast, Harvey C. Estep is now living at Providence, Rhode Island, and is a neighbor to Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Reynolds.

1875

George R. Shawhan, 606 east Daniel street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Clayton C. Pervier, *la*, was reelected to the Illinois House of Representatives in November from the 37th district.

1876

Fred I. Mann, Gilman, Illinois, Secretary

1877

1878

E. M. Burr, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

The residence address of W. Morava is now 4846 Kenwood avenue, Chicago.

1879

Judge W. N. Butler, Cairo, Illinois, Secretary

1880

Charles W. Groves, 701 west Church street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Augusta Batchelder (Mrs. W. T. Eaton), has moved from 533 west Irwin street to 227 south Bonner avenue, Tyler, Texas.

1881

Mrs. Virginia Hammet Talbot, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

1882

N. S. Spencer, 112 east Green street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1883

Judge J. F. Going, 221 Fremont street, Chicago, Secretary

W. A. Heath was elected president of the Chicago Bankers association at their meeting held in October.

1884

Miss Keturah Sim, 6225 Greenwood avenue,
Chicago, Secretary

Lucius Noyes Sizer, *arch*, and O. B. Sizer of Maplewood stock farm near Fisher, Illinois, won four silver cups at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago the first week in December. They also won twelve ribbons last fall, five being from the International Stock Show, and seven from the American Shire Horse association. Seven of them are firsts.

1885

1886

S. F. Bullard, 3001 north 29th street, Tacoma,
Washington, Secretary

1887

Mrs. Angie Gayman Weston, 601 east Daniel
street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

William Williamson, father of Mary Williamson (Elder), *la*, died on September 26, 1912, at Palacios, Texas. Mr. Williamson was formerly a large land owner in Champaign county, and lived for twenty-five years on the present site of the University Y. M. C. A. building.

William F. Young, ex-'87, for ten years western manager of Benjamin H. Sanborn and company, bookmen of Chicago, has become president of that company following the retirement of Mr. Sanborn.

1888

Miss Mary C. McLellan, 706 west Park avenue,
Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

The winter address of Mary Lena Barnes, *la*, is 10 Mountain street, Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

Ella Connet (Babb), and Mr. Babb will spend the winter at Edna, Texas, where Mr. Babb has a plantation, and will also spend some of the time at Port Lavaca.

1889

Miss Amy Coffeen, 806 south Fifth street,
Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1890

Thomas Arkle Clark, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

J. F. Clarkson, *ce*, has moved from Kansas City, Missouri, to Portland, Oregon, where he is employed with Porter Brothers.

C. H. Snyder, *ce*, has left Millikin Brothers, San Francisco, by whom he has been employed for the last nineteen years. His new address is 251 Kearney street.

Will E. McKee, *me*, returned to Champaign in October to attend the celebration of the fiftieth wedding anniversary of his parents. He is superintendent of machinery for the Calumet and Arizona Copper Mining company of Bisbee, Arizona.

Walter I. Manny, *la*, was reelected to the Illinois State Senate from the 30th district on November 5.

1891

Glenn M. Hobbs, American School of Correspondence, Chicago, Illinois, Secretary

Here's greetings to the class and the hope that every one of you will have a happy and prosperous New Year. The new plan of sending fortnightly notes as well as the *Quarterly* should appeal to subscribers even though it may be accepted by the Secretaries with some personal misgivings, not as to the value of the plan, but as to the possibility of supplying material.

The Christmas spirit was in the air this year sure enough, as the response to the Secretary's appeal was generous, and almost restored his belief in Santa Claus. In the circularizing parlance of our sales manager, the run to the class showed 20% returns which, if you have ever been a class secretary, is "going some".

And now let us state calmly but still with a note of triumph that we have succeeded in breaking one of our monumental silences, of which we have several. We have heard from Helen!!

A kodak picture which was sent only for the Secretary's benefit, if you please, showed him that the twenty-one years which have passed over her head since we were all shipped out of our Alma Mater's bachelor and bachelor-maid factory have touched her very lightly. Beside her is a big twelve-year old son who looks as though he was a great comfort to his mother. Helen told briefly of her busy life, not only as a wife and mother, but as a lecturer and writer, and a circular shows the many lines along which her activity runs; her lectures are on literary and musical subjects and bear such titles as "The Women of George Eliot", "Robert Louis Stevenson", "Three Poets of Home Life", "The Poetry of Childhood", "The Twin Arts of Music and Poetry", "Elizabethan Lyrics", and "Evolution of the Short Story". Engagements for these have filled her winter schedule full. We are sure the Class would all like to walk in some time and listen to her, as we used to when she was our prize orator. Her husband, John J. Schoonhoven, is also a lecturer and biologist of reputation. Now that Helen has broken the ice we trust that she will keep a "blowhole" open and not let the surface freeze over solid again.

Mighty few of us can afford to take a trip to Europe, and we personally should make a noise about it if we ever had the chance. Consequently, out of sympathy for John Chester—he having had that pleasure and he being so modest about it that the Secretary had to write and threaten a regular Pittsburgh subpoena if he didn't "come across" at once—the Secretary is printing as much of the report as he can squeeze into the magazine as follows:

"The European trip was all and more than I anticipated. My traveling companion, another Engineer, a Mr. Wilkins, who is one of the nine City Councilmen of Pittsburgh and a most congenial spirit, sailed with myself on July 31st on the Cunard's "Coronia". The ship had a full complement of first-class pas-

sengers, among which were many English army officers returning from the far East, fine fellows and genuine sports.

"The presence of these men resulted in a field day which terminated in a tug-of-war between the English and Canadians on one side and the Americans on the other. Yours truly was chosen captain of the American team. (John was always strong on organization but we did not know before that he was strong on "strength". Let us hope he was brainy enough to be among the gumshoe squad. Ed.) Ten huskies lined up for each side. We pulled for twenty-one minutes, when finally the Johnny Bulls brought us over the mark. On analyzing the why, we found that they had nine pair of rubber-soled shoes for out six, for those having on ordinary shoes simply slipped the deck, kicking the feet out of the next fellow forward. However, it was a good long pull, but the effects were sufficient proof to me that I have grown old; and so, Never again!! You know G. Huff got all that sort of education when we were in school.

"We landed at Fishguard, Wales, on the eighth day. We had arranged by cable for an automobile to meet us, and imagine our surprise to find a little 4-cylinder Flanders runabout, on which I immediately made a kick, declaring it to be the cheapest car built. The chauffeur came back at me with the statement, "No, the Ford is cheaper". As it was the Flanders or nothing, and as theirs was the only garage in many miles, we accepted and started northward.

"Then followed a seven day tour through the beautiful mountains and valleys of Wales and England, the journey ending at the Cecil in London. The trip will long be remembered, for England is a veritable garden. I can only take time to sketch the route, and will ask those who wish more to read William Winter's "Shakespeare's England" and reflect that I O. K. every word. From Fishguard we skirted the shore for 50 miles to Aberystwyth, thence across the mountains and down the Wye Valley through Hereford and Chepstow, up the Severn to Gloucester and Bath. Mr. Wilkins being a Dickens enthusiast, we lingered here for a day, visiting the Pickwickian haunts, and then moved on through Wells and Glastonburg to Yeovil. Salisbury with its graceful cathedral, Southampton, and Portsmouth were passed quickly; then on through Brighton and Battle to Hastings. The fourth day we still skirted the shore, passing through Folkestone, Dover, and Deal to Ram's Gate, all of these resorts being almost deserted on account of the extreme cold. Throughout our entire trip, by the way, the thermometer was around 50 degrees and we found winter clothing exceedingly comfortable.

"From Ram's Gate we passed through Broad Stairs, Margate, and Canterbury, making Rochester in the evening so that Wilkins might sleep in Pickwick's and Dickens's room in the Bull hotel. Yours truly was favored with Queen Victoria's room, but I have had better.

At noon of the next day we sped away to Cobham, had lunch in the "Leather Bottle", and on to London, reaching the Cecil about four o'clock.

"The writer had acted as pilot during the entire trip and was very proud of having guided the machine through the long streets of London and to the hotel without once inquiring the way. However, we must credit the English Road Maps with most of the glory, for during the entire seven days we never lost our way once and our chauffeur had never been over the road.

"Two days in London had to suffice, and I left Wilkins there and joined my sister for four days in Paris, then five days in Belgium and Holland, back to England again, and home on the Mauretania."

"Jerry" Bouton is still playing the "gentleman farmer" and incidentally broadening his reputation as a scientist. Clarence Shamel and Frank Gardner will have to look to their laurels. Jerry was judge of fruits at the Tennessee State Fair, Nashville, and at the Arkansas-Oklahoma Fair at Fort Smith; he also had charge of the horticultural department at the Tri-State Fair in Memphis, during the last week of September.

Alice Broadus Clark has been the dear sweet girl she always was this fall, keeping us informed as to things in Champaign County. Worse luck, she told no news of herself, but reported on the home-coming and other things. She waved the red flag at John Chester by saying that she wished John had been at the exercises on Friday to see the spectacular show put on by the seniors. John, in his letter, says that on the very day of the "alleged" homecoming he saw the Princeton-Yale football game. Oh well! let's have Alice and John continue the scrap by wireless. From the same efficient news bureau we learn that Isabel Jones had a fine art exhibit during home-coming week at the University Art rooms, consisting of the fruits of her labors in California last summer. We congratulate her not only on her success but on the subjects, for we have been to California ourselves and know what a land of beauty it is.

Alice also enclosed a clipping showing that we have a capitalist in the Class in the person of Emma Seibert. She is financially interested in a new inter-urban road to Paxton. If Emma has carried out her plans announced last year, she is down among the South American Republics. Let us hope she won't pick up a revolution or two by mistake. Alice reported one more thing which may be of interest, namely, that the dear little round robin had arrived in Champaign on the wing. The bird was born June 1st, and as a fledgling, flopped around Chicago during the summer. In August it tried its wings by flying to Sycamore and seemed fully grown and quite ready for some of the big fights. On making its next stop at Joliet about the middle of the month, it either contracted a severe illness or failed to thrive on Maue's brand of bird seed, or else (perish the thought) was put in the "pen" as a vagrant. Anyway, the little thing thinks Joliet is a hard town to get out of. Alice says it is already on its way south and late advices from Isabel Jones informs us that it has its ticket all paid for to Cartersville, where Richert will take good care of it.

The Secretary has other ammunition which he could fire, but he prefers to hold it in his magazine in order to be prepared for a later attack.

The address of L. W. Peabody, *me*, is changed from 643 west Walnut street, to 515 east Elm street, Springfield, Missouri.

Franklin Gibbs Boggs, the little son of Mayor Franklin H. Boggs, *la*, ex-'91, died on December 1, 1912, at the home of his parents in Urbana.

1892

Mrs. Cassandra Boggs Miller, 1103 west Illinois street, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

The address of Charles A. Gunn, *arch*, is 13 Gun Club Lane, Manila, Philippine Islands.

J. Lowden Armstrong, *la*, ex-'92, who was married to Mabel Zipes on October 8, 1912, at Chicago, is living at 1103 west Illinois street, Urbana.

1893

J. G. Mosier, 907 west Illinois street, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

The address of R. W. Sharpe, *sci*, is now 158 Parkside avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

Josiah B. Lamkin, father of Nina B. Lamkin, *la*, died on December 10, 1912, at Oak Park, Illinois.

Nina Belle Lamkin, *la*, of Chicago, who was in Champaign early in December to attend the funeral of her father, is probably one of the most widely known authorities on physical culture for women. Besides numerous newspaper and magazine articles, she has written books on the subject.

Riley Ellis Smith, *me*, ex-'93, was in Champaign on November 13, inspecting some loans he has in this vicinity. Mr. Smith is president of the Farmers' Trust company of Indianapolis, Indiana. He remarked at the growth of the University and the twin cities since he was a student here.

1894

L. Pearl Boggs, 811 west Illinois street, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

Ernest McConnell, *arch*, has moved to 1016 Los Angeles Investment building, Los Angeles, California.

C. A. Elder, ex-'94, has been elected a director in the Civic Association of Los Angeles, which is to erect model homes for working men.

1895

1896

Mrs. Amelia Alpiner Stern, 909 west University avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

The new address of John A. McRae, *me*, is 27 Clairmount avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

Dan Gardner Swannell, *chem*, ex-'96,

treasurer of the Phi Psi fraternity, attended a big meeting of the fraternity in Springfield on December 28. President-elect Woodrow Wilson is a member and was invited to attend but could not arrange it.

1897

O. L. Gearhart, 107 west Springfield avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

The address of Carl O. Kuehne, *arch*, is 1918 Addison street, Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. Clyde Denny Gulick, *sci*, was elected president of the Champaign County Medical association at the meeting at the Beardsley Hotel on December 12.

Richard James Barr, *la*, ex-'97, was reelected to the Illinois State Senate from the 41st district on November 5.

1898

H. C. Coffeen, 6137 Madison avenue, Chicago, Secretary

The address of Chester M. Davison, *arch*, is 529 north Lombard avenue, Oak Park, Illinois.

1899

L. D. Hall, 111 east Chalmers street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Ralph Bennett, *ce*, has changed his address from 621 Title Insurance building, to 136 Witmer street, Los Angeles, California.

Marion Thompson (Gratz), *la*, lives at 5155 Lindell street, St. Louis, Missouri.

The address of C. G. Lawrence, *arch*, is changed from Carbondale, Illinois, to 5763 Madison street, Chicago.

The address of Eugene W. P. Flesch, *arch*, is room 1300, 178 west Jackson boulevard, Chicago.

Jesse Erle Meharry, *la*, has the past season more than substantiated his claim to having the premier herd of Poland-Chinas in the United States. Mr. Meharry has had exhibits this year at the state fairs of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois, and has taken a total

of ninety-three ribbons, of which 66% are first and champions. At the four fairs he took a total of \$1,047.00 in prize money. At Springfield, the second week in October, Mr. Meharry took the prize as premier champion exhibitor and premier champion breeder.

Dr. W. G. Turnbull, who for the past three years has been in charge of State Tuberculosis Dispensary, No. 127, located at 1731 Orthodox street, was appointed medical director of the New Cresson Tuberculosis Sanatorium near Philadelphia, the third week in November, by Commissioner of Health Samuel G. Dixon. Dr. Turnbull is the husband of Ella M. Loftus (Turnbull), *la*, formerly of Champaign. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1906. He has occupied the post of assistant instructor in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, visiting physician of the tuberculosis department of the Philadelphia hospital and visiting physician of the Philadelphia Home for Incurables. The Cresson Sanatorium will be opened about the first of the year and will have a bed capacity of three hundred and twenty.

1900

Miss Nellie McWilliams, 38 Second South street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Emma Hartrick (Webster), *la*, has moved from 908 west 36th place, to 1324 Sixth avenue, Los Angeles, California.

The address of Mary Waldo (Taylor), *sci*, is Rifle, Colorado.

C. J. Peeples, *la*, and May Florine Thielens were married on November 30, at Chicago. They are traveling in Virginia and Florida, after which they will be at home at the Hotel del Prado until the first of March. Mr. Peeples is vice president of the Citizens' Trust and Savings bank of Chicago.

Clarence Wilbert Hughes, *la*, '00, *law*, '05, is attorney for the Central Illinois Public Service company at Mattoon.

1901

Frank W. Scott, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary
The address of Frank H. Holmes, *law*, is North Henderson, Illinois.

Alma Webb, *la*, ex-'01, is extra teacher for the grade schools of Champaign.

"One of the most progressive addresses ever delivered before the holiday educational conferences in this city was that of Harlan H. Horner, chief of the examinations division of the State Department of Education, yesterday afternoon," said the Syracuse (New York) *Post-Standard* of December 28. "Mr. Horner's chief point was that altogether too much attention is being paid to examinations; that they are made a goal rather than a mere incident in the school course.

"He charged, too, that teachers and school authorities generally were paying too much attention 'to the sharpening of their tools' and not enough attention to the boys and girls in their schools."

The address, printed at length in the *Post-Standard*, was one of the chief features of the meeting of the Associated Academic Principles. Other speakers were Professor H. J. Bristol of Cornell, and Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of Simmons College.

A recent number of the *Berkshire Courier* of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, contained this item: "Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Brown of North Egremont, announce the engagement of their daughter Louise to Mr. Walter C. Lindley of Danville, Illinois." Miss Brown is a sister of S. Dewey Brown, '04.

1902

H. F. Post, 18 Davidson place, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Elrick Williams, *chem*, is teaching chemistry in the male high school in Louisville, Kentucky.

The address of C. L. Samson, *me*, is 15440 Turlington avenue, Harvey, Illinois.

The address of Laura R. Gibbs, *lib*,

is 96 south Angell street, Providence, Rhode Island.

The address of Annie M. Broadhead, *la*, is 2217 Williams street, Bellingham, Washington.

M. D. Brundage, *la*, is living at 121 east Orange Grove avenue, Pasadena, California.

1903

The address of J. J. Richey, *ce*, is College Station, Texas.

Henry J. Quayle, *sci*, who is professor of entomology in the University of California, visited at Champaign during the holidays. He is on a leave of absence for a year and expects to tour the world, and return to California through the Golden Gate.

William Edward Cassimer Clifford, *law*, ex-'03, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Champaign, has been appointed assistant treasurer of Illinois, under William Ryan, jr., of Danville, treasurer-elect. Mr. Clifford assumed his duties at Springfield on January 14. The position carries with it \$2,000 a year, and is for two years. He has twenty-two men under him.

1904

R. E. Schreiber, 1012 Fort Dearborn bldg., 134 Monroe street, Chicago, Secretary

The address of Frank S. Hadfield, *me*, has been changed from 4219 Sullivan avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, to 433 east 46th street, Chicago.

E. L. Worthen, *ag*, is now located at State College, Pennsylvania.

The address of Charles A. Ocock, *ag*, is 208 Highland avenue, Madison, Wisconsin.

The address of Roy Travis, *ce*, has been changed from 907 Superior street, Toledo, Ohio, to 4136 Evanston avenue, Chicago.

Henry Bernhard Dirks, *me*, and Blanche Ferguson Breckenridge, *mus*, ex-'08, were married on October 3, 1912, at New Haven, Connecticut. They are

living at 2459 Montrose boulevard, Chicago.

Austin R. McKnight was killed on November 29, near Judsonia, Arkansas, by an express train. Mr. McKnight leaves an only son, William Asbury McKnight, *m se*, who is now secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.

1905

Thomas D. Casserly, Chicago Plumbing & Heating Company, 3941 Evanston avenue, Chicago, Secretary

George W. Morgan, *ce*, is with the Call Switch and Frog company at Denver, Colorado.

The address of Imo Baker (Bent), *la*, is 34 south Seventh avenue, LaGrange, Illinois.

The Nebraska Legal News of Lincoln, Nebraska, says of Robin R. Reid, *law*, in a recent issue: "County Judge Risser left Friday for a visit of a week or ten days in Iowa. During his absence Robin R. Reid will serve as acting county judge, he having been appointed by the county commissioners for that purpose. Mr. Reid is the clerk of the county court and has been for the past three years. He is an attorney, and an alumnus of the University of Illinois."

George McKinley Mattis, *la*, ex-'05, was one of a party of five from Champaign who visited the Panama Canal this fall. He returned December 6.

William McGinley, *law*, was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives in November from the 28th district.

Ira Webster Baker, *la*, resides at 5863 Winthrop avenue, Edgewater, Chicago. He was married to Gertrude Strong of Cleveland, Ohio, on November 7, 1912. Mr. Baker is executive secretary of The World in Chicago, a missionary exposition and pageant to be given in Chicago from May 3 to June 7, 1913.

O. D. Center, *ag*, formerly of the agricultural experiment station, is said to be slated for the position of crop

expert, to be employed by the Champaign County Agricultural Improvement association. His duties will include telling members of the association things they wish to know about crop betterment.

1906

W. R. Robinson, 1401 Williams boulevard, Springfield, Illinois, Secretary

The new secretary was elected by the representatives of '06 assembled at the Homecoming, to take the place of George Chapin, who has moved to Prescott, Wisconsin. The secretary is still in ignorance of the state of the records of '06 or its treasury, but as he has seen no signs of any treasury at all, the office mimeograph will probably be busy soon with "please remit." The secretary is up against it for news this month, and will probably make a poor showing compared with the gifted and versatile representative of '07.

At the Homecoming the following signed up: E. J. Mehren, R. N. Smith, J. E. Henry, F. R. Wiley, W. R. Robinson, N. R. Porterfield, J. W. Stromberg, E. F. Derwent, Ruby Hopkins (Hunt), E. B. Woodin, R. C. Llewellyn, T. F. Doughty, E. G. Oldefest, R. M. Pray, and Guy Hubbart.

Those of the class who are on the faculty this year are: A. F. Comstock, M. L. Enger, O. S. Watkins, Rosalie Parr, W. C. Coffey, W. A. Slater, L. V. James, P. S. Barto, and Frances Feind.

Practically all of those listed above were in the Y. M. C. A. building when the class roll was called and responded for '06 with the "Wahee" we made famous.

Carl A. Hellman, *ec*, recently passed an examination given by the Federal Government, and has been appointed to the position of Second Lieutenant in the Coast Artillery. It certainly strains our imagination to think of Hellman in a prep suit all the time. His present address is 1729 U street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

E. E. Bullard, *ec*, can now be addressed at 622 Provident building, Tacoma, Washington. During the past summer he was employed on power plant construction at Ellensburg, Washington, in connection with an irrigation project.

Jacob W. Bard, *ec*, is employed as an engineer for the Sangamo Electric company of Springfield, Illinois. He was married to Miss Beulah Quinlan of Peoria, Illinois, on October 5, and they are living at 715 east Cook street, Springfield.

The address of Bertha Rutledge, *la*, is now 1814 Toberman street, Los Angeles, California.

The address of D. H. Brush, *ce*, is changed from 6128 Monroe avenue, to 5494 Cornell avenue, Chicago.

Roy C. Mitchell, *ac*, is employed as engineer with Morgan, Walls, and Morgan, architects, Los Angeles, California. He lives at 1715 Arlington street.

The address of H. E. Ewing, *sci*, is 510 north Fifth street, Corvallis, Oregon.

Clarence H. Wallis, *me*, ex-'06, is a member of the *Register-Gazette* staff at Rockford, Illinois. He was married to Florinda Z. Risberg on October 16, at Rockford.

Thomas W. Holman, *law*, lives at Ironton, Washington. He was married to Harriet Grace Ewing. *hsc*, '08, in November, at Portland, Oregon.

W. H. Gregory, *la*, formerly with offices at 609 Utah Savings and Trust building, Salt Lake City, has recently been appointed assistant attorney for the San Pedro, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake railroad, having assumed his new duties on January 1. His new address is 624-626 Kearns building, Salt Lake City.

1907

Thomas E. Gill, 1434 Holmes avenue, Springfield, Illinois, Secretary

A. E. Wade, ex-'07, is ranching near Owyhee, Oregon. He is a loyal alumnus,

never having missed a meeting of the Illini Club of Idaho.

Carl Rankin Dick, *ce*, is assistant chief engineer of the Decatur Bridge company. He was married to Margaret C. Wood, *lib-'10*, on December 11 at Champaign, Illinois.

The address of S. H. Grauten, *ce*, has been changed from Culebra, Canal Zone, Panama, to Gatun, Canal Zone, Panama.

Sarah Mackey, *sci*, who received her doctor's degree at the University of Michigan last June, is teaching psychology in Vassar this year.

C. L. Mowder, *ce*, has moved to 1016 Los Angeles Investment building, Los Angeles, California.

The address of R. M. Burkhalter, *ce*, is 6246 Washington avenue, Chicago.

C. H. Bent, *me*, has moved from 6900 Lakewood avenue, Chicago, to 34 south Seventh avenue, LaGrange, Illinois.

The address of M. L. Millspaugh, *me*, is 162 Kohler street, Sault Sainte Marie, Ontario, Canada.

Lloyd Garrison, *ce*, is with the Utah Light and Railway company, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The address of E. W. Buxton, *ce*, is Bureau of Lands, Manila, Philippine Islands.

Imogene Shade (Shoults), *la*, who was married to C. A. Shoults on October 30, is living at Detroit, Michigan. She writes that they like Detroit very much and will be glad to welcome to their home any old Illinois students who may be in the city or passing through it.

Clem C. Austin, *me*, is still with the American Hoist and Derrick company. He spends most of his time in the South, with headquarters at Jacksonville, Florida.

Maurice E. Vasen, *la*, has become a member of the firm of Howe and Fordham, attorneys and counsellors at law, 8 south Dearborn street, Chicago, and the firm name has been changed to Howe, Fordham, and Vasen.

Jean H. Knox, *me*, is employed in pier construction work in Los Angeles. He was married to Ellen Murray on October 23, at Champaign, Illinois.

Fred C. Taylor, *ce*, has just accepted a position with the H. W. Johns-Manville company, with headquarters at St. Louis, Missouri. He is to handle material for cork and cold storage insulation.

Captain Sidney M. Cohen, *law*, ex-'07, of Company M, Illinois National Guard, was given a most pleasant surprise when the members of his company presented him with a beautiful silver loving cup on Christmas morning. It bears the inscription, "To Capt. Sidney M. Cohen, from the members of Company M, 4th Inf., I. N. G., 1912."

William Perry Holaday, *law*, ex-'07, was reelected to the Illinois House of Representatives from the 22d district on November 5.

Ernst Otto Jacob, *la*, and Sarah O. Conard (Jacob), *la*, '06, are now in Constantinople with other foreigners. Mr. Jacob was engaged in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association when the war started in the far east.

1908

B. A. Strauch, 629 south Wright street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

F. N. Ropp, *ce*, of Boise, Idaho, has charge of a double party executing subdivisional surveys for the government.

W. C. Locke, *ce*, has returned to Boise, Idaho, after a summer spent in Utah and Arizona on private irrigation work. His address is 625 Overland building.

R. C. Pierce, *ce*, is with the hydrographic branch of the United States Geological Survey at Boise, Idaho.

The address of Marion Nichol, *la*, has been changed from Columbus, Ohio, to 223 south Madison street, Clinton, Illinois.

The address of M. G. Doherty, *la*, has been changed from 5740 Monroe avenue, Chicago, to 404 east Oregon street, Urbana, Illinois.

Margaret Hutchins, *lib*, former assistant in the reference department of the University library, is now in charge of the classical department in Lincoln Hall.

The address of Nelle Miller (Miller), *la*, is now Springfield, Illinois.

Ralph Edwin Sheriff, *la*, ex-'08, is located on a forest claim, with address at Ranger, North Dakota.

Arthur Carleton Haines, *sci*, ex-'08, is in the service of the supervisor's office at Camp Crook, South Dakota.

Beatrice M. Butler, *la*, graduated in law from the University of Oregon last May, and she is this year teaching English and German in the high school at Hillsboro, Oregon. Her address is Box 112, Hillsboro, Oregon.

Winnina Brownson, *la*, has charge of the science department in Hamilton College, the woman's junior college of Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky.

Louis Arthur Busch, *law*, ex-'08, was elected State's Attorney of Champaign County on November 5. He has appointed Harold Denio Roth, *law*, '08, as his assistant.

1909

P. K. Johnson, Belleville, Illinois, Secretary

Erna Fink, *la*, is teaching in the high school at Monroe, Washington.

Inez Thissel, *la*, was married in June to Mr. A. M. Fosdick. They are residing at 2439 Capitan avenue, San Diego, California.

Roxana G. Johnson, *lib*, has been appointed head of circulation in the University of Washington library.

George L. Weinrich, *la*, ex-'09, is engaged in the hardware business with his father at Chester, Illinois.

The address of C. K. Rowland, *la*, is 4631 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

Mercedes Kilner (Reid), *la*, lives at 1942 Warren avenue, Chicago.

The address of Earl C. Cary, *la*, has been changed from 3171 Groveland avenue to 3614 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

The address of Robert H. Riesche, *ce*, is 3287 Wrightwood avenue, Chicago.

Margaret A. Gourley, *la*, is teaching Latin and German in the high school at Abingdon, Illinois.

D. G. Bevis, *ce*, has moved from San Francisco, California, to Los Angeles, to engage in the asphalt paving business as a contractor. He will also handle building contracts.

Mary Gourley, *sci*, is again teaching the biological science in the high school at Paxton, Illinois.

James H. Linn, *la*, traveling for N. W. Harris and company of Chicago, is in Los Angeles for the winter.

Leon U. Everhart, *la*, *law*, and Helen M. Percival, *hsc*, ex-'14 were married on December 7, 1912, at Urbana, Illinois. They are living at 901½ west California avenue, Urbana.

Minnie Theresa Simcox, *mus*, ex-'09, and William J. Deupree were married on December 16, 1912, at Ithaca, Michigan. They will live in Covington, Kentucky, where Mr. Deupree is engaged in the practice of law.

Gilbert Walter Parker, jr., *ce*, ex-'09, and Hilda Otto were married on November 28, 1912, at Prescott, Wisconsin. Mr. Parker is employed as civil engineer by the C. B. & Q. Railroad company, with headquarters at Chicago.

Lillie Schneider, ex-'09, is located in Jacksonville, Florida.

Madge Gundy, *la*, is teaching English in the high school at Danville, Illinois.

Mabel Bredehoft, *la*, is spending the winter at Gainesville, Florida. She will return to her home at 309 Walnut street, Danville, Illinois, about February 1.

Truman Jones, *la*, and Bertha Denning, *la*-'10, are teaching in the high school at Moline, Illinois.

1910

W. E. Ekblaw, 1103 west Springfield avenue, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

Benjamin A. Horn, *arch*, is employed with J. C. Llewellyn, architect, 1520 First National Bank building, Chicago. His address is room 8, Y. M. C. A. building, Oak Park, Illinois.

P. W. Seiter, *ce*, is now at Eads, Colorado.

Laurie L. Allen, *sci*, lives at 3249 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

The address of Landale Duncan, *ag*, has been changed from Shelby, Michigan, to 403 Spring street, Princeton, Indiana.

The address of R. B. Fizzell, *la*, is 67 Oxford street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Judson E. Harriss, *law*, ex-'10, was elected representative to the Illinois legislature from the 44th district on November 5.

The address of Wilbur Roy Manock, *ce*, is 1728 west 121st street, Chicago.

The address of Essie Neal (Hayes), *la*, is 409 Cottonwood street, Grand Forks, North Dakota.

Mary E. McCoy, *la*, ex-'10, was elected vice-president at the meeting of the Eastern Illinois Teachers' Association on October 12, at Charleston.

Walter R. Jones, who graduated from the College of Medicine in June, is connected with the health department of Seattle, and has charge of part of the police medical work. His address is City Hospital, Seattle, Washington.

E. S. Pennebaker, *ce*, of Memphis, Tennessee, and Frances Orphum were married on October 20, at Indianapolis, Indiana. They are living in Memphis.

I. A. I. Lindberg, *la*, has accepted the position of deputy collector of customs at Bluefields, Nicaragua.

Felix Jose Sumay, *ce*, who has been doing civil engineering work in Hayti, and was chased out by the insurrection there, visited at the home of his father-in-law, D. N. Miller, of Champaign, the first week in October. He expected to go to Argentine Republic the next

week to resume his civil engineering duties.

Wilbur L. Buchanan, *la*, passed the bar examination at Mt. Vernon, December 8.

William Chester Maguire, *law*, and Callie Tayson were married the last week in November, 1912, at Jacksonville, Illinois. They are living in Urbana.

The engagement of J. Frank Felter, *ag*, to Hazel Beall Van Skiver, a graduate of Wellesley, was recently announced. The wedding will occur next October.

Max W. Kegley, *law*, ex-'10, has a position as traveling salesman with the Curtis-Ledger Fixture company.

George F. D. Zimmerman, *law*, on January 1, became a member of the firm of McRoberts, Morgan and Zimmerman, with offices at 319 Main street, Peoria, organized for the general practice of law.

1911

Ruth M. Burns, Roseville, Illinois, Secretary

The Homecoming this fall was well attended by representatives of the class of 1911. Some of those present at that time were: A. F. Westlund, *me*, A. J. Gunderson, *ag*, Elmo Drake, *la*, A. Van Cleve, *law*, I. W. McDowell, *ee*, R. W. Camp, *la*, A. E. Horst, *me*, G. G. Hippard, *law*, R. A. Walker, *sci*, P. J. Graham, *la*, J. P. Benson, *la*, J. G. Sponsel, *me*, C. N. Butler, *sci*, F. L. Stout, *ag*, Max Downitzer, *ee*, L. W. Horr, *me*, J. E. Mosiman, *ae*, B. F. Fullerton, *law*, W. T. Fullenwider, *ag*, C. M. Walter, *law*, N. M. Dixon, *la*, E. V. Poston, *sci*, H. Truitt, *ag*, R. J. Jordan, *la*, H. V. Hill, *ae*, H. Layer, *ae*, Helen Milligan, *la*, P. H. Gillien, *ae*, W. D. Slonniger, *la*, C. F. Cartwright, *ce*, J. Vandervoort, *ce*, A. W. Buckingham, *ce*, R. M. Langdon, *la*, A. J. Roark, *ce*, E. A. Herricks, *me*, J. S. Haeffner, *ce*, A. B. Dunham, *ae*, W. H. Ruskamp, *ce*, D. D. Kirk, *la*, F. S. Benton, *ce*, C. J.

Rohrer, *ag*, W. A. Faison, *me*, J. A. Scanlon, *ce*, C. A. Petry, *ce*, W. H. Wyeth, *arch*, B. H. Pistorius, *ce*.

Newspapers have been publishing accounts of the tour of a world made by W. C. Woodward. He completed the tour in 245 days, thereby breaking the record for working the way around the globe, which was formerly 263 days.

Florence Baird, *la*, and W. H. Almy, *me*, were married at Indianola, Illinois, December 21, 1912. At the wedding, among others, there were five members of the class of 1911; aside from the bride and groom L. W. Scott, *la*, J. N. Thoren, *ce*, and Ruth Burns, *la*, were present. Mr. and Mrs. Almy will make their home at 15601 Burlington avenue, Harvey, Illinois, where Mr. Almy is in charge of the manual training department of the high school.

M. T. Harmon, *ag*, is with a gas engine company in New York.

Carlotta M. Ford, *hsc*, sends New Year's greetings from Manhattan, Kansas, where she is teaching in the State Agricultural College.

J. N. Thoren, *ce*, is with the Morava Construction company in Chicago.

Maud Osborne, *lib*, has resigned her position as assistant in the reference department of the Seattle public library, to accept a position as assistant in the University of Washington library, Seattle.

Clara Ricketts, *lib*, has been appointed order assistant in the University library.

The address of D. R. Palmquist, *ee*, is Arvada, Colorado.

Lelia D. Harris, *la*, who is a senior at the Emerson School of Oratory in Boston, took part in a fantasy given at the college in November. The play was in three acts and was entitled "Emersonians at the White House," depicting life at the White House ten years hence, when the government shall come into the hands of Emersonian women, all the offices from president down being

filled by women. Miss Harris took the part of the foreign diplomat from Greece, and was graceful and charming in her presentation.

Edward R. Kent, *ae*, is located in Providence, Rhode Island. His address is 58 College street.

Elizabeth M. Broadus, *la*, and John Lloyd Jones, *mse*, '09, were married on October 21, at Henry, Illinois. Mr. Jones is engaged in the banking business at Henry.

Ishmael Worth McDowell, *ee*, and Jane Tierney were married on November 28, 1912, at Champaign, Illinois. Mr. McDowell has a position with the Central Electric company of Chicago. They will live at 2924 Jackson boulevard, Chicago.

1912

Mildred V. Talbot, 1011 west California avenue, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

P. A. Faust, *me*, holds a position as draftsman with the Bettendorf Steel Car company, Bettendorf, Iowa. He was married to Mary Holcomb on August 4, and they live at 715 23rd street, Moline, Illinois.

James H. Coulter, *ce*, who is assistant retort foreman with the American Creosoting company, has been transferred from Marion, Illinois, to Hugo, Oklahoma.

Charles Wham, *law*, is in the law office of his brother at Herrin, Illinois.

The engagement of Engenia Bradley, *la*, to Elmer F. Maryatt, *ee*, '09, was announced at a dinner party at the home of Miss Bradley on January 4.

Robert R. Hudelson, *ag*, is assistant agronomy at the University of Missouri. His address is 1312 Bass avenue, Columbia, Missouri.

Eugene P. Bradley, *me*, has a position with the Iroquois Engineering company, Chemistry building, St. Louis, Missouri. His address is 5327 Maple avenue.

James H. Coulter, *ce*, who is assistant retort foreman with the American Creosoting company, has been transferred

from Marion, Illinois, to Hugo, Oklahoma.

The address of W. A. Shirk, *la*, is Monarch, Alberta, Canada.

O. E. Seiler, *la*, is at LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

C. B. Thvedt, *ee*, is with the Public Service company at Evanston. His address is 617 Haven street, Evanston, Illinois.

Claude L. Hanson, *ce*, is in the U. S. Engineer's office at Kansas City, Missouri.

E. J. Rossbach, *min e*, is with the Sullivan Machinery company of Claremont, New Hampshire. His address is 6 Bailey avenue.

The address of Walter Roman, jr., *la*, is 4927 Page block, St. Louis, Missouri.

Dr. Cornelius, who received his degree in physics at the University in June, was married to Orrelle Fidler on August 17, at Terre Haute, Indiana. Dr. Cornelius is head of the physics department in Ottawa College, Ottawa, Kansas.

W. C. Gilmore, *law*, is on the staff of the Y. M. C. A., in Washington, D. C.

Carl Stephens, *la*, is a reporter on the Champaign *Daily News*.

Harold Huber, *law*, has opened a law office with H. B. Boyer, *law*, '02, in the Kariher building. Champaign.

Chester V. Winn, ex-'12, died at his home in Chicago on October 31, from malaria fever contracted in Georgia, where he had been farming.

Margaret Lilian Rogers, ex-'12, was married on December 25, 1912, at Columbus, Ohio.

L. J. Corbey, *arch*, is with J. C. Llewellyn, architect, 1516 First National Bank building, Chicago.

Members of the class of 1912 registered in the graduate school at the University are: C. L. Gustafson, A. E. Kratz, Harold C. Case, J. R. Wells, F. A. Wyatt, C. K. Hewes, E. E. Hollman, F. W. Mohlman, J. E. Huber, Leo M. Apgar, Glen D. Bagley, L. V. James, Genjiro Jinguji, R. McDermet, B. S. Pfeffer, D. C. Prince, R. Seese, A. M. Simons, J. W. Stokes, A. B. Van Deuren, Alice Biester, J. L. Goebel, A. E. Luckner, Byne Goodman, Mary Haan, J. A. Nevins, Homer Hall, A. C. Hanford, C. M. Hobert, C. E. Halley, V. C. Chang, Gertrude Johnson.

Julius John Mojonnier, *chem*, and Eleanor Lucille Mench, *la*, ex-'14, were married on November 27, 1912, at Urbana, Illinois. Mr. Mojonnier holds a position with the Helvetia Condensing company at Delta, Ohio.

MARRIAGES

- ex-'92 J. Lowden Armstrong, *la*, and Mabel Zipes, on October 8, 1912, at Chicago, Illinois.
- 1900 Theodore Clifford Phillips, *ce*, to Helen Jeannette Thielens, on October 12, 1912, at Chicago, Illinois.
- 1900 Cornelius James Peeples, *la*, to May Florine Thielens, on November 30, 1912, at Chicago, Illinois.
- 1904 Henry Bernhard Dirks, *me*, to Blanche Ferguson Breckenridge, *mus*, ex-'08, on October 3, 1912, at New Haven, Connecticut.
- 1905 Ira Webster Baker, *la*, to Gertrude Strong, on November 7, 1912, at Cleveland, Ohio.
- 1906 Jacob William Bard, *ee*, to Beulah Quinlan, on October 5, 1912, at Peoria, Illinois.
- 1906 Thomas Worcester Holman, *law*, to Harriet Grace Ewing, *hsc*-'08, in November, 1912, at Portland, Oregon.
- 1906 Josephine Meissner, *lib*, to Arthur J. Quigley, on October 29, 1912, at Seattle, Washington.
- ex-'06 Arthur Taylor Remick, to Margaret Hereford Fuller, on October 15, 1912, at Briarcliff Manor, New York.
- ex-'06 Clarence H. Wallin, *me*, to Florinda Z. Risberg, on October 16, 1912, at Rockford, Illinois.
- 1907 Carl Rankin Dick, *ce*, to Margaret Crowell Wood, *lib*-'10, on December 11, 1912, at Champaign, Illinois.
- 1907 Jessie Ryan, *la*, to Robert O. Lucke, on October 15, 1912, at Paris, Illinois.
- 1907 Jean Howard Knox, *ce*, to Ellen Murray, *la*, ex-'10, on October 23, 1912, at Champaign, Illinois.
- 1907 Alfred Richard Koch, *sci*, to Henrietta F. Kramer, on May 21, 1912, at Alton, Illinois.
- 1907 Imogene Shade, *la*, to Charles Shoults, on October 31, 1912, at Bloomington, Illinois.
- 1907 Walter Henry Huth, *me*, to Marguerite Jaques, on November 7, 1912, at Chicago, Illinois.
- 1908 Wilbert Eugene Underwood, *ee*, to Edith Charlotte Latto, on December 30, 1912, at Austin, Illinois.
- 1908 Nellie Dickenson, *hsc*, to Irving Chenoweth, in October, 1912, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- ex-'08 Blanche Ferguson Breckenridge, *mus*, to Henry Bernhard Dirks, *me*-'04, on October 3, 1912, at New Haven, Connecticut.
- 1908 Harriet Grace Ewing, *hsc*, to Thomas Worcester Holman, *law*-'06, in November, 1912, at Portland, Oregon.
- 1908 Clarence Edmund Wickersham, *ee*, to Henrietta Congdon, on December 21, 1912, at Chicago, Illinois.
- 1909 William E. Hedgecock, *ag*, to Nellie Irene Mourning, *la*-'12, on December 25, 1912, at Macomb, Illinois.
- 1909 Leon Ulysses Everhart, *la*, *law*, to Helen Myra Percival, *hsc*, ex-'14, on December 7, 1912, at Urbana, Illinois.
- 1909 Lucile Emma Kays, *la*, to Charles Ernest Millar, *chem*, on June 11, 1912, at Phoenix, Arizona.
- 1909 Charles Ernest Millar, *chem*, to Lucile Emma Kays, *la*, on June 11, 1912, at Pheonix, Arizona.
- 1909 Sidney B. Wright, *me*, to June M. McNeill, on September 9, 1912, at Chicago, Illinois.
- 1909 John Lloyd Jones, *mse*, to Elizabeth Minerva Broaddus, *la*-'11, on October 21, 1912, at Henry, Illinois.
- ex-'09 Robert Harwood Quayle, *la*, to Marie Pauline Cline, *hsc*, ex-'13, on October 30, 1912, at Austin, Illinois.
- ex-'09 Gilbert Walker Parker, jr., *ce*, to

- 1902 To Arlo Chapin, *la*, and Ada Mae Miner (Chapin), *la*, -'08, on December 1, 1912, a daughter.
- ex-'02 To Bess Harriett Trevett (Allen), *mus*, and Lawrence Thompson Allen, *law*, -'05, in October, 1912, a son.
- ex-'02 To Elizabeth E. Mandeville (Worrell), *la*, and Joseph Carl Worrell, *ce*, -'04, in October, 1912, a son.
- 1903 To John Fay Cusick, *la*, and Mrs. Cusick, on October 1, 1912, a daughter.
- 1904 To Lucile Jones (Howard), *la*, and Bion Bradbury Howard, on October 28, 1912, a son, Bion Bradbury, jr.
- 1904 To Joseph Carl Worrell, *ce*, and Elizabeth E. Mandeville (Worrell), *la*, ex-'02, in October, 1912, a son.
- 1905 To Carrie Sheldon (Bowers), *lib*, and Benjamin F. Bowers, on September 25, 1912, a son, Benjamin Sheldon.
- 1905 To Imo Estella Baker (Bent), *la*, and Charles Howard Bent, *me*, -'07, on December 22, 1912, a son, Willard Osborn.
- 1905 To Lawrence Thompson Allen, *law*, and Bess Harriett Trevett (Allen), *mus*, ex-'02, in October, 1912, a son.
- 1905 To George Bascom, *me*, and Litta Banschbach (Bascom), *lib*, -'06, a daughter.
- 1906 To Robert Beatty Dool, *ee*, and Hazel Mandeville (Dool), *ee*, -'10, on January 3, 1913, a son.
- 1906 To Litta Banschbach (Bascom), *lib*, and George Bascom, *me*, -'06, a daughter.
- ex-'06 To Frank Pfeffer, *ag*, and M. Pfeffer, in October, 1912, a son.
- 1907 To Eunice Gikerson (Hopp), *hsc*, and Herbert Andrew Hopp, on September 27, 1912, a daughter, Portia.
- 1907 To Charles Howard Bent, *me*, and Imo Estella Baker (Bent), *la*, on December 22, 1912, a son, Willard Osborn.
- 1908 To Ada Mae Miner (Chapin), and Arlo Chapin, *la*, -'02, on December 1, 1912, a daughter.
- ex-'08 To Louis Arthur Busch, *law*, and Mrs. Busch, on October 31, 1912, a son.
- 1909 To Joseph Kyle Foster, *la*, and Frances Parkinson (Foster), November 12, 1912, a daughter, Katherine Elizabeth.
- 1910 To Hazel Mandeville (Dool), *h*, and Robert Beatty Dool, *ee*, -'06, on Jan. 3, 1913, a son.
- 1910 To Charles Eugene McCormack, *ee*, and Mrs. McCormack, in October, 1912, a daughter.
- 1911 To Harry Maxwell Thrasher, *l*, and Alice Meisenheimer (Thrasher), in October, 1912, a son.
- 1912 To Charles Gordon, *ry ee*, and Rinda Morgan (Gordon), on December 15, 1912, a daughter.

DEATHS

- 1884 James Edward Lilly, born July 10, 1861, at Champaign, Illinois, died August 24, 1912, at Dawson, Yukon Territory, Alaska.
- 1892 Sarah Mariana Paine, *nh*, born April 28, 1862, at Sidney, Illinois, died December 20, 1912, at Kankakee, Illinois.
- 1904 Ellen Mary Schaefer, *lib*, born February 22, 1870, at Cambridge City, Indiana, died October 21, 1912, at Cambridge City, Indiana.



MEMBERS AND GUESTS OF THE ILLINI CLUB OF CHICAGO
EASTER FESTIVAL ON MARCH 24

The Alumni Quarterly

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NUMBER 2

REOPENING OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL*

EDMUND J. JAMES

President of the University

Friends:

We are gathered here today to celebrate a unique occasion. The history of educational institutions, like that of individuals, is full of ups and downs. In the life of any great institution which has endured for many years there is a weary line of successive defeats as well as a joyful list of successive victories. But in the long run the things which are logically necessary, which are the natural outcome of the conditions of the times, which are in harmony with the course of human progress, are pretty sure to be realized in the life of institutions as in the life of nations. Unless indeed these institutions are already decadent and are on the downward path or unless, because of short-sightedness and inability to know the day of their visitation they deliberately prove untrue to the best light which heaven has sent them.

The University of Illinois is no exception to this common lot of human institutions. We have suffered like other universities, periods of slow growth, of stagnation, in some departments at times, perhaps of actual decline; though our history as a whole has been one of an almost unexampled rate of development.

In the field of medical education, however, we have not as yet had many victories to score, though I believe we are today laying the foundation for a new policy and a new era which promise much for the welfare of the people of this commonwealth.

The University of Illinois was started as a college of agriculture and the mechanic arts, upon the basis of a federal land grant. And it was long after the establishment of the institution before the legislature was willing to give any considerable sum in order to make more efficient the institution which the federal government had practically endowed by the grant of nearly half a million acres of public land. Beginning, however, about twenty years after the foundation of the institution in the latter part of the '80's and early part of the '90's a new spirit came over the educational dreams of the people of Illinois. The word "industrial" which had been inserted in the title of this institution was struck out, and from being Illinois Industrial University,

*Abstract of address at the reopening of the Medical School of the University of Illinois, Thursday, March 6, 1913, in the Medical Hall, corner of Honore and West Harrison streets, Chicago.

which nearly every citizen confused with some kind of a reform school, it became the University of Illinois pure and simple. It is seldom that a title has grown richer and fuller in such a marked degree by the mere dropping of one word. With this change in title the friends of higher education in the state of Illinois began to look forward to the University of Illinois as an institution which should answer in some degree at any rate to the demands which the people of this great Mississippi Valley were everywhere making upon their higher institutions of learning. The demand began to make itself felt from many different quarters, not only that more liberal appropriations should be given to the lines of work which had been previously established, but that the state should take this college of agriculture and the mechanic arts, founded and supported by the federal government, and convert it into a great and comprehensive university of the people, answering the needs of the state of Illinois in many different directions in the field of higher education.

It was about this time that a man became governor of the state of Illinois who was perhaps a center of fiercer storms of politics and feeling than any person whom the commonwealth ever chose for the high position of governor of the state. John P. Altgeld was inaugurated governor in January 1893. Men were fiercely divided in his day as to the policies and actions and motives of this man. They are not agreed about them today. But all parties have come to see in the years which have elapsed since his term as governor that he was one of the most determined and valiant friends of public education who ever led the people of this commonwealth to a higher view of their opportunities.

No man who had preceded him in the gubernatorial office ever showed a keener sense of the importance of institutions of public education or took more pains to see that the importance of public education was driven home upon the attention of the people of the commonwealth. From his administration dated a new era in the history of education, lower as well as higher, in this great state. The time will come when the state will erect a monument to John P. Altgeld in recognition of his services as a wise leader of the people, in emphasizing in season and out of season the importance to a democracy of an adequate system of public education from the kindergarten to the University.

Governor Altgeld laid it down as a fundamental proposition that the interests of the people of this state were bound up with the policy of making the University of Illinois a great and comprehensive institution of higher learning, or, as he expressed it in one of his communications, "a complete university in the highest meaning of the term". In pursuance of this policy in his capacity as governor and in his capacity as ex officio member of the board of trustees of the University of Illinois, he urged upon the university the necessity of establishing instruction in law and medicine upon the very highest plane at the very earliest possible date.

As a result of his efforts the University law school was established, which has become an important and permanent department of the University of Illinois. Upon his own motion in the board of trustees a school of pharmacy was established by taking over the old college of pharmacy which had been founded many years before by the pharmacists of the state in the city of Chicago, and he urged that the University should establish also a medical department in the same way by taking over the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the same city.

After long consideration the trustees of the University of Illinois made a contract of affiliation with the College of Physicians and Surgeons and opened a medical department in the city of Chicago in cooperation with this institution in the year 1897. The immediate results of this combination were so satisfactory to both parties that a permanent contract of affiliation was made in the year 1900 under which the corporation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons passed over to the University its medical school and leased its property to the University at a specified rental, which was to be paid from the fees of students.

The idea of those days as to medical education—although it is only fifteen years ago—was still a very primitive one. This was shown by the notion animating both parties to this contract that the business of medical education was, financially speaking, a profitable enterprise or could be made so. The theory was that an adequate medical school could be maintained from the fees of students alone and a sufficient surplus accumulated to pay for the plant itself, which had been or might be erected to accommodate this medical school.

The idea was entirely erroneous, as events soon showed. The attendance at medical schools generally throughout the country fell off and the demand of the public for a higher standard of medical training was so insistent that the expense of providing medical education mounted more rapidly than the increase of funds from the growing number of students, or possible increase in fees, in any particular school, or all schools put together. It soon became evident, therefore,—in fact was already plain to the thoughtful man before I came to the University as president,—that the entire scheme was an impracticable one; and in my first communication to the board of trustees I called attention to the fact that the position was untenable both from the point of view of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and that of the University; and above all from that of the interests of the people of the commonwealth. The University of Illinois, I maintained, had no business conducting a medical school which was not of first rate rank. It could not conduct such a school upon the basis of fees alone, let alone accumulate money for the erection of a plant.

We went, therefore, to the legislature and asked for an appropriation which would enable the University either to erect a plant of its own or to purchase the plant of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The legislature by an overwhelming majority in both houses (thirty against six in the Senate, eighty-nine against forty in the House), made an appropriation of three hundred eighty-six thousand dollars for this purpose. The Governor vetoed this bill along with other appropriation bills, on the ground that the legislature had exceeded the amount of money in the treasury. An attempt was made again to solve the difficult situation, but every passing year was making it more and more apparent that the University could not conduct, without legislative appropriations, a medical school worthy of such an institution as it claims to be and is aiming to be. As a result, the contract of affiliation with the College of Physicians and Surgeons was dissolved by mutual consent and the University assumed entire responsibility for the management and control of the medical school on September 1, 1910, leasing the property of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for one year with the opportunity for renewals in case the University desired so to make them.

A request was then made of the legislature for an appropriation of a hundred thousand dollars per annum for the support of the medical school. By an overwhelming vote in both houses (unanimous in the House and thirty to two in the Senate), the legislature appropriated sixty thousand dollars per annum for the maintenance of the department. The Governor signed the bill. But no sooner had this bill been signed than certain private parties who desired to defeat the proposition of state support of medicine, brought suit in the courts to enjoin the payment of this appropriation on the ground that the formalities prescribed by the constitution for the passage of a bill had not been observed in this case. A large number of other bills were obnoxious to the same provision.

The Supreme Court of Illinois upheld their contention and the University lost the appropriation. As the University had no funds with which to proceed, the College of Physicians and Surgeons gave notice that it would not renew the lease to the University. No alternative was left to the University except to close the medical school, which it did upon the 30th day of June, 1912.

This action created great consternation naturally among the alumni of the University medical school and the alumni of other departments of the University, and above all, among the people at large who were interested in the advance of medical research and medical education, throughout the state. This action served to mark a backward step in the protection and promotion of public health. The State Medical Association immediately took strong ground in favor of adequate appropriation for a state medical school. They

Resolved, That the Illinois State Medical Society in convention assembled, representing 5,500 practicing physicians, do hereby express our deep regret that the legislature at its recent extra session did not re-appropriate the sum already granted to the University for the purposes of medical education, thereby dealing

a serious blow to the interests of the greatest educational institution of the state and setting back for an indefinite period the interests of public health in this commonwealth; and be it further,

Resolved, That this Society pledge itself to the support of the policy of adequate appropriation from the state treasury for the development by the University of work in public health, medical research, and medical education; and be it further,

Resolved, That a standing committee consisting of one member from each county be appointed whose duty it shall be to urge upon public attention, upon the legislature, and upon the University authorities the necessity of making adequate provision for this great public need.

The alumni of the institution, therefore, with other friends interested in medical education, asked the trustees whether they would be willing to accept the property of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and reopen the medical school in this plant, provided the alumni would secure the control of this property through the ownership of the stock, and present the same to the University.

After due deliberation the trustees voted that they would accept the property in case the alumni and other friends of medical education should present the entire stock in a block on or before February 1, 1913. The committee immediately began to work and by active and energetic means, contrary I think to the expectation of nearly everybody as to what was possible, all the stock issued by the College of Physicians and Surgeons was soon secured either by donation on the part of people owning it, or by the purchase of the stock from the owners with money subscribed by persons interested in medical education. It was then offered in a block to the board of trustees, on the 31st day of January, 1913; so that the conditions set by the board at its meeting on September 19, 1912, were fully met. The trustees at their meeting held on February 12, 1913, voted to accept the property of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and authorized the President of the University to reopen the medical school in the plant thus acquired.

This plant consists of two important and two lesser buildings. One consists of the old medical building erected by the College of Physicians and Surgeons at an early period of its existence to house the medical school which it organized, subsequently enlarged by a considerable addition for laboratory purposes. The other large building consists of the remodeled and reconstructed West Side High School building purchased from the city of Chicago for this purpose in the year 1901. A laboratory annex to this building and a heating plant which serves all the buildings, constitute the other physical structures of the institution erected upon a frontage of two hundred and seventy feet upon Honore street, with a maximum depth of two hundred and sixty-seven feet, containing ample floor space for the conduct of an adequate medical school. The property is encumbered with a mortgage indebtedness of

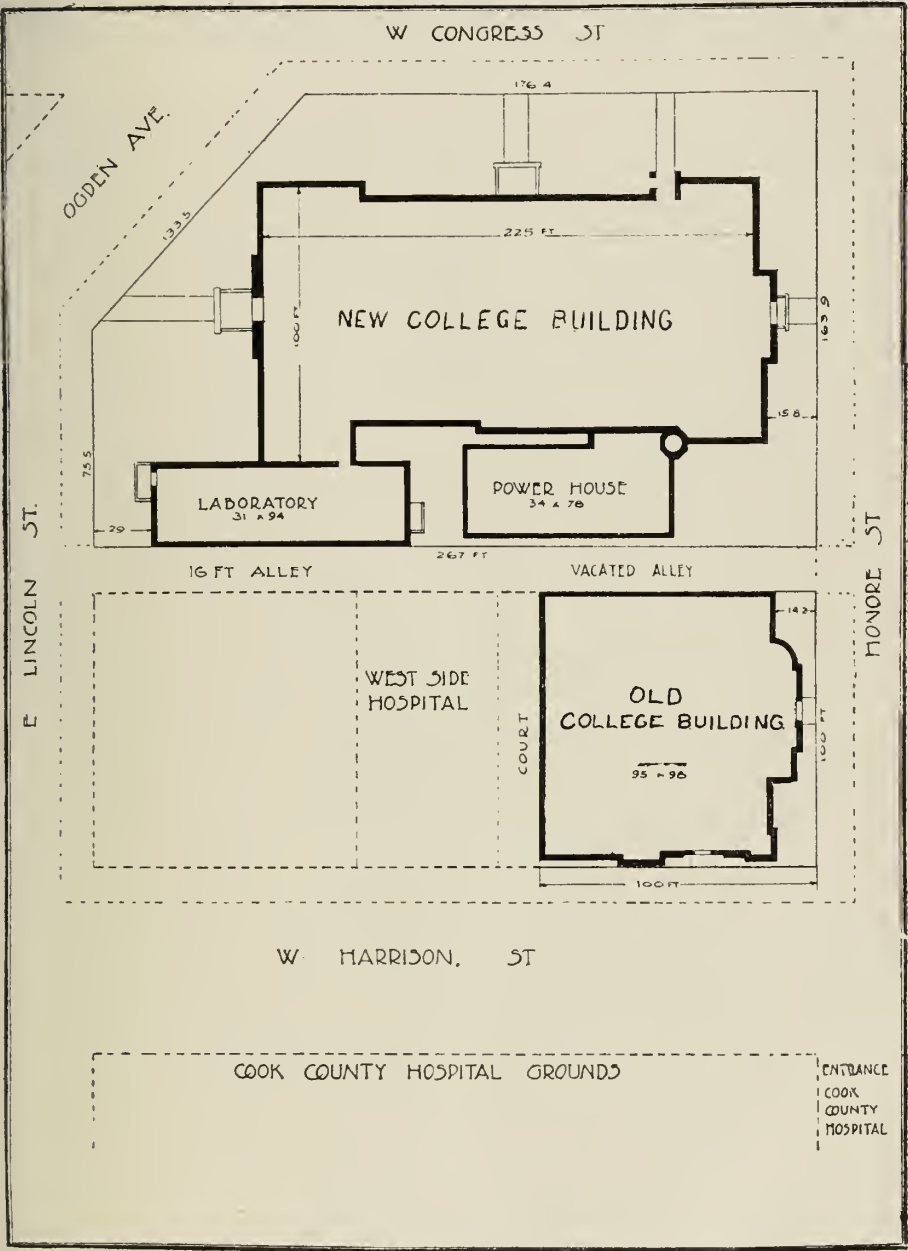
two hundred and forty-five thousand dollars, entailing an annual interest charge of fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

We are met here today to signalize the reopening of the medical school of the University of Illinois. The trustees have authorized me to accept the employes of the College of Physicians and Surgeons as University employes in the medical department until June 30, 1913. They have also authorized me to continue the appointment of all members of the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons as members of the University faculty until the same date, June 30, 1913. Due notice will be sent to each person so appointed. I am also authorized to conduct the medical school upon the basis of the budget authorized by the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the present academic year.

As noted above, the state legislature has twice already by an overwhelming vote endorsed the policy of public support of medical research and training. The trustees are now asking the legislature for the sum of a hundred thousand dollars per annum for the support of the medical department; and I am asking you, as members of this institution, students and professors alike, I am appealing to the alumni of other departments of the University, law and agriculture and engineering, I am appealing to the citizens of this great metropolis and of this great commonwealth, to urge upon their representatives in the legislature that this appropriation be granted.

It is impossible to conduct a medical school worthy of the name upon the basis of student fees alone! And the University ought not to conduct any medical school whatever unless it can conduct a worthy one. It is not absolutely necessary to the University of Illinois *per se* that it have a medical department. It would, however, be greatly for the advantage of the people of this state if the University had a medical department, properly equipped, properly manned, and properly operated. Any other kind of a one would be a disgrace to the state and a menace to public health. And I think the legislature of Illinois either ought to make an adequate appropriation for the support of this department or it ought to pass a definite law that the University of Illinois shall not engage in medical instruction or research at all.

The University of Illinois has been authorized and directed by the legislature to spend much more than half a million dollars a year for the support of a college of agriculture to train farmers and serve the agricultural interests of the State. It has authorized and directed the University to conduct an engineering school for the benefit of the people of this commonwealth at a cost of more than a quarter of a million a year. In addition to the money which the University spends, the state government is expending in other ways large sums of money to protect the animals of this state against disease, i. e., to safeguard the investment of capital in these animals against loss. We are studying fully the



GROUNDS OF THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

diseases of hogs and cattle and hens and roosters, but not one dollar has the legislature ever given us for the study of human disease. For the medical school thus far has been conducted upon the basis of student fees alone.

We are entering, however, upon a new era in regard to this whole matter of public health. We are recognizing today more than ever before that the interests of public health are to be safeguarded in the laboratory far more than in the lecture room. Your good dean is reported to have said that Pasteur did more, and I am using Pasteur as a general term for Pasteurism and the whole line of development with which his name is associated,—I say he did more to benefit the human race in the matters of health than all the practicing physicians,—I will not say of his own day and generation, but of the entire history of the human race. Perhaps that is a little exaggeration, but not very much: for scientific medicine is a creation of the period since Pasteur began his work. Because of this fact, our hygienic salvation for the future is to be found in scientific investigations and the use of its results, first of all and chiefly, in preventing disease and then in curing patients who have already become subject to disease.

Now we are asking that adequate opportunities for securing the very best kind of medical education which it is possible to furnish young men and women shall be created by this commonwealth—in whose interest?—in the interest of the people of the state of Illinois; not in the interest of some group of physicians or even in the interest of all the physicians in the state, but in the interest of the people of the commonwealth. Not for the benefit of the young men themselves who wish to practice but for the benefit of the people whom they will practice upon in the future, either ignorantly or wisely.

I wish to say this for the gentlemen who have conducted the medical school of the University of Illinois and the medical school of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; I believe they have made the best medical school in the United States supported solely by the fees of students. I have admired the patience, persistence, energy, and skill with which these men have brought this institution along and kept it in the list of first-class medical schools adopted by the American Medical Association, even though the minimum required for that classification is all too low. From this class, however, it is sure to fall, and that very quickly, unless the state gives the funds necessary to make and keep it a first-class medical school.

Personally I have never been able to understand how a thoughtful, sensible citizen who is subject to illness, who sees members of his family suffer, who sees people all around him perish for lack of knowledge, just as they did in the days of the old Hebrew prophet,—I say that I cannot understand how such a man can fail to insist to the extent of his ability that the state of which he is a part shall make adequate

provision; so that as far as we can, in the light of our present knowledge or so far as we can by increasing this light as much as possible and by securing the best training of our young people, we shall make such headway as we may in the great struggle against human disease. I cannot understand how the average man is still willing to permit the state to set its stamp of approval upon unqualified people to go out and practice upon the helpless and ignorant masses of the population of which he is, himself, of course, one.

It makes no difference to the average physician looked at merely from his point of view as a physician and a money maker whether he knows very much or not. In fact the medical faker still reaps large harvest. But it does make a vast difference to his fellow citizens upon whom he practices whether the so-called physician is an ignorant charlatan or whether he is keeping himself abreast of all the results of advancing medical science.

I say all this with due regard to the fact that human disease is a very subtle thing. That it is largely subjective, that it may be cured sometimes by hypnotism; in some cases by imagination; in others by prayer; in still others by the laying on of hands; and the connection between the psychological and religious influence and the actual presence of disease and the cure of disease is something so subtle and complicated that none of us understand it fully; but after all, while this covers a part of the field, there is still a great portion which can be cultivated and improved by scientific knowledge and scientific advance. and it is this particular part and only this, in my opinion, which the state university can undertake to promote. It is our business to establish and maintain a school of scientific medicine which shall train young men in the use of all the knowledge we have, and in the ambition to increase this knowledge, to broaden and deepen and to hold high advanced the scientific ideal before the people of this commonwealth on every occasion, in season and out of season.

Of course we must not lose sight of the fact that Chicago has had, and has today, some of the most eminent physicians in the world. It has some of the ablest, most skilful and most learned surgeons. We must not forget that able, self sacrificing, industrious physicians and surgeons of all schools have put forth very earnest efforts to improve the conditions which we inherited. All honor to them. But friends, it is for us in this day and generation, now that we are facing the possibility of accomplishing larger things, to insist not only that we shall have a few able physicians and able surgeons; they will come anyhow; they will come no matter how poor our schools are; some of them will come out of our very poorest schools; but that we shall create the opportunity here in this city and in this state for any man who wishes it to secure absolutely the best medical training which the world can possibly afford, and thus raise the level of medical theory and practice throughout the community.

In this enterprise the assistance of the state is absolutely essential. Let no man underestimate the sacrifice and public spirit which have led men, physicians and non-physicians alike, to donate large sums of money and unwearied efforts to advance the medical education in the city of Chicago. I hope they will give still larger sums and put forth still greater efforts. It is hard to conceive of getting too much money or energy for this purpose if it be wisely spent. But after everything has been done which private citizens are willing to do, there will still remain a great unoccupied field from the unoccupation of which the commonwealth will continually and bitterly suffer unless it itself advances into and occupies this field and lends its moral and its financial support to adequate training in medical education and medical research in this great metropolis of the western world.

If the legislature will grant the fund we ask for, we shall within the coming biennium set the requirements for admission at the standard now generally accepted by our sister state institutions,—Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri.

We shall further organize the work of the first two years in the fundamental sciences of medicine, anatomy, pathology, etc., on a thoroughly scientific basis with adequately equipped and properly manned laboratories—each one a center of scientific research as well as efficient teaching.

We shall further proceed as far as possible with the reorganization of the clinical work—not resting until each student shall have ample opportunity for thorough dispensary and hospital instruction under the most capable clinical instructors; and until, instead of appointing men to university positions because they have hospital connections, hospital boards will select men for their medical staff because they are on the medical faculty.

We shall furthermore organize a public health laboratory where practicing physicians may obtain the special additional instruction necessary to prepare them to perform efficiently the duties of public health officers and thus lay the foundations for a reasonable and effective policy of public sanitation and preventive medicine.

In this public health laboratory we shall furthermore make a point of offering facilities for all the teachers in our high schools and colleges to get that general and special knowledge of hygiene necessary for effective work in their respective institutions. A specialty will be made of school and social hygiene, something which is not provided for at present on an adequate scale in any American university.

It may further be said that, so far as I am concerned, the University of Illinois if granted funds by the legislature for this school will not undertake to dominate or control the medical policy of the state. I do not conceive that to be a function of the University at all. The decision of such questions belongs to the people of the state through their recog-

nized public authorities. But the University if given adequate funds *will* undertake to provide for the youth of this commonwealth facilities for medical study which will be the equal of the facilities offered anywhere else in the world, so that our youth will not be obliged to go to New York or Philadelphia or Boston or London or Paris, or Berlin or Vienna in order to prepare themselves properly for their work as servants of the public health of the people of this great commonwealth.

With malice toward none, with charity toward all, holding out a sympathetic and cooperating hand toward all other worthy institutions, public and private—asking and accepting the aid and support of all schools and sects in medicine let us, in binding up the wounds of a broken and diseased society move forward to do our part in organizing all the forces in our society to safeguard, protect, and advance the health of each and every citizen!

Let us, students, faculties, trustees, legislators and other citizens of the commonwealth,—in fact all,—resolve that we will keep full high advanced the standards of medical training and research until the reputation of Chicago and Illinois in the field of public health shall rival that of the oldest and best centers of learning in Europe or America!

GOVERNOR ALTGELD AND THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

ANDREW SLOAN DRAPER

Formerly President of the University

Governor Altgeld's interest in the University of Illinois was keen, rational, and effective. The fact of it is beyond question and the genuineness of his interest is not open to doubt. Of course he likely thought it good political policy to aid the University. The governors of the state had all alleged their regard for the institution, but their concern had not been of the aggressive kind. There had not been much in the preceding years to quicken their concern about it, for the State University movement had not therefore shown much vigor or determination. But when Mr. Altgeld became governor it was becoming clear enough to discerning men that it was going to have an early and decisive evolution in all of the states. He doubtless saw a political opportunity. The governors before him had been Republicans, and he was a Democrat. The board of trustees had from the founding consisted almost wholly of Republicans, but now it had a majority of very capable Democrats. He was astute enough to see that he and his party would get credit for being interested in the University. Indeed they might gather a large measure of credit for it because the Democratic party had not ordinarily

been credited with any special concern about liberal education. But it would be wholly unjust to assume that his interest was merely partisan or political. He was not only a leader of the Democratic party: he was intensely democratic in his feelings: he sympathized with the poor: he literally hated aristocracy, and he reasoned that endowed universities were aristocratic: he wanted all the boys and girls of the state to have the same educational opportunities as the children of the wealthy, and he believed that a tax-supported university developed up to the plane of the other universities would not only do much for many deserving students who would otherwise not have their opportunity, but also much for the common thinking, for the ordinary industries, for the other institutions of the state, and for the administration of the state itself.

I became president of the University soon after he became governor, and very likely in consequence of it, although we were total strangers. My political sympathies were completely at variance with his and with those of two-thirds of the trustees. I had not been a candidate for president; the trustees had come into another state and sought me out and urged me to accept the position. There were many things to make me wonder at it and this difference in politics was one of the most striking of them. I had alluded to it and they had assured me that politics had nothing to do with the administration of the University; that they cared nothing about my politics for they knew I would not obtrude my political affiliations upon the institution; and that the Governor was in full accord with them and anxious I should accept their invitation.

Governor Altgeld came to the University to see me the first day of my service, August 1, 1894. I had gone there early so as to get settled and learn the roads around and through the buildings before the teachers and the students returned from their vacations. Learning that I was to be there that day, he was on hand to see what sort of a foreigner the trustees had caught. But his curiosity about me was certainly no greater than mine about him. He had a reputation which had aroused my interest, possibly my apprehension. We went into a room alone and communed together for a long time. What he said satisfied me of his sincere interest in the institution and gave me confidence that we could work together. Of course he complained about the lack of support and of the bad management of which he alleged the Republicans had been guilty. I assured him that there was no harm in his saying that, but I would have to pass it by if the delinquents would tread the winepress with sufficient assiduity thereafter. He talked of the things he wanted done: they were good things to do and showed that his sympathies were genuine and that he had given not a little thought to an involved and rather depressed situation. He wanted more buildings, more teachers, more students, more carrying of liberal learning to all the people and all of the interests of the State, and much more money to do things with. It

was a little surprising to hear a live governor talk like that but there was nothing in it to dishearten me. I put the political business squarely up to him saying that we could make no substantial headway and in time would surely come to grief unless we ignored all partisanship and urged all partisans to work with us to upbuild a real university. He accepted this completely and said he would ask nothing of me in the special interest of his party or any member of it, and that he would personally and officially respond so far as he properly could to all the calls I should make upon him in the interests of a far greater university.

He kept that promise with enthusiasm. We not only knew that University appropriations which passed the Legislature would have the executive approval, but he was not at all averse to helping us get appropriations through the legislature. And he made it very easy and pleasant for us to go to him at all times and places. Let me illustrate by a concrete instance. The first legislature in my administration was Republican in both branches. The University asked for \$150,000 for a new library and administrative building, and small sums (\$12,000 each I think) for an observatory and a president's house. The operating appropriations was asked to be advanced, if I remember rightly, from \$60,000 to \$90,000. These appropriations were thought large. Senator Dunlap had, with his usual skill, engineered the bill through the Senate after the elimination of the observatory and president's house, but the seasoned political skippers who managed appropriations in the House determined in their mess-room that that \$150,000 for the library building must be killed. So they appointed a sub-committee of the appropriations committee, consisting of the most seasoned of their members, to consider the matter and report. It was well understood that they would report against the library building, and it was feared that their report would be adopted before the University people could do anything to stop it. It was eleven o'clock on a bad night when I received a message from Senator Dunlap that the sub-committee would report and the full committee would act at 2 p. m. the next day. Professor Burrill, Mr. Pillsbury, and I procured a "hack" and drove to Tolono through the mud and reached Springfield about daylight. Now think of calling up a governor on the telephone before seven o'clock upon such an errand. But that is what I did, and he said he was not dressed yet but to come to the mansion at once and he would see me very soon. I told him we could split up the Republicans on the committee, but we had got to have the solid Democratic support at once to save the library building. He said, "You attend to the Republicans: pay no attention to the Democrats, and I will see that every one of them is in the committee and votes for whatever you want." We did as he said. The sub-committee recommended that the library appropriation be stricken out, and then to show how *very fair* it wanted to be it recommended that the little appropriation for the observatory which the senate had stricken out, but re-inserted. We had

a member of the committee ready with a motion to re-insert the library building and then took the opportunity to talk to them, and the motion to re-insert was adopted 17 to 6. The Republicans divided, but the solid Democratic vote did the trick. In this way the observatory appropriation was left in, and both appropriations passed both houses and were approved by the Governor. Very late in the session and just before the bill passed, the chairman of the House Committee telegraphed me asking my consent to leaving out the library building on condition that an appropriation for a president's house should be inserted. The consideration for selling out the University was insufficient and the proffer was declined. In the end Professor Shattuck proposed to sell an outlying farm and put the money into a president's house, and that was done, with the cordial approval of all concerned.

This is only an example of Governor Altgeld's positive and continual activity for the University. He came to the president's house frequently, and went about the buildings to see what should be done next. Going to the Atlanta exposition with the first regiment of Illinois National Guard, he invited Mrs. Draper and myself to become the exclusive guests of himself and wife in their private car, and we made an extensive itinerary through the South. I shall never forget a fine military parade in Savannah when the crack regiment of Illinois appeared in a gray uniform, and the crack regiment of Georgia appeared in blue. Strange to say, in view of his serious ailments which were then well advanced, the Governor was a fine horseman. He liked nothing better than to review a large body of troops on horseback, and nothing so much as to ride down the front at a break-neck gallop to see if the bedizened youngsters on his staff were born cavalrymen. On this long journey we saw many educational institutions and arranged much for the University of Illinois.

It is true that he had a zeal and an outlook which made us some troubles. He was bound to put a German castellated style of architecture upon all the public buildings erected in the State in his administration, and did not propose to let our library building escape. He telegraphed me asking me to come to his house by the next train. I feared the Tudor architecture and had occasion to. He had a book full of it and argued that it was economical and attractive. I urged that the motif and essence of that architecture was military defense, not education and generosity: it would do for an armory but not for a library. Anyway he wanted Mr. D. H. Burnham of Chicago consulted, and that was done and Mr. Burnham made some designs which the Governor did not like and which led to a row between the two and happily put an end to the Governor's kind of architecture at the University. Other institutions were less fortunate, and very possibly the University has had some things done, architecturally, which are just as bad. But all in all, Governor Altgeld grew more and more amenable to reason as his term

advanced. His interest in the University never lessened and he urged little that could not be acquiesced in.

He and other members of the board of trustees were indicted by a grand jury in Champaign county for not displaying the flag on each of the University buildings, although the flag was always kept on a staff in front of the armory, and above all of the buildings, then as now. No one could understand the reason or animus of this absurd indictment. A deputy sheriff came to the board meeting and took all the members to court. The Governor was not there at that time; but not long after he wrote me that he would spend a certain day with me and would have Colonel Culver, of a Springfield regiment of the national guard, with him. He desired me to publish it. They came: he asked me to drive them out around the court house in Urbana, and I did so. No sheriff seemed anxious to put his hand on the governor of the state. Nothing was said; but there could be no doubt about what it all meant. If there had been any attempt to arrest him, it would have been a case of the sheriff of Champaign county and his *posse committatis* against the governor and the state militia.

Governor Altgeld addressed the students of the University often. I suspect it is a little difficult for the common opinion to think of him as familiar with ancient history, as a sound philosopher, as gifted with imagination and easily capable of real oratory. If it is difficult, then public opinion is unjust to him. He was a hard reader of the world's experiences: as long as he kept away from the insane hatreds into which his contacts and his feelings often led him, he was one of the wisest of reasoners: with slight preparation he could speak with fascination and inspiration. His addresses at the University gave uplift and aggressiveness to young men and women, and were always welcome. Some of them were notable. The one to the graduating class in 1893 was printed and so retained: it deserves to endure, as these two brief extracts go further to prove than any words of mine are likely to do:

"If you agree to do something, do it; don't come back with an explanation. Explanations as to how you came to fail are not worth two cents a ton."

"Do your duty: work while it is time to work: be true to yourselves and your nobler manhood: stand by the flag of your country: and not only will your last days be days of gladness, but you will reach the high places of this universe, and your eyes will gaze upon the golden mountain tops where dwell the spirits of the dawn."

With all of his seriousness, which sometimes became harshness, he had a ready wit and a quick sense of humor. I recall a story which he told upon himself at my table, when he had stopped to spend the night with us in his losing campaign for the governorship. He had just heard of a conversation between a German and an Irishman respecting himself and the coming election. The German had declared that he

would not vote for Altgeld. The Irishman asked why. The German said because he was an anarchist. The Irishman replied, "What matters that? He is the workingman's friend." The German assailed the Governor further and insisted he wouldn't vote for him. In desperation the Irishman said, "Oh, the divil wid ye; there ain't no flies on that man," and the German rejoined, "Den dos flies have sense." The Governor allowed if the flies would keep off of him he would admit they had sense.

Governor Altgeld was misjudged in two directions. He was a far abler man than was realized, and he was not the anarchist that he was very commonly thought to be. He was intensely an American, understood the philosophy of our institutions very well and the structure of our framework of government very thoroughly. He was an excellent off-hand speaker. He wrote forcefully and well. His hatreds were many and they were almost consuming. He was a sufferer from *locomotor ataxia* for years, and with his German antecedents, manner of dress, and unrelenting public attitudes, he gathered to himself the looks which the American people associate with anarchism. I recall walking across the grounds of the Atlanta Exposition with President Eliot of Harvard when the column of Illinois troops with the Governor riding on horse-back at the head marched by us. President Eliot said, "He *looks* the anarchist that he is." I do not think the Governor was himself averse to this. I remember his saying to me that the two things for which he would be honored fifty years hence were the pardon of the anarchists and his opposition to President Cleveland and the Federal troops in the railway strike. He was doubtless mistaken about that as about some other things. And yet he was not an anarchist. Perhaps he was the boss "Progressive" of his day. His trouble was possibly that he felt for the unfortunate too deeply and without sufficient discrimination; he loathed, none too bitterly, the course of the lower courts in Chicago which dealt with the underworld, but he let his disgust carry him too far; he hated too intensely the opponents whom he could not like: he read German socialistic literature too exclusively and let it have too large an influence upon the mind of a man who had reached his eminence. Yet none can say that his thought was not being projected into directions and dealing with hard problems that are compelling the serious thought of the country more and more year by year.

And in any event, he stood by the University of Illinois in the hour of her first great growth and of her imperative need: he exerted the powers of his great office in her behalf to the very limits; and while all the friends of that University, now grown great, may dissent with some of his opinions, no one of them is at liberty to speak unkindly of him.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD'S METHODS

T. J. BURRILL

Professor of Botany, Emeritus

In Doctor Draper's account of the action in 1895 taken by the committee on appropriations an important feature in the procedure is not included. There was some thirty members of the committee present before whom, when the time came for it, he presented the needs of the State which should be provided through the University in such fashion that votes which would have otherwise been negative were changed, against in some cases previous agreement among the men. In speaking of the matter sometime afterward in the University Chapel Jonathan Merriam, a member of the committee, said: "After the convincing statement of facts and persuasive argument by President Draper the members of the committee could not control their own votes."

To illustrate Governor Altgeld's attitude and methods early in his term and before Dr. Draper's incumbency, the following facts may be related.

During the legislative session of 1893 the trustees of the University asked for appropriations aggregating \$551,500 including \$160,000 for a general engineering building, \$125,000 for a library building, and \$90,000 for a museum building. This was largely in excess of anything ever before granted or requested. (At the previous session a total sum of \$134,200 was appropriated which included \$70,000 for the building afterward called the Natural History Hall. This was then considerably the largest sum ever voted by the legislature to the University at any one session). The Democratic party had just come into power with John P. Altgeld as governor. Much uncertainty was felt as to what consideration would be given to the requests for the University. In the bill as introduced, besides the \$375,000 for new buildings as indicated above, there was an increase in the general operating fund from \$40,000 previously allowed to \$120,000, for two years.

A hearing was first arranged for before the senate committee on appropriations and at this a spirited discussion took place, resulting in the committee voting with some heat to cut out the proposed amounts for new buildings and to reduce the general fund to that of the old figure. Instead, therefore, of favorable action on \$551,500 asked for, they ordered reported out the recommendation for \$96,500. Consternation followed among the members of the University committee. The cut was a savage one by men who seemed to have their minds made up. The outlook was anything but encouraging. No one knew where to turn for help. Nothing was known concerning what attitude Governor Altgeld might take concerning the matter, but it was decided to seek an interview with him that same afternoon. An audience was easily secured. The

presentation was rapidly made, the Governor interjecting questions and otherwise expressing interest. At the conclusion of the conference he said: "Well, gentlemen, I will ask the chairman of the appropriation committee to withhold his report until the whole matter can be further discussed."

The next day information came from this chairman that further hearing would be granted to the University officers and for the purpose his committee would again meet in the afternoon. Something had happened within twenty-four hours. From an attitude of critical hostility too plainly evident the first day, there was respectful cordiality the second. The total amount asked for unfortunately could not be recommended but the \$120,000 for general instructional fund and the \$160,000 for an engineers' building should be included in the committee's report—a difference of \$240,000 over night!

The incoming Democrats had proposed to make a record for economy and in general the Governor stood with his party in this respect, but it was afterward learned that he told this committee on appropriations that he would himself stand sponsor for enough addition to the tax rate to provide for liberal amounts to the University—much larger than had been granted in former political policies. This is what happened!

T. J. BURRILL

ON THE PROBLEM OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

EUGENE DAVENPORT

Dean of the College of Agriculture

The present generation is trying some rather interesting experiments in education, and particularly interesting are those arising out of the demands for vocational training.

In the old days the problem was simple; but few aspired to a college education and these were mostly men preparing for theology, medicine, or law. The process was simple and direct, aiming at the teaching of those things most intimately connected with the proposed calling. In the first attempts at universal education, the solution of the problem was still simple. As long as universal education meant only that the children of all the people should learn to read, the process involved little disturbance in the lives of the people, for our great manufacturing cities had not then grown up and people generally lived in the country where the children went to school only in the winter season.

Now, however, we have reached the point where every child is expected to spend practically all his time in school until he has reached the age of fourteen. This is not only sentiment, but law. Under this

system he will spend somewhere from six to nine or more years in school, and unless he is exceptionally dull or inattentive, he should be half way through high school while he is still under the dispensation of the law. The general feeling is that as many as possible of our young people should not only spend this legal time within the school, but should supplement it by sufficient time to finish the high school and, so far as they are able, to attend college.

For the most part the college course is still recognized, as it always has been, as a vocational course, using vocation in the largest sense of the term to mean any calling from industrial life to the ministry. But the public secondary schools have not yet been regarded as vocational, and thereby hangs the tale. If the child is to spend the first fourteen or sixteen years of his life in school, where, under the present circumstances, all his time is absorbed by school duties, then he is virtually taken out of the family and he loses that education which used to be acquired by children from their elders in the prosecution of family industries. He also loses for the most part intimate association with grown people, aside from his teachers, and lives a life apart with children.

And yet until practically the close of the last century no attempt was made to introduce the vocational motif into these secondary schools. It seemed to have been assumed that what the mass of the children needed was a general education with no reference to what their several occupations might be. But experience showed what might very well have been anticipated; namely, that children so educated without reference to vocation, who were clothed, fed, and supported by the labor of others, often until maturity was nearly reached, often had neither the training nor, what is worse, the inclination to settle down to hard work. They knew less of business than they would have known if they had never been to school and in many if not in most cases they preferred letting others support them to the more serious enterprise of supporting themselves.

In this way the great public school system inserted its affairs into the very heart of the industrial life of the people. To a considerable extent it took away the inclination to labor, and deprived the children of opportunities of learning how the world really lives, substituting but a meagre amount of very general education.

It is not strange that the world has seen its fundamental mistake; neither is it strange that the pendulum is swinging strongly in the opposite direction and that many men are demanding that these public schools shall be largely technical, since the great mass of our people are and always must be industrial, and every man and woman should be productive. In the insistence of their demand lies a danger, educationally, socially, and politically. The pendulum need not swing to the other extreme. Our error in education has been only partial, not complete. It is not that the children should know less of other things, but that they

should know more of vocational life. Two principles are well established psychologically; the first is that the learning of one thing is no assurance of the knowledge of another, and the second is that two things can frequently be as easily learned as one, providing the proper relations be established between the two.

The whole matter raises the question of the proper educational unit. Generally in framing the courses of study, the unit of thought has been the ideal student; namely, the individual who should begin at the beginning, finish the course, and go on to the next higher school. This may be ideal, but it is not typical. The average student does not graduate from anything; indeed, in any proper sense of the term, there is no such thing as an average student. The truth is that students are as varied in their needs and their capacities as are the characters of the human race and for this reason there is no type. The modern remedies proposed to correct our educational blunders recognize the vocation as the unit: they would have as many different schools as there are different occupations, very largely overlooking three important facts; first, that it is not wise to educate a man solely by means of his professional studies, second, that it is not wise to educate people of different prospective occupations separately and out of contact with each other, and third, that except in extremely dense populations it is impossible to support as many separate schools as there are occupations within the community, not to mention the fact that many ought to escape from the community into outside occupations.

Viewed from any angle, the rational unit of education is the community and its school; that is to say, a given community should have one secondary school. The size of this community should be limited by the possible walking distance for the children except where it may be expedient to provide means of transportation; for every child of secondary-school age should spend its evenings at home. Few communities of the size indicated can afford to maintain more than one really good school. This school must recognize and provide for the vocational needs of that community, and it may do this by inserting into its curriculum courses of study which are distinctly vocational as well as others which are distinctly non-vocational, and by requiring that every student shall select studies from both groups.

Briefly stated, every good secondary school should offer both general and technical instruction, the latter providing first for the activities of that community and then, so far as can be afforded, for the activities of the race as a whole in order that the opportunities of its young people may be as broad as possible. Such a school is feasible. It can be supported financially and the students can reach it. Their education will consist of a reasonable blend of the general and particular, of the non-vocational and the vocational, of those studies which teach them what the world is doing and those other studies which inspire and train their own activities.

Such a school will put men and women into life with a reasonable disposition to do something and with at least some preparation for doing it. These people will be in some sense recompensed for having been taken out of the community life of their elders and given over to the so-called educational process. It is true they will have lost something, but they will have gained more. All things considered there can be no better model for the public secondary school than the state university with its multiplied technical courses and its well-established principle of general education.

But what about the children who have to leave school prematurely? What about night schools? What about continuation schools? The only answer is: Let them be provided so far as the community needs can be anticipated and so far as means can be secured; but let them be provided by the same school and by the same administration responsible for the educational policy of the community. Let them be conducted in the ordinary school buildings, in hired buildings, in old sheds, or in shops, but let the conduct of this extra training be a part of the general educational policy of the neighborhood.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE: DEVELOPMENT, CONDITION, IDEALS

SIDNEY F. KIMBALL

Instructor in Architecture

Instruction in architecture was provided for in the first report of the Committee on Courses of Study for the Illinois Industrial University in 1867. Among the courses there proposed by President Gregory for the "Polytechnic Department" was "The course in Architecture and Fine Arts". A full professional course, however, was not instituted until October, 1873, when Professor Ricker, freshly returned from Europe, met the first regular class of five students. In the meantime a beginning had been made. As early as 1870 there was some instruction in architectural drawing by Mr. James Bellangee, the teacher of projection drawing, who had had a brief experience as draftsman in a Chicago office. In 1871 the work was taken up by Mr. Harold M. Hansen, who had spent two years at the Bau-Academie in Berlin. Mr. Hansen taught architectural drawing, and, for one term, taught also a course in architectural design and rendering. There were no lectures on the history of architecture or on other branches of the subject. The library had a set of Fergusson's "History", and \$400 or \$500 worth of other books, however, and a few of the students made good use of these. Attracted by the opportunities presented as a result of the Chicago fire, Mr. Hansen went to Chicago in June 1872. In the fall he was sick and did not

return at once. Meanwhile President Gregory asked one of the seniors in the University, a man of more than usual maturity and experience, to carry on his work. Thus began the connection of Nathan Clifford Ricker with the instruction in architecture. Mr. Hansen decided not to come back to the University, and for the first and only time, perhaps, a senior remained for a year in charge of a department. In March, 1873, Mr. Ricker received his degree in architecture, and the President offered him a permanent instructorship, with the understanding that he should go abroad for further preparation. He spent six months in Europe, including a semester at the Bau-Academie in Berlin, and in October opened the professional course.

The University of Illinois thus closely pressed the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the honor of being the first institution in this country to establish instruction in architecture on a permanent basis. At Technology, Professor William R. Ware had been teaching since 1865, but the department there did not have its first graduate until June, 1873.

The first architectural classes at Illinois were held in the old building at the north end of what is now Illinois Field. Classes in architectural shop practice were conducted for a time in the building used for the drill hall and the mechanical shops, which stood on the site of the present Wood Shop. Among those in the first regular class there was Senator H. M. Dunlap of Savoy; among the first graduates, in the class of 1877, were Mr. C. H. Blackall and Mr. J. C. Llewellyn, now prominent architects in Boston and Chicago. When University Hall was opened, in December, 1873, the department was assigned to the northeast tower room in the third story. Later the next room was added, and when the number of men in these had increased to 65, the department was transferred to three rooms on the fourth story. In the fall of 1894, with the opening of Engineering Hall, the department was installed in substantially its present quarters on the upper floor there.

Mr. Ricker, who had been made an assistant professor in 1874, and a full professor the following year, remained without assistance in his department until 1884; Mr. S. W. Stratton, now director of the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, was then appointed to assist him for one year. In 1890 Professor J. M. White, the present Supervising Architecture of the University, who had just graduated from the school, became assistant in the department, and was afterward advanced with the title of Professor of Architectural Engineering. Another who was a member of the staff for a time was Professor S. J. Temple, who taught architectural design from 1896 to 1904. His successors in architectural design were Professor J. W. Case, and later, Professor David Varon. Mr. C. D. McLane was instructor in architectural construction for many years. At the time of the building of the present library, a competition was held for decorative paintings, and the award was given

to an American artist and teacher then in Paris, Mr. Newton A. Wells. After the execution of the designs, he was appointed to a professorship in the history and practice of painting in the University and in 1903 to a professorship in architectural decoration which he still holds. Mr. Chas. R. Clark, '98, appointed Instructor in architectural construction in 1904, now Associate, completes the list of officers of the department whose service has been of considerable length.

From year to year the enrollment of the Department has steadily increased. In 1902 the number in its professional courses reached 82; in 1907, 145, and in the fall of 1912 it rose to 334. For the past two years it has had the largest enrollment of the departments in the Engineering College, and for at least as long a time it has been the largest of the architectural schools of the United States. This increase in numbers, four times in ten years, is well in advance of the increase in numbers of the University as a whole, which has about tripled in the same time. The entering class in the department this year, 103 men, is considerably larger than the whole department was ten years ago. The most striking feature of the enrollment is the relatively large number of men coming from outside the State of Illinois, a sure index of the national reputation of the school. This year over two-fifths of the students in the department come from outside the state, whereas in the University as a whole the proportion is but a little over one-fifth. The school has not yet succeeded in drawing many students from the Atlantic seaboard, but the distribution throughout the West is very wide, and there are five students from foreign countries.

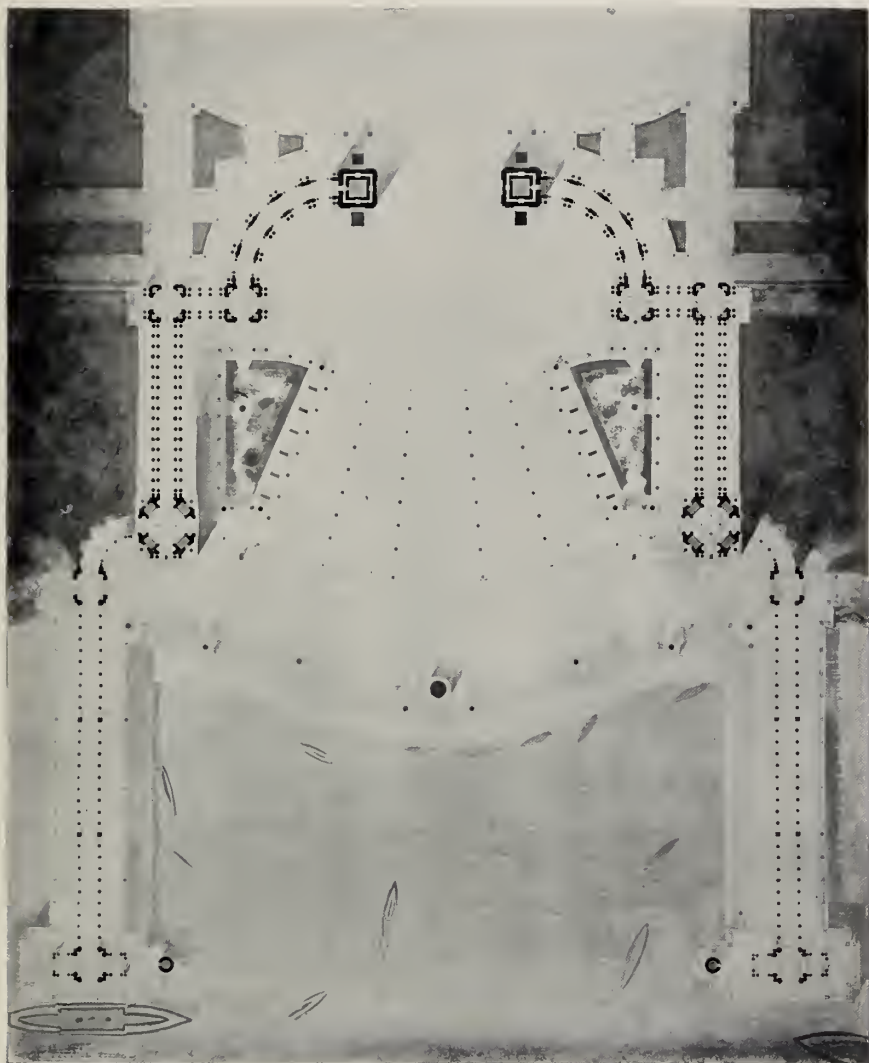
Gratifying, also, are the maturity, the previous college training, and the practical experience of many of the men who are now commencing the study of the profession here. The average age of the architects at entrance this year was 21, and of the architectural engineers 20.6, against 19.5 for the University as a whole in 1907, the most recent year for which figures are readily available. How the extra time has been spent is indicated by the fact that 18 of the men who entered this year had already attended an institution of college grade for one or two years, seven at the University of Illinois, and eleven at other institutions, and 40 had had practical experience with architects, contractors, or engineers, in some cases for as long as five years. In consequence the school has often an excellent basis for its instruction, and the resulting increase from year to year in the standards of the freshman work, as indeed in all of the work of the department, has been very noticeable.

In 1910 Professor Ricker retired from the administrative duties which he had performed so long as head of the department, and Professor Frederick M. Mann, then in charge of the Department of Architecture at Washington University, St. Louis, was appointed to the headship. Since that time the staff has been greatly enlarged and the instruction in the department has taken on its present character. The

staff now numbers fourteen in all. The younger instructors are of widely different training and bring to the institution a variety of points of view that should effectively prevent any stagnation. Great as has been the growth of the teaching force, it has scarcely kept pace with the increase in the number of students and the broadening of the curriculum. A still further enlargement must follow to maintain such efficient instruction as is desirable, and to train men for real leadership in the profession.

The equipment of the school, likewise, though a good one, constantly augmented, is barely able to meet the increasing demands, and heavy reinforcement may soon be necessary if the school is to remain worthy of its long history and present potentialities. The quarters in Engineering Hall, by rapid enlargement, have been kept sufficient to house the students with some crowding. In certain ways, however, they are not satisfactorily fitted to the needs of the school. Fortunately the greatest strength of the equipment lies in the collections for instruction and for reference. With the lack of much direct inspiration from architectural monuments, these collections are almost the sole recourse of the architectural students, and it is doubly essential that they should be maintained at an exceptionally high standard. The collection of almost ten thousand lantern slides is nearly adequate for illustrating the historical development of architecture; it needs supplementing to illustrate systematically the vocabulary of classic elements and to present the most important monuments in completeness. The very large collection of photographs and other single plates has similar elements of strength and of weakness.

The really invaluable resource of the school is its superb collection of architectural books. The solid ranges of folios, which must serve as a substitute for the surroundings of students in Paris or Rome, are probably surpassed in but a single architectural school in America. The Avery Library at Columbia is thought to be the most complete of all special libraries of architecture, and is undoubtedly the first in America for research in architectural history. It may be doubted, however, whether even the Avery library is superior to the library at Illinois for serving the prime function of a school collection, the furnishing of precedent and inspiration for design. Nevertheless, the preeminence of Illinois in the West itself is already challenged, and, if decisive measures are not taken soon, it will be lost. The late D. H. Burnham provided \$50,000 by his will to found an architectural library in Chicago in connection with the Art Institute, a library which in a few years will be inevitably among the strongest to be found anywhere. This new library has somewhat different functions, and an attempt will be made to prevent duplication, as far as possible. Nevertheless, the life of the school at Illinois demands that its present commanding advantage shall not be lost. In some bold way the large gaps still existing in the collection of



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monumental works must be filled, and the relative standing of the library be permanently maintained.

The instruction of the architectural department at Illinois comprises two courses: architecture and architectural engineering. The primary aim of the course in architecture is to fit the student to conceive and design buildings which shall be at once thoughtful and beautiful. The aim of the course in architectural engineering is to train the student thoroughly in the scientific determination and verification of structural methods. The subjects studied must be largely the same, but the emphasis and method of treatment are and should be different.

The instruction in architectural engineering at Illinois, though closely related to the instruction in architecture, has a larger measure than usual of independence. The number of students in each course has rendered it possible for some years to conduct separate classes for men in the two courses wherever this has seemed desirable. It has thus been possible to adapt the course in architectural engineering to prepare specifically for the practice of what has become a truly distinct profession. The great advantage of such a course in comparison with those which are made by slight modification of courses in architecture or in civil engineering, is evident. It is reflected in still greater numbers, increasing even beyond the increase of the department as a whole. The original traditions and associations of the school at Illinois were rather with architectural engineering than with architecture. Until recently, indeed, the science has been really better established than the art. Partly for these reasons, perhaps, the problems currently occupying the department, even in the course in architectural engineering, lie rather in the development of the more properly architectural subjects. In the modified curriculum now under consideration for the architectural engineers, architectural design is given a much larger place, continuing through the junior year. The adoption of this new curriculum is intimately bound up with a general revision of courses in the Engineering College, and should scarcely be anticipated in this article. What may be said with certainty is that the special adaptation of the course in architectural engineering to its field will be accentuated, and that every attempt will be made to insure its continuance in a commanding position.

The problem in the architectural course has been to effect a transformation parallel to the almost miraculous evolution which American architecture has undergone in the last two decades as the crown of a new material civilization. From tasteless copyism, jerry-building, and patchwork, has emerged an architecture of truly classic purity, dignity, and breadth. Those who condemn much of this architecture as imitative and exotic, forget the fundamental unity of our culture with that of Europe, and forget likewise the inevitable fusion of the derived elements in a new whole, already recognizable as characteristically American.

The obligation of the department is to train leaders in architectural design. For leadership men must be given power to understand the movement in which they are to take part, and knowledge less of specific practical types than of fundamental elements and principles. Such understanding demands familiarity not only with the history of architecture itself, but with general history, language, and a multitude of other subjects for which the four-year architectural course affords little scope. Until the high school can furnish this training, two ways are open—to combine these liberal studies with the professional course, or to demand equivalent work before entrance. Either the time available for strictly professional work must somewhere suffer a reduction, or else the whole period of study must be lengthened. So far, Illinois has followed the first and more conservative method, making such increases in the liberal subjects as has seemed possible without lengthening the course. The general tendency of the architectural schools, however, has been steadily in the direction of higher entrance requirements, demanding at least two years of previous college work. It is a question whether a continued increase in numbers might not unite with the necessity of competing with other schools in quality, to force a similar change at Illinois. Possibly the solution may be found in a greater variety of courses, leading to degrees of different grades, and to a professional certificate.

Central in the work of the school is the direct instruction in architectural design. This is given at Illinois not only by the solution and criticism of problems in design, but by constant parallel lectures, and research work in the library. The interrelation between actual practice in design and theoretical instruction in elements and principles is perhaps closer than in many of the architectural schools, and is certainly one of the greatest sources of strength at Illinois. The sequence of lectures and problems is an orderly one, devised to secure a steady development from simple to complex, with attention focussed on one new thing at a time.

In the first semester of the freshman year a course of general lectures on the principles and qualities of architecture is given, illustrated by a limited number of carefully selected monuments. At the same time in the drafting room the student is introduced to the technique of architectural expression,—instrumental drawing, freehand drawing in line and in light and shade, wash rendering, shades and shadows, and linear perspective. All these branches of technique are exercised from the start on architectural forms. In the second semester begins the direct and systematic study of these forms themselves. The classic forms are studied chiefly, both as those of our traditional heritage and those in which the principles are illustrated most simply. No fetish is made of the classic "Orders". The simpler forms—walls, mouldings, openings, and so on—are taken first, and the Orders are finally reached as certain very perfect solutions of the problem of the portico, which have shown also an unrivalled applicability for decorative uses. Parallel with the

lectures there is constant illustrative sketching from existing buildings represented in the library, and practice in the design and in the graphic presentation of the elements in the drafting room.

The work in design of the three later years is not divided into courses of fixed duration, but into six stages of a fixed degree of difficulty, through which the students advance in varying lengths of time, depending on their ability and success. The first three grades are devoted primarily to the study of the simple architectural units; the general elements of facades,—bays, pavilions, loggias, and so on; the general elements of plans,—vestibules, porticoes, stairways, and other means of circulation. The three upper grades are devoted primarily to the study of composition, using these elements in the design of complete buildings of increasing extent and complexity. Problems are of two chief kinds; rendered problems lasting several weeks, in which mature study is given and somewhat elaborate drawings are made, representing the subject with essential completeness; sketch problems of a week or less, in which an idea is presented in a more summary way. In general, the sketch problems of the three earlier grades give preliminary practice in the more complex subjects to be studied later in the rendered problems; the sketch problems of the later grades continue the study of elements and detail begun in the rendered problems of the first three.

All these problems are competitive, based on a set of common requirements to which each man must conform. The drawings are graded by a jury composed of all the instructors in design, avoiding any injustice through personal idiosyncrasy or favoritism. Immediately after the judgment, while the difficulties of the problem are still fresh in mind, the drawings are hung in the exhibition hall of the department to enable the students to compare solutions and progress. The competitive system, and above all the publicity and the ease in the comparison of results, give to the work an intensity not easily equalled in university instruction. The consequences of brilliancy or hard work are instantly visible, and command the respect of all the students. It follows that the opprobrious word "grind" is never heard, and that the good man comes unto his own in a measure almost unique.

For the drafting room work, instead of being divided by classes or even by grades, the students in design, except the seniors, are now divided into equal groups, each containing roughly the same number from each class and each grade. During the second semester those seniors who are not doing a thesis are also distributed between these groups. The groups or ateliers are housed in separate rooms in charge of separate instructors. This year there have been three groups in all, with numbers averaging from thirty-six to forty-six at different periods in the year. With such numbers to criticise individually, the instructors are certainly overtaxed, and it is to be hoped that the size of the groups can be decreased in future. The advantages of such a method of grouping

students in all stages of advancement are many, as first exemplified by its enormous success in the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. To mention a few, it will ultimately permit the number of men under each instructor to be fixed at that best suited for efficient criticism, irrespective of the number of students in particular courses. Since the problems in different grades are usually due at different times, it makes possible much greater assistance both by instructors and by fellow students to those finishing desperately, "en charette". At all times it encourages friendly criticism and stimulation of the younger men by the older in return for unstinted help—an exchange almost as valuable for both as the formal instruction. It would be possible to develop a strong atelier spirit within the school, with fierce competition on the part of the members to keep their group in the lead, resulting in even harder work, and great honor from their fellows to the men fortunate enough to bring high awards to their group. The individual competition, however, is already so keen that it is feared that any additional stimulus would lead the men to neglect their other studies, and no artificial attempt has been made to foster a team spirit. Separate ateliers are also in operation with success at Columbia and Pennsylvania. In neither of these cases, however, is more than one of the ateliers actually at the university. Illinois is believed to be the first in this country to attempt the scheme with a sufficient number of regular students to have several ateliers at the school itself, as in the Parisian prototype.

The awards given in the problems in design are "Pass", which denotes an average standard of excellence, "Mention" and "Mention Commended", which denote successive degrees of distinguished excellence. For very exceptional work a still higher recompense, the "Medal", is given. For the greatest excellence throughout the course, the faculty proposes to give each year a medal of gold. A design for this has already been modeled by Mr. S. C. Burton, the English sculptor who recently joined the architectural school staff.

Advancement from each grade to the next is dependent on the securing of a fixed number of points, the number obtained for any problem depending on its length and on the award received. A student obtaining an average award of "Pass" will advance exactly one grade in a semester. A student who secures higher awards can advance in less time, with a minimum of ten weeks for one who might accomplish the feat of winning "Medals" continuously. The student of less than average ability may continue his attempt to secure the requisite number of points for as long as eighteen weeks. If he does not secure a certain number of points in a semester, however, or succeed in completing the grade in the maximum time, he must forfeit all the points he has gained and begin the grade anew. A "point" or credit represents a certain fraction of the quantity of work required for a degree. The quality of that particular quantity of work, indicated by the award with which

the point was earned, is represented in percentage and averaged to secure the student's mark according to the general marking system of the University. A point system of advancement is also in operation at several other architectural schools, but in all of these, so far as is known, the difficulties of reconciling the form of marking with the general system in vogue for other courses has seemed insurmountable, and has necessitated great concessions on the part of the university authorities. That these difficulties have been overcome at Illinois without the necessity of such concessions is a cause of gratification to the Department.

The schedule of dates for the problems in design is carefully made up in such a manner that it is feasible, whenever the Department desires, to enter men in the national competitions held by the Society of Beaux-Art Architects. In this way men may gain valuable experience and the school may secure some data of comparison between its work and the work of other agencies.

The instruction in architectural design has been dwelt on at length as exemplifying the development of a highly organized and characteristic system. It is, of course, supplemented as usual by extended work in freehand drawing, in construction, in architectural history, business relations, and other professional subjects. A very complete and effective course in specifications and working drawings is one of the strongest features of the curriculum.

After completing the fifth grade of design, and other work to a corresponding point, those men who have so far done the best work in design, instead of continuing competitive problems with the others, are each allowed to develop an ambitious original design as a thesis. The amount of time devoted to design, which steadily increases throughout the course, reaches in the senior year almost half the men's working hours. This time, devoted through a semester, suffices for the thorough study and adequate presentation of an important layout, such as a railroad terminal, an Olympic stadium, a college quadrangle, or a civic center. Upon the completion of the thesis, or of satisfactory equivalent work, the student may receive the degree of Bachelor of Science in Architecture or in Architectural Engineering.

Graduate work is conducted in all branches of architectural study leading to the academic degrees of Master of Science in Architecture or in Architectural Engineering, and to the professional degrees of Master of Architecture, and of Architectural Engineer. By the generosity of Mr. Francis J. Plym, a graduate of the University in 1897, the trustees have been able to establish a fellowship for the advanced study of architecture. The stipend of the fellowship is \$1,000, providing for a year of travel in Europe. It is awarded on the basis of a competition in design open to all graduates of the department of architecture at Illinois who are under thirty years of age. From the designs submitted in a brief preliminary competition the fellowship committee

selects not more than four of the best, the authors of which are admitted to the final competition, lasting about five weeks. The present holder of the fellowship is Mr. E. R. Ludwig, whose drawings in the final competition is reproduced in this article.

The whole number of graduates of the department is 323, only less than the number of architectural graduates from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A few men only can be mentioned. In the class of 1878 was Samuel Alexander Bullard, a prominent architect of Springfield, for many years President of the board of trustees of the University. Arthur Peabody of the class of 1882, the son of President Peabody, is the Supervising Architect of the University of Wisconsin; while Albert C. Phelps is Assistant Professor of Architecture at Cornell. Frank L. Davis, '88, is a prominent contractor and designer of marble work and mosaic, who executed the interior work in the Chicago Public Library and many other important buildings. Two more recent students have recently distinguished themselves by important designs successful in competition. Walter Burley Griffin, a graduate in 1899, won the international competition for the plan of the new capitol city for federated Australia; and Henry Bacon, who was a student here for two years, was selected by the Lincoln Memorial Commission as the architect of the proposed Lincoln Memorial at Washington.

The current work of the students as exhibited week by week in the hall of the department is of the most promising sort, and need scarcely suffer by comparison with parallel work in any school in the country. The staff is enthusiastically loyal. With time and adequate material resources the future should be assured.

CONCERNING THETA NU EPSILON

T. A. C.

College students are too often apathetic as regards any situation in the community which does not directly touch their own individual interests. Whatever tends to increase, or retard, their own political, or social, or intellectual, or financial progress they may be induced to notice, but if it lets them alone it may usually continue undisturbed. "Look after your own interests, and let other people do the same," is a too generally accepted undergraduate maxim. Whenever a sophomore, or junior, or senior election comes along, or any other situation arises which may result in the distribution of positions, or the purveying of emoluments, then every hopeful aspirant for favor is alert.

The recent sophomore and senior elections, with all their attendant discussions, have centered attention on the presence and influence at Illinois of Theta Nu Epsilon, commonly known as T. N. E. One of the strongest bulwarks of such an organization as it is now

conducted here, is that because it is secret it is comparatively safe, for the majority of people seeing no insignia, and having no definite acquaintance with the members, are loath to believe that it exists. "Is not most of this talk about Theta Nu Epsilon and its work 'bunk'?" an otherwise intelligent member of the Faculty said to me only a short time ago. Many virtuous, and studious upperclassmen even have seldom if ever heard of the organization, and so doubt its existence. Simple-minded members of undergraduate organizations often do not appreciate the fact that members of Theta Nu Epsilon are running their organization, and usually are ruining it. It is for these, and for all others who are interested that this article is written.

Theta Nu Epsilon was established at the University something like twenty years ago, when faculty permission for the forming of any organization was not required, and when student activities were less numerous, and more simple than at present. At first the membership was kept secret only through the sophomore year, the members displaying their pins, and announcing their names at the beginning of the junior year. The society at this time confined itself mainly to horse play in its initiations, and to the development of so-called college spirit.

It developed gradual control of class politics, and came in time to believe that it had the right to dominate all political matters. It was not until 1899 that the political machinations of the society became so objectionable as to bring matters to Faculty attention. At the election of *Illio* officers in the spring of that year the methods employed by members of the organization were shown to be so flagrantly dishonest that the first election held was declared illegal, and a second one was ordered. It was not long after this that the whole organization went under cover, only occasionally to reveal itself by the skull and cross-bones worn by some successful undergraduate politician after he had left college.

That the organization still exists in the University there is no doubt, though definite individual undergraduate membership is difficult absolutely to prove. The associations of the men, however, the groups to which they belong, their general line of conduct, and the political doctrines which they advocate, mark them clearly to any one who keeps closely in touch with undergraduate affairs. The national officers of Theta Nu Epsilon admit that a chapter exists at Illinois; students after graduation frequently wear the pin; and fraternity officers, national and local, deplore the presence of the organization in their own chapters. In recent months dissention in the local ranks of Theta Nu Epsilon has caused many facts with regard to the membership and principles of the organization, to leak out. In addition to all these proofs the members of those organizations which were most closely connected with Theta Nu Epsilon when it was only a semi-secret organization are still most intimately mixed up in dirty politics.

It is perhaps not necessary here to discuss the danger lying in a secret organization of immature under-classmen, whose main idea is to develop at any cost class spirit of the most harmful kind, and to get control of class politics, with whatever graft or emoluments may be available. Since the membership in Theta Nu Epsilon is kept secret, the organization easily and naturally has come to stand for those things which are safest done in secret. The watchword of the organization is, "Get the job, and get all you can out of it," whether or not you do service to the class or to the college. As one of the suspected members once said to me, "I don't give a damn what the job is. What I am after is the graft." It is the same spirit as is shown by those members of the present senior class, whether connected with Theta Nu Epsilon or not, who it is said refused at first to take part in their own class day exercises unless they should be paid.

The chief or most immediate danger lies in the unworthy appeal which such an organization makes to the ambitious, or to the unsophisticated, or to the unscrupulous young man just as he is finishing his first year in college, in presenting to him the opportunity to be in things. It offers him political domination, the control of activities, the opportunity to get something for little or nothing. "If you will come with us," it says, "we will elect you, or get you on the team, or appoint you on an influential committee, or put you next to some easy graft, or in some way bring you out." Some or all of these things appeal to the young fellow at a time in his college life when he is just beginning to feel himself getting on to things, about to escape from the chrysalis of the freshman year, and the impediment of high ideals. He has up to this time been a subordinate, a novice, an underling, with a home-made and antiquated standard of honor; but Theta Nu Epsilon comes to him, and reveals to him how he may easily become a dominant factor in college life, how he may be one of those among whom spoils are divided. The simple fact that some one is willing to recognize his talents appeals to his vanity, and to his desire for power. He does not see, as he often comes later to see, that he is yoking himself to a group of men with low ideals, and with little regard for college regulations, or college honor. If he does not accept their offer of false friendship then they say to him, "We will defeat you, or ruin you," and they have often done both.

The claim of those who are brave enough to advocate such an organization is that, taking in as it does both fraternity men, and "barbs," it is a cosmopolitan organization that teaches the fraternity man democracy, and helps to break down the artificial barriers which exist between the men outside of fraternities and those inside. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Theta Nu Epsilon at the University of Illinois is out for the office, and the money that is in it, irrespective of the fitness of the candidate for the place. Its purposes and its methods are absolutely contrary to the principles of democracy; wholly destructive of dem-

ocracy. Every man who has a pull expects to profit personally by it; every man who has voted for a class officer feels that he has a right, on account of that fact, to some financial return. There is no thought that an officer with appointive power should choose the best or the fittest men for positions, but that he should reward his friends—fit or not.

The claim that the organization often supports good men for the various offices has an element of truth in it; but too often these good men are used as mere figure heads, or they are wholly unfitted to fill the places to which they are elected. We had among us a couple of years ago a good ball player, but he had neither right nor fitness for the office of president of his class. Even he himself recognized this fact, and instead of attending the class day exercises went off to a ball game, and left his political manager to run things. The editor of the 1913 *Illio* was perhaps a good man, but he had neither training nor literary fitness for the office to which he was elected, and would never have been thought of for the place had he not been backed by Theta Nu Epsilon. It is not necessary to go further than the officers of some of the present undergraduate classes to find equally good illustrations.

The organization has to a shocking degree developed the spoils system. Committees are multiplied, and the number of members are increased so that more grafters may taste the spoils. The cap and gown committee for the last few years, appointed by the president of the senior class, has little real purpose except to get its gowns free; the sophomore committee, the junior prom committee, the senior ball committee, and hat and cap committees have now grown to large size, and have not proportionate functions. A member of a recent hat committee told me personally that he had never been to a committee meeting, and had no chance to do anything, even so small as expressing an opinion, yet he received a hat free—some got two, he said. The sophomore smoker committee of the class of 1911, notoriously run by Theta Nu Epsilon, left its bills unpaid until forced by the University authorities to settle them; and yet the members of the committee, by their own confession, profited in cigars and cigarettes on this occasion to the extent of some fifty dollars. Two members of that committee admitted that they laid aside fifty ten cent cigars each before the smoker came off, and that they brought home from the smoker fifty more of a cheaper grade, besides numberless cigarettes. The members of the committee who were on the ground squared up when told to do so; but H. C. Beers, who was chairman of the committee, and Charles E. Williams, who was one of the men who profited generously by the transaction, each agreed to pay his share of the deficit, but never has done so. I personally assumed their shares, and they still owe me.

The business manager of a recent *Illio* increased his profits by a crooked contract with the engravers, who paid him a rebate. But that was so easy that, according to a statement made afterward by the

engraving concern, he devised a new scheme which brought him a "rake-off" from the contract for the succeeding *Illio*, and deprived his successor, not a brother worker in Theta Nu Epsilon, of a portion of the customary engraving graft! Space forbids further mention of these details, though they could be given indefinitely. The instances cited are simply characteristic of the methods employed. The ordinary underclassman usually does not know that it is his money that pays these willing servants of the class for the performance of duties which, before election, the class officers have looked upon as honors.

Fraternity officers all over the country recognize the evil influence of Theta Nu Epsilon, and in a large number of cases have enacted national legislation against it. I have in my possession a letter from a national officer of Phi Sigma Kappa, in which he says: "Upon my recent visit to our University of Illinois chapter I discovered that at least one, and possibly three, of our men do belong to Theta Nu Epsilon. We have had a sad experience during the past year on account of this fraternity, and it is my intention to insert in our by-laws at the coming convention a provision preventing our members from joining." One of the grand officers of Sigma Chi writes: "My observation of Theta Nu Epsilon has been that it is a wholly irresponsible organization, the chief object of which seems to be the encouragement of practices which no self-respecting fraternity, or person, should countenance, or indulge in. I am convinced that on the whole its influence is pernicious, and that there is absolutely no justification for its existence from any proper point of view." Leading officers of Phi Kappa Psi, Chi Phi, Zeta Psi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Delta Theta, Alpha Tau Omega, Beta Theta Pi, and numerous other fraternities have written their strong disapproval of the organization. There is not a fraternity at Illinois which has encouraged, or tolerated, Theta Nu Epsilon among its members which has not been hurt by so doing. It not only does harm to the individual fraternity man, but it is a distinct injury to the organizations to which he belongs.

I have called attention to the fact recently that the scholarship of those fraternities which are allied with Theta Nu Epsilon are distinctly lower than that of other organizations. If this is not true, as in the case of Phi Alpha Delta, Beta Theta Pi, Phi Kappa Psi, and Sigma Chi, for illustration, it is because the real leaders in these organizations are sincerely opposed to the principles of Theta Nu Epsilon, and have had force of character enough to impress this fact upon the majority of their members. It is not difficult to show that in general poor scholarship in organizations is an indication of low moral ideals, and loose habits. The man who does not give his attention to his work is generally giving it to something else less worthy. The political grafter seldom stops with that form of dissipation, but must have others. He is too often a loafer who spends a considerable time in conference with his pals, and who emphasizes his political victories with a celebration; his studies consequently often suffer, and his grades are low. The men with high moral ideals is seldom below the average student.

Fraternities which have among their number members of Theta Nu Epsilon are almost sure to have internal dissensions, and a consequent lack of unity of feeling and action. The members do not work in harmony; some pull one way, and some another. No better illustration of the weakening effect of Theta Nu Epsilon upon an organization can be found than in the local chapter of Phi Alpha Delta. It was practically ruined by its affiliation with Theta Nu Epsilon, but has been brought up by the influence of one or two good men. Theta Delta Chi has for years been handicapped by its alliance with Theta Nu Epsilon. It has recently made an attempt to break away from that alliance, and in so doing has improved both in scholarship and in morals. Acacia, with its men of greater age, and maturer mind, should be among the organizations of the highest scholastic rank, yet it is considerably below the average of the men of the University. It has furnished numerous leaders and beneficiaries of Theta Nu Epsilon campaigns, and in satisfying its political ambitions has suffered scholastically. Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and Chi Phi have been close seconds to Acacia in this sort of political prestige, and have suffered accordingly. The alliance of Psi Upsilon with the organization has kept it from attaining the place and influence to which its national standing justly entitles it. Kappa Sigma, Phi Sigma Kappa, Alpha Tau Omega, Phi Kappa Psi, Sigma Chi, Beta Theta Pi, and others which might easily be named have been weakened scholastically and morally by their alliance with Theta Nu Epsilon, and would be a thousand times better off internally if they would break their alliance as some of them are trying to do and as most of them are, according to their constitutions, under obligations to do.

In a recent editorial the editor of the daily *Illini* expresses the conservative student sentiment upon this topic when he says: "Whatever Theta Nu Epsilon is at some colleges, membership in it ruins the college careers of many Illinois students, and whatever is done to scatter information as to its real character, and to form a definite sentiment against organizations of its type is for the welfare and improvement of the University."

If the influence upon fraternity men is bad, the influence upon students in general is perhaps worse. Unfortunately those men who are fighting Theta Nu Epsilon for their political lives have naturally fallen into the same methods as are used by Theta Nu Epsilon until the whole political situation needs overhauling. The principles of the organization have spread to almost every undergraduate activity. The members of last year's Students' Union opera, for example, were quite peevish because, though the opera did not pay expenses, they were not given a complimentary dinner out of the deficit. Class committees are not satisfied to work for the good of the class, and for the honor of being recognized, but must have expenses, or hats, or gowns, or caps; dance committees are incensed if the members do not at least get fobs in addition to free

cabs and a free dance, and even a religious worker was heard to say last year that he could not see why he had to work for nothing, when Y. M. C. A. secretaries were paid to do their work. The athletic situation, also, has not unfrequently been seriously afflicted by the influence of Theta Nu Epsilon. It has brought unworthy men into prominence and sometimes caused the most unfortunate feeling among members of athletic teams. The difficulty which recently resulted in the disbanding of the two senior societies was of Theta Nu Epsilon origin.

The tendency to dishonesty and graft which Theta Nu Epsilon has fostered has not stopped here, but has spread in other directions, and has encouraged loose ideals generally. Drinking, gambling, cribbing, and hazing are indirectly encouraged by the low moral and political ideals for which Theta Nu Epsilon stands.

We shall always have political battles in college, and we should have. Politics is a game at which young fellows like to play, and it is one which sharpens the wits, and trains the mind, and develops a knowledge of human nature. It is not true, however, that politics either in the world or in college must of necessity be either dirty or dishonest. The game may be played fairly and openly, and capable and worthy men may be elected to positions of honor and trust. As it is now, the whole political scheme is a frame-up decided upon by a few shrewd men, who make the undergraduate body their tools. Men are selected to fill offices two years or more before they may be elected, and without regard to their fitness for the office. Candidates for next year's junior and senior offices have already been named, and agreed upon and the spoils and honors divided by present class officers, who have been helped into the positions which they now hold. The great body of undergraduates has little to say, and does not seem to realize or care that it is being hoodwinked.

The whole scheme is wrong, because it gives the good man little or no chance. The organization divides the spoils of office often among the weakest men in the class. It has no thought of service to the University. It concerns itself only with profit to the individual, and with the payment of political debts at the expense of the student body, and the University community at large. It advocates a system which should not be tolerated. Fraternities have in every case been injured by alliance with the organization, and they should banish it from among their number. The Alumni members of organizations should lend their help in seeing that this is done. Students generally should make no alliance with the forces of Theta Nu Epsilon, and no one should vote for a candidate, or support an organization known to have any connection with Theta Nu Epsilon. We need most of all a political and moral revival, a deepening of respect for high ideals, a development of real college spirit that will lead men to see that the highest personal good is coupled only with the highest good to the student body, and to their Alma Mater. When this comes we shall find no place among us for such organizations as Theta Nu Epsilon.

EDITORIAL

The first annual meeting of the Alumni Council will be held at the University on June 9. This council is composed of two classes of representatives; the first chosen by the alumni clubs, and **Annual Meeting** the second by groups of classes. The constitution makes the following provision:

Section 3.—The basis of representation of alumni clubs shall be as follows: For a membership of 40 to 100, one representative; and one additional representative for each 100 members or majority fraction thereof in excess of the first 100 members, except that the number of representatives of any alumni club shall be limited to ten. Alumni clubs having a membership of 25 to 39 may be allowed one representative upon favorable action by the executive committee on the basis of small numbers of alumni in the tributary territory and of special alumni activity.

The medical, dentistry, pharmacy, and other department alumni clubs shall each be entitled to one representative.

Section 4.—The representatives at large shall be chosen on the following basis: From the classes from '72 to '75 inclusive, one representative; '76 to '80 inclusive, one representative; and one representative from each succeeding five year class group.

Section 5.—Only members of the Association who are graduates of at least five years standing from a department at Urbana-Champaign shall be eligible as representatives on the Alumni Council, except that this limit shall not apply to the youngest two class groups, and that professional school graduates of five years standing may represent the organizations of professional schools.

It is necessary that action be taken at once if the Council is to be properly constituted at this first meeting. It has been left to the classes themselves to find a way to select their representatives at large. Before a plan may be finally adopted, it will be necessary for some one person in each group to take the initiative. He can do this if he will call together those in his immediate vicinity who belong to his group, and with them make a list of nominees for the office, and then send this list with the necessary explanations to everyone entitled to vote. The Alumni office will gladly and promptly supply to any such person a list of association members in any group.

Do not overlook this important matter. Take the initiative. If more than one in any group does so the secretary will take the necessary steps to bring about an understanding among those who are undertaking to carry out this work. It is necessary that this work be done at once.

Under that provision of the constitution cited above, alumni clubs having memberships of twenty-five to thirty-nine may be allowed one representative upon favorable action of the Executive Committee. For all other clubs one representative is allowed for membership of forty to 100, and one additional representative for each 100 members or majority fraction thereof in excess of the first 100 members, except that the number of representatives of any alumni club shall be limited to ten. Thus far nine have voted to affiliate with the Association, and therefore may expect to have a representative on the Council. Before such representative may be seated, however, the club must be accredited in the Alumni office with the proper number of paid-up members. At present the following clubs have complied with the requirements by adopting the constitution and sending in members: Peoria, Illini Club of Chicago, Alumnae Association of Chicago, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Cleveland, and Detroit. The following clubs have indicated their intention of affiliating: St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and the Golden Gate Association. The following clubs have not yet voted upon the proposition: Puget Sound, New England, Rockford, Southern California, Washington, D. C., Library School, Colorado, Portland, Inter Mountain, Lafayette, Springfield, Schenectady, Minneapolis, Idaho, Belleville, College of Medicine, College of Dentistry, and the School of Pharmacy. Prompt action by these clubs will be necessary if they are to have representation on the Council in June.

The campaign for life memberships has not as yet been vigorously pushed, but eleven such members have already been enrolled, and that number will be more than doubled by the end of Alumni Day. Life memberships may be obtained at twenty-five dollars, but it is indicative of the true spirit of the Illini that they are not limiting their payment to twenty-five dollars but are paying one hundred dollars to help on the work of the Association. The proper proportion of each membership is accumulating in the sinking fund. The growth of this fund will be an important element in the stability and permanency of our Association. Alumni may with perfect propriety apply to the Secretary for life memberships without awaiting formal invitation.

Mr. John J. Cushing, president of the New York alumni, in his remarks at the annual dinner on April 5, put forth a number of statements that we might all take to heart and make use of. Here are some of them:

Useful Aphorisms

Our Association must continue to grow. This growth is not dependent entirely upon sociability or enjoyment although that is necessary for relaxation and recuperation.

We shall owe our future growth to our past and present perform-

ances, the foundation of which is that most thorough training we received from our Alma Mater.

We must spread the light.

To do this we should make a stronger effort to bring the name of the University of Illinois to the attention of the public frequently.

Let the employers who are seeking young men of worth and character, know that the good timber, suitable for rail-splitting, comes from the state which produced the great rail-splitter statesman, the greatest president this country has ever had.

We should make it our business, whenever occasion offers, to refer to our men of affairs in this metropolis and elsewhere, as products of the University of Illinois.

In doing this it will help to have monthly, bi-monthly, or quarterly gatherings and at such bring about discussion, through talks or papers on engineering problems, financial question, or other matters of public interest.

Make these of such importance that they command public notice.

It is the misfortune of the University to have in Champaign or Urbana one of those mendacious nuisances who believe journalism must include any kind of sensational falsehood that will attract attention. As a result news stories are occasionally sent out through the press associations which are really too silly to command belief, but which, though ridiculous, do harm to the University. It is impossible to correct in advance the misstatements contained in such news stories, but prompt action by the alumni can do much to lessen the harm done by this gutter journalism. Any alumnus who sees a story likely to harm the University should at once telegraph the alumni secretary, requesting the facts, which will be sent at once if they can be discovered. On receipt of them, please write the editor of the paper in which you saw the item, reciting the facts as you have received them, make the necessary explanations, and politely ask for a prominent position for that explanation in the paper which printed the original story. Most editors are willing to give space to such communications discreetly written. Letters of this kind will not only help to correct errors, but will also indicate to the public at large that the alumni of Illinois are represented among them, are awake, alert, and ready to defend themselves and the truth.

The article printed in this number concerning Theta Nu Epsilon is much more general in its application than the title would indicate. It is a protest against that kind of so-called politics with which the name Theta Nu Epsilon happens to be connected. The name here is simply symptomatic, not definitive; although the actual organization at Illinois is definitely known. It is indicative of low ethical standards, of false

**Theta Nu
Epsilon**

loyalty, of selfishness. More than that, it is detrimental to all of the higher aspirations, and idealism, and thorough democratic fraternalism that ought to permeate the college atmosphere. Merely to destroy the actual organization of Theta Nu Epsilon is not enough. We want to destroy the whole spirit and atmosphere in which that organization, and all of those of like kind whether in or out of the organization, themselves prosper in a mean way and choke all growth of a better spirit. Students at Illinois need a better leadership; they need a clearer idea of real democracy. Where it is to come from, or how it will come, is not now apparent. Some of the immediate abuses may be abolished by faculty autocracy, but before the greatest good can come, the true spirit of democracy will have to be given more active life and a clearer vision in all the strata of our University life. The whole spirit of the time moves in that direction, and undoubtedly will in due course be aroused at Illinois. We need someone to play the part of "Big Ben".

The subject of student voting at the University is still a source of ill feeling and conflicting opinions. Every student who undertook to vote in Urbana two weeks ago was challenged, and

Student Voting doubtless he will be challenged in Champaign this week.

The subject is one that ought to be settled by statute or by a decision of the State Supreme Court. Those students who vote at the University regularly and conscientiously are persisting in what they believe to be their right, and their purpose to keep the two towns free from saloons certainly does not take away anything of the value of their votes. In Michigan, a resolution to amend the constitution in order that students may have the right to vote in general elections, has been introduced in the Senate as a result of a movement set afoot by the Michigan Suffrage Association. Nearly every college in the state has taken up the movement. Justice Braley of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts has decided that the registrars of voters of Cambridge have no right to refuse to register a college student as a voter because he is dependent for his support on someone who does not reside in Cambridge. "Until now, there has been no clear ruling on this point in Massachusetts and the matter has been more or less in dispute," says the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin*. The registrars of voters in Cambridge finally ruled that no student could vote unless he was self-supporting. That ruling, which is precisely the same as that rendered by County Judge Spurgin in Urbana, brought out a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the Cambridge assessors and registrars of voters to assess and register the petitioners. Unless the full bench of the Supreme Court rules to the contrary, the fact that students are not self-supporting and that their parents do not reside in Cambridge will not prevent the students from voting in Cambridge if they made that city their domicile.

UNIVERSITY FOR THE QUARTER

REQUESTS FOR APPROPRIATIONS

A complete tabular statement of the University requests for appropriations for the biennium is given herewith. The visit of the Legislative committee has already been noticed in the *Fortnightly*. These requests were accompanied by a detailed statement from the trustees to the Legislature explaining the needs of the University and the reasons for the various askings. It will be seen that the trustees are asking for practically the entire income from the mill tax.

(The items are arranged in the order followed in the appropriation bills passed by the Forty-Seventh General Assembly, with the amounts appropriated by the Forty-Seventh General Assembly in a parallel column for the purposes of comparison.)

I. MAINTENANCE AND EXTENSION BILL

Section 1

	1911-13	1913-15	Increase
1. Salaries and operating expenses.....	\$1,150,000	\$1,350,000	\$200,000
2. Shop practice	12,000	12,000	
3. Cabinets and collections.....	8,000	20,000	12,000
4. Additions to Library	50,000	100,000	50,000
5. Fire protection	3,000	5,000	2,000
6. Apparatus and appliances.....	8,000	20,000	12,000
7. Pavements and walks.....	8,000	8,000	
8. Engineering College and Experiment Station	180,000	230,000	50,000
9. Painting, repairs, and improvements..	50,000	100,000	50,000
10. State Water Survey.....	15,000	15,000	
11. Commerce, political science, etc.....	50,000	75,000	25,000
12. Law School	50,000	50,000	
13. School of Pharmacy.....	20,000	20,000	
14. Chemistry Laboratory	20,000	20,000	
15. Graduate School	100,000	125,000	25,000
16. Ceramics	30,000	35,000	5,000
	<hr/> \$1,754,000	<hr/> \$2,185,000	<hr/> \$431,000

Section 2

College of Medicine	\$ 120,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 80,000
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Section 3

College of Agriculture.....	415,800	440,480	24,680
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Section 4

Live stock investigations.....	50,000	62,000	12,000
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Section 5

Crop investigations	30,000	37,000	7,000
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Section 6

Soil investigations	130,000	142,000	12,000
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	1911-13	1913-15	Increase
<i>Section 7</i>			
Horticultural investigations	30,000	42,000	12,000
<i>Section 8</i>			
Dairy investigations	30,000	42,000	12,000
<i>Section 9</i>			
Floricultural investigations	16,000	16,000	
<i>Section 10</i>			
Household science	5,000	5,000	
<i>Section 11</i>			
Printing of soil maps. etc.....	50,000	50,000	
<i>Section 12</i>			
Department of mining engineering.....	30,000	30,000	
<i>Section 13</i>			
Cooperative work in mining.....	10,000	10,000	
	\$ 916,800	\$1,076,480	\$159,680
Total, Section I.....	1,754,000	2,185,000	431,000
TOTAL, MAINTENANCE AND EXTENSION BILL	\$2,670,800	\$3,261,480	\$590,680

II. BUILDINGS BILL

<i>Section 1</i>			
	1911-13	1913-15	Increase
1. Additional equipment for Water Station	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	
2. Telephones and signal service.....	3,000	3,000	
3. Heating and lighting plant.....	30,000	50,000	\$ 20,000
4. Law building	15,000		—15,000
5. Gymnasium	5,000	5,000	
6. Equipment for mining engineering...	25,000		—25,000
7. New Armory, heating, lighting, flooring, grading, and draining.....		50,000	50,000
8. Zoology laboratory		15,000	15,000
9. Plant laboratory		15,000	15,000
10. Addition to book stacks.....		21,000	21,000
	\$ 82,000	\$ 163,000	\$ 81,000
<i>Section 2</i>			
Ceramics building	\$ 21,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 4,000
<i>Section 3</i>			
1. Purchase of dairy breeds	\$ 3,500	\$ 2,250	\$—1,250
2. Purchase of beef breeds	3,500	2,000	—1,500
3. Purchase of horses	10,000	2,500	—7,500
4. Purchase of sheep	1,000	1,000	
5. Purchase of swine	1,000	1,000	
6. Farm mechanics laboratory	3,500		—3,500
7. Nutrition laboratory		4,500	4,500
8. Agronomy laboratory		3,750	3,750
Total for Sections 2 and 3.....	\$ 43,500	\$ 42,000	—1,500

Section 4 Agricultural Buildings

	1911-13	1913-15	Increase
1. Animal husbandry building.....	\$ 80,000	.....	—80,000
2. Glass houses	30,000	.....	—30,000
3. Agronomy greenhouses	9,000	.....	— 9,000
4. Enlarging farm mechanics building..	8,000	.....	— 8,000
5. Dairy investigations barn.....	10,000	.....	—10,000
6. Sheep building	2,000	.....	— 2,000
7. Cold storage building.....	9,000	.....	— 9,000
8. Clinic building	5,000	.....	— 5,000
9. Completing animal husbandry building		\$ 25,000	25,000
10. Horticulture field laboratory.....		30,000	30,000
11. Glass houses		18,000	18,000
12. Experiment feeding plant		10,000	10,000
13. Farm house		4,500	4,500
	\$ 153,000	\$ 87,500	—65,500

Section 5. Other Buildings

1. Armory	\$ 100,000	.....	—100,000
2. Engineering building	200,000	.....	—200,000
3. Commerce building	125,000	.....	—125,000
4. Woman's building	125,000	.....	—125,000
5. Residence hall for women		\$ 100,000	100,000
6. Chemistry laboratory		250,000	250,000
7. Commerce building, for administra- tion		100,000	100,000
8. School of Education building		120,000	120,000
9. Completion of Natural History Build- ing		75,000	75,000
10. Engineering building		100,000	100,000
	\$ 550,000	\$ 745,000	\$195,000

Section 6

Land	\$ 20,000	\$ 200,000	\$180,000
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SUMMARY OF REQUESTS

	1911-13	1913-15	Increase
I. Maintenance and Extension Bill.....	\$2,670,800	\$3,261,480	\$590,680
II. Buildings Bill			
Section 1.....	82,000	163,000	81,000
Sections 2 and 3.....	43,500	42,000	— 1,500
Section 4.....	153,000	87,500	—65,500
Section 5.....	550,000	745,000	195,000
Section 6.....	20,000	200,000	180,000
	\$3,519,300	\$4,498,980	\$979,680

SUMMARY OF INCOME

Mill tax—\$2,343,673 less 4% =.....	\$2,249,926
For biennium	4,499,852
Requests	4,498,980
Balance.....	872

At its March meeting the Board of Trustees elected to the position of Dean of the new college of Liberal Arts and Science, Dr. Kendrick C. Babcock of the

New Dean Appointed United States Bureau of Education. He was born at South Brookfield, New York, in 1864. He took his bachelor degree from the University of Minnesota in 1889, and his master's degree and his doctorate at Harvard in 1895 and 1896. He taught for a time in the country schools of New York, and then became instructor in history and English at the University of Minnesota. In 1896 he became instructor in political science and history at the University of California. He retained this position until appointed president of the University of Arizona in 1903. He has been with the United States Bureau of Education for the past three years. He is unmarried, is a member of Delta Tau Delta, having served as national president of that organization from 1893 to 1899. He is the author of *The Rise of American Nationality*, and has written many articles for magazines. He expects to begin his work as dean with the opening of the college year in September.

Dr. William Trelease, recently Director of the Missouri Botanical Gardens, has been appointed Professor of Botany, and head of the department of botany, as successor to Professor Burrill. Dr. Trelease is looked upon by the botanists of the United States as one of the best prepared and most experienced men in that field. He was born at Mt. Vernon, New York, in 1857, took his bachelor of science degree at Cornell in 1880, and doctor of science at Harvard in 1884. He has received honorary degrees from the University of Wisconsin, the University of Missouri, and Washington

University. He has been connected as instructor with Harvard University, Johns Hopkins University, the University of Wisconsin, and Washington University. From 1885 to 1912 he was director of the Missouri Botanical Gardens. He has written extensively for scientific journals, and has published many papers and reports on botany and entomology. He will begin his work in September, as the second man chosen to head the department since the beginning of the University.

Professor Harry Alexis Harding has been appointed head of the department of dairy husbandry, **Appointment of Professor Harding** Professor of Dairy Bacteriology and Chief in Dairy Bacteriology in the Agricultural Experiment Station. It is expected that Professor Harding will report for service sometime in April.

George Enfield Frazer, A.B., LL.B., has been appointed comptroller and professor of accountancy, and has begun his work at the University. He is a native of Iowa, where he received his elementary education, and later received the degree of A.B. from the University of Iowa. Entering the University of Wisconsin, he devoted himself to the study of law and received the degree of LL.B. Among his undergraduate classmates, Frazer was said to be a leader in all college activities, especially along the lines of debating and oratory. Professor Frazer is a member of Phi Delta Phi and Aca-cia fraternities, and is grand treasurer of the latter fraternity.

Alfred Knight Chittenden, forester of the United States Service, has been appointed assistant to the director of the Engineering Experiment station, and lecturer on timber and timber re-

sources, in the College of Engineering. His term of service began February 1.

Mr. Chittenden was born in 1879 in New Haven, Connecticut. He graduated from the Hopkins grammar school in 1897, from the Sheffield Scientific school, Yale University, with the degree of Ph.B. in 1900, and from the Yale Forest School with the degree of M.F. in 1902. He studied methods of forest management in Germany, France, Switzerland, Austria, and England.

He entered the United States forest service, department of agriculture, in 1903, and has since carried on timber work in practically every state. In 1911 he was appointed forester in the United States Indian service, department of the interior, and was placed in charge of the timber resources of the Indians.

Among Mr. Chittenden's publications may be mentioned Bulletins No. 55 and 58 of the United States forest service, entitled, respectively, "Forest Conditions of Northern New Hampshire," and "The Red Gum," and a bulletin of the Wisconsin state board of forestry, entitled, "Forest Taxation in Wisconsin."

In making its annual report to the Board of Trustees the chief recommendation of the

Favor Higher Entrance Requirements of the College of Law

was that the entrance requirements be raised to two years of University work in the case of all students under twenty-one years of age. It was suggested that a high school training be sufficient for those twenty-one or over. This recommendation, is in accord with the general trend of all the best law schools, many having adopted this standard, or even a higher one. Since the College of Law has made the regular entrance requirements to consist of one year of liberal arts work, in addition to the regular

high school course, the quality of the work done by the students of the College of Law has been distinctly raised.

The Board of Trustees of the University met at Urbana on Tuesday morning, March 14,

Board of Trustees Organize at which time the three new trustees, —Captain J. R.

Trevett of Champaign, Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin of Chicago, and Miss Florence E. Watson of Iola,—took their seats. At this meeting the retiring members of the board,—Mr. Fred L. Hatch, Mr. Albert P. Grout, and Mrs. Carrie Alexander Bahrenberg,—were present. Governor Dunne, *ex-officio* member, also, took part in the first day's session. William L. Abbott, the former president of the board, was reelected for two years. The board reelected Mr. C. M. McConn, registrar, and secretary of the board, and President Edmund J. James was again chosen president of the University. At this meeting the budget for the next biennium was practically decided upon. Mr. M. W. Busey of Urbana, was elected treasurer of the University. W. E. Ekblaw of the College of Science, appeared before the board and gave an exposition of the purpose and scope of the polar expedition of which he will be a member next summer. The University was asked to contribute to the expenses of the party. If it should, then it is expected that substantial benefit will be given the University by additions to its museums and collections.

The dedication of the Commerce Building will take place on April 16 and 17, and jointly with the dedication ceremonies a conference on commercial education and business progress will be held.

The new Commerce Building was provided for in the last budget of the legislature. The cost of building was to amount to \$125,000.

Among the speakers at the various meetings will be Mr. Charles D. Norton, vice-president First National Bank, New York, Mr. Harry A. Wheeler, president of the Chambers of Commerce of the United States, Mr. Howard C. Elting, president of Chicago Association of Commerce, Dr. F. A. Cleveland, chairman of the Economic and Efficiency Commission, Mr. Charles A. Ewing of Decatur, Illinois, and several others.

Another feature of the conference will be the presentation of a report from the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, on the subject of "Desired Nature of College Courses in Business Administration."

On February 5 classes were for the first time held in this building. The building has been ready for occupancy for some time, but owing to delay of the equipment the formal opening was put off till April 16. This latest addition to buildings on the campus marks an epoch in the growth and development of the University. The building was begun last spring, the cornerstone being laid on May 21, 1912.

The Council of Administration has recently passed the following regulation with regard to the residence at fraternity houses of persons not registered in the University: "No fraternity, sorority, local club, or other student organization may permit a person not a registered student, or otherwise regularly connected with the University, to live at the club house belonging to the organization without permission of the University authorities." This action was taken because in the past alumni of un-

certain character, and students dropped or dismissed from the University, have continued to live at fraternity houses.

The Council has also taken recent action concerning the number of dances which University organizations may in the future give. According to the new rule the dancing clubs are limited to not more than three dances each, a semester, and fraternities and other organizations must limit their dances to two a semester. A strong effort is also being made to have all informal dances close at twelve o'clock.

A special meeting of the University Senate was held on the afternoon of January 6. The Sen-

Special ate committee ap-
Senate Meeting pointed to consider problems involved in the development of the University Library have unanimously agreed that the University should make a strong effort to build up within the next ten years a library of at least a million volumes. One of the first problems considered was that of suitable site for a central location of the building. The site agreed upon by the committee was at the head of Wright street, south of the line of Davidson street, one wing of the building to extend into the orchard west of Wright street, and the other to Burrill avenue on the east. This site was selected with the idea that the general direction of University growth in the future will be toward the south. A half-dozen or more other plans were suggested by the committee, but no final action was taken by the Senate.

Since the last issue of the *Quarterly* the Council of Administration has disciplined a number of students. L. Rosset, '14, of Chicago, has been dismissed for the semester because

of cribbing in a written examination. Five other students were put on probation for the semester because of drinking, and two men were also disciplined for gambling. The Council wishes, so far as it can, to stamp out drinking and gambling. Leo S. Hirschfield, '15, of Chicago, was dismissed from the University because his testimony in connection with the recent riot trial was different from that which he gave to the Committee on Discipline concerning the action of Victor H. Halperin, '16, on the night of the Walker Opera House riot. Mr. Halperin was also refused future admission to the University for a similar reason.

Yoxan, an inter-fraternity organization, which has existed since 1905, has by action of the Yoxan Council been asked **Must Disband** to discontinue its organization at the end of this year. The fraternity is composed of representatives of perhaps fifteen fraternities, and of a few citizens of Champaign. It was organized at the time the saloons were in existence in the Twin Cities, and was then said to be for the purpose of controlling the drinking of students. Since the saloons have gone, however, the members of the organization have continued to drink, contrary to University regulations. It is for this reason that the Council has requested that the organization discontinue its meetings.

According to statistics recently published the University has the largest cadet regiment in the country. The Illinois Regiment in the Country has increased in size 87 men since last May. At that time 1,286 was the enrollment of the regiment. The reports in the record made up last May by the inspecting

officers give the size of all the military departments of colleges having officers detailed from the war department.

The following list shows the colleges following most nearly after Illinois in the number of men enrolled in their regiments in May, 1912: Illinois, 1,286; Minnesota, 1,155; California, 1,074; Ohio, 1,001.

The steel work for the new Armory, of which views are published in the *Quarterly*, was all in place before the last of March, and work on the walls of the building has been begun. The steel construction is under the supervision of Mr. Wenzel Morava of the class of '78.

The important feature of the new Armory is the drill hall, which will ultimately have, when completed, according to the plans already made, a clear floor area of 200x394 feet, with space for spectators' galleries along the sides providing seating for three thousand people. This area is considered essential to provide adequately for maneuvering a battalion. The auxiliary rooms necessary for the use of the several companies, for locker rooms, general offices and class rooms, are provided for in three-story portions of the building on each side of the drill hall, but the third stories are reserved for rifle ranges.

The building is primarily a steel structure, the main drill floor being spanned by three-hinged arches, 206 feet on centers and weighing about thirty-six tons each. The walls of the building will be of tile and concrete, and the lighting is chiefly from the ends, though there are high windows above the roofs of the three-story portions. The entrances have been arranged so that persons going to the galleries will enter through the towers and not in any way

interfere with the movement of the regiment.

This building will be used not only as an armory, but as an exhibition and assembly hall for other general University purposes. It will now be possible for the first time in the history of the University to assemble at one time the large number of people who attend the farmers' conventions, short courses, etc. It will also enable the University to provide adequate facilities for the throngs which attend great University occasions like commencement exercises, etc. The armory, moreover, will doubtless become a favorite place for state agricultural societies and conventions requiring large audience rooms.

Major B. C. Morse, for the past three years commandant of the University

regiment, received
Major Morse announcement on
Promoted March 22 of his promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Major Morse's term of appointment at the University expires at the end of the present year, but it is hoped that the War Department may be persuaded to permit him to remain longer. A dinner in honor of his promotion was tendered Colonel and Mrs. Morse by President and Mrs. James on the evening of March 31.

The following resolutions have recently been passed by the Board of Trustees with reference to the resignation of Vice-President T. J. Burrill, and Professor S. W. Shattuck. At the December meeting of the board a recommendation was presented by President James appointing Professor Burrill and Professor Shattuck professors *emeritus*, beginning September 1, 1912. This recommendation was approved.

"In accepting the resignation of Dr. T.

J. Burrill and Dr. Samuel W. Shattuck, the Board of Trustees desires to place on record a formal statement. Never in the history of the institution has the Board of Trustees been called upon to accept the resignation of two men whose lives have been so intermingled with the history and growth of the University.

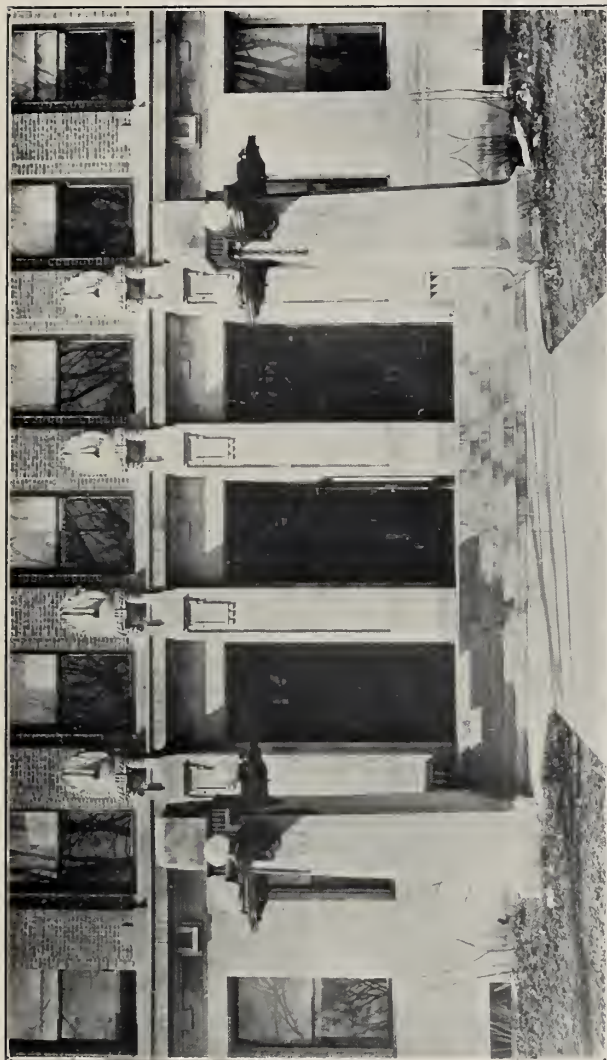
"The large intelligence and sympathy of Dr. Burrill exerted a great influence upon the University in the days of early struggle. He has contributed to its spiritual and intellectual life more than can here be set down.

"Dr. Shattuck, as the comptroller of the revenues of the University, has occupied a most important place in its growth. To his sound judgment and sterling character the University owes much of its splendid record in making the funds appropriated by the state create its splendid equipment. The history of the University of Illinois could not be well written unless it contained the history of these men.

"The large satisfaction which comes from a noble work nobly done, must be their reward. The trustees of this University wish to express their appreciation of the great services and sacrifices of these two men to the University."

The University has been fortunate enough this spring to hear two noted

Musical musicians, with a
Exercises promise of a third.
 Alexander Zukowsky, the violinist, gave a recital in Morrow Hall in March. On April 3, Bruno Steindel, solo 'cellist of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, appeared with the University Orchestra of forty-five pieces under the management of Mr. E. W. Morphy. The entire concert was under the direction of Professor C. H. Mills of the School of Music. Johanna Galski is announced for a concert in the Auditorium on May 9.



ENTRANCE TO THE COMMERCE BUILDING, WHICH WAS DEDICATED ON APRIL 16 AND 17 WITH CEREMONIES WHICH INCLUDED AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE ON BUSINESS



ENTRANCE HALLWAY IN THE COMMERCE BUILDING

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO RETURN

Secretary C. M. McConn has recently worked out a table showing the number and percentage of undergraduates registered for the year 1911-12 who returned to the University in the fall of 1912.

	Total 1911-12	Grad- uated 1912	Re- main- der	Old Students Returned	Per cent Returned	New Stu- dents	Total to Nov. 30, 1912
Literature and Arts	909	164	745	501	.672	379	880
Science	393	64	329	256	.778	178	434
Engineering	1290	195	1095	661	.603	500	1161
Agriculture	818	68	750	485	.646	332	817
Music	82	2	80	47	.587	33	80
Law	122	26	96	84	.875	38*	122
Total	3614	519	3095	2034	.657	1460	3494

*Includes 18 who were registered in other undergraduate colleges in 1911-12 to meet the entrance requirement (1 year of collegiate work) of the College of Law.

AVERAGE AGE OF ENGINEERING STUDENTS

In the following table the age given should in each case be interpreted as "27+", rather than "27—", or "27 precisely".

	Age	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	Average age
Freshmen, 1911..				2	5	15	47	72	112	75	32	6	1		19 yrs. 8 mo.
Sophomores " ..			5	9	20	29	52	85	75	29	5				20 yrs. 8 mo.
Juniors " ..			5	6	15	18	56	71	60	33	5				21 yrs. 7 mo.
Seniors " ..	3	13	14	15	42	45	47	18	2						22 yrs. 10 mo.
Freshmen, 1912..				3	8	18	33	73	83	83	13	2			19 yrs. 6 mo.
Sophomores " ..			2	6	7	31	55	78	59	27	4				20 yrs. 2 mo.
Juniors " ..			1	8	23	32	50	83	58	25	2				21 yrs. 9 mo.
Seniors " ..	5	5	8	20	35	42	45	24	2						23 yrs. 6 mo.

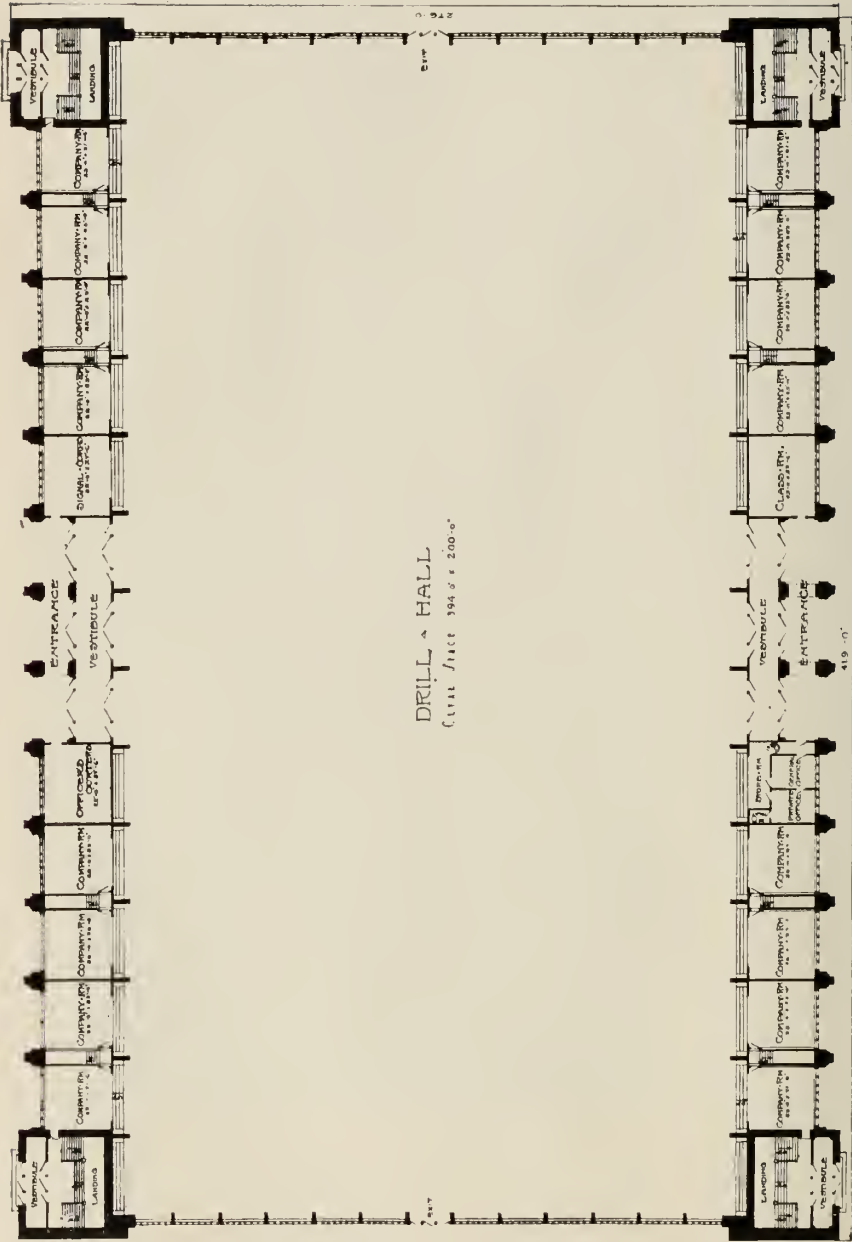
No lecturer at the University in recent years has attracted so much favorable comment as

Lectures Mr. Alfred Noyes, who gave a series of public lectures at the University on March 14 and 15. Mr. Bryan Booker, writing in *The Bookman*, says of Mr. Noyes, "Beyond question we have no living poet of his rank." Mr. Noyes is now only thirty-two years of age, and has published nine volumes of poetry. He is a graduate of Oxford University, and was distinguished both as a student and as an athlete. While visiting the University he and Mrs. Noyes were en-

tertained by various organizations, and he succeeded by his lectures, and by his reading, and by his personality in arousing unusual interest among the undergraduates in poetic study.

Professor Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, professor of philosophy in Columbia University, and editor of the *Journal of Philosophy, Psychology, and Scientific Methods*, delivered two lectures before the University students on February 13 and 14. His general topic was Philosophy and its History.

Professor James T. Shotwell of Columbia University presented a series of historical lectures at the University, beginning January 15. His general topics



DRILL HALL

(Total Area 394' x 200')

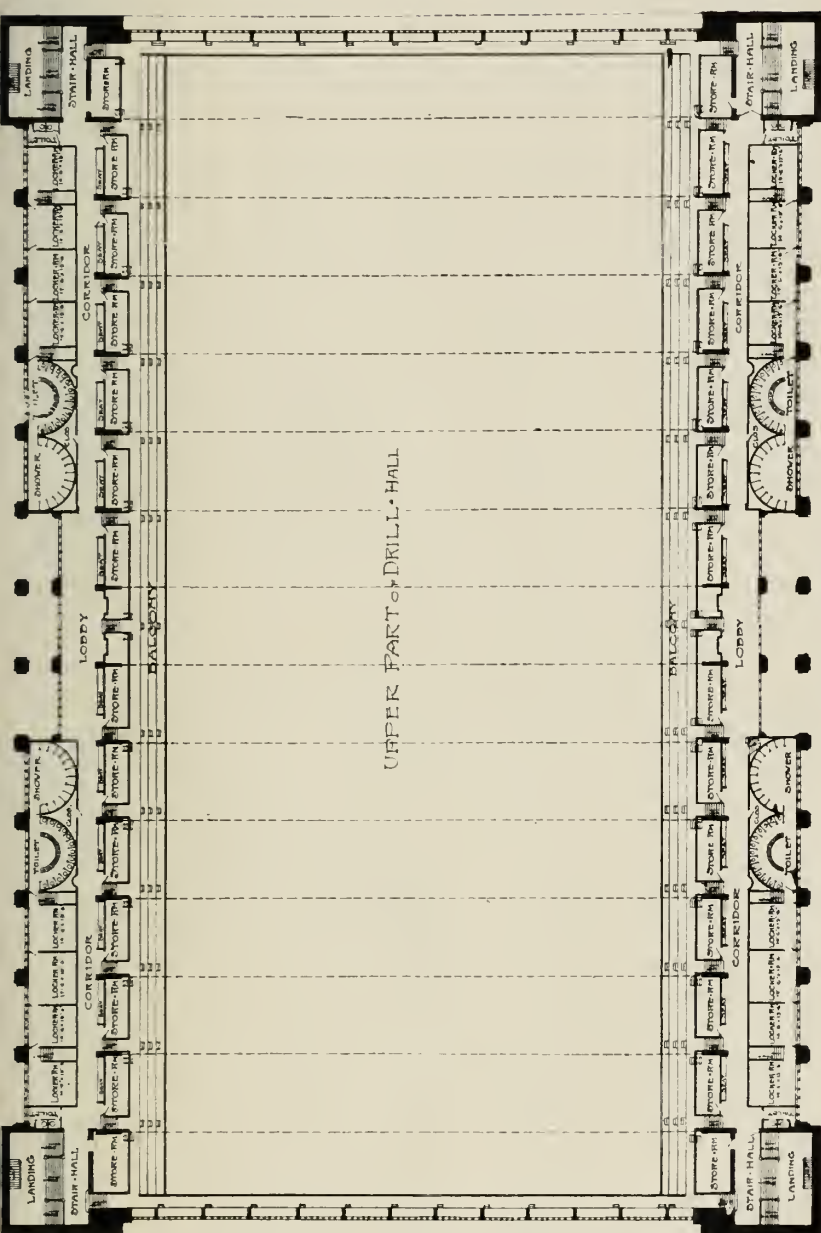
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

ARMORY

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

SCALE
1" = 20' 0"

V. CARDY & ZIMMERMAN
ARCHITECT
1101 STATEWAY - HALL - CHICAGO - ILL.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

W. CAREY'S ZIMMERMAN
ARCHITECT
1101 STATEWAY, CHICAGO, ILL.

were, Industrial Revolution, and the Economic Interpretation of History.

Professor Felix Krueger, professor of psychology at the University of Halle, and Roosevelt exchange professor of psychology at Columbia University during the present academic year, delivered a series of six lectures during the month of March on The Introduction to Psychology.

Professor S. E. Thompson, head of the school of Education of the University of Colorado, lectured on March 6 on Potentiality and Stimulus in Education. The Professor's educational philosophy is that education should develop the instinct of each individual for a certain kind of work.

Dr. Charles B. Gibson, '77, delivered two lectures on March 5 and 6 based upon his recent experiences in Constantinople and vicinity.

Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson, an authority on landscape design, has recently delivered ten lectures before the students in landscape gardening.

Mr. E. L. Shuman, literary editor of the *Chicago Record Herald*, lectured before the Library School of the University on January 14, on How to Judge a Book. Mr. Shuman is an old favorite at the University, and is always enthusiastically received.

Professor A. N. Rebori of the Department of Architecture of Armour Institute delivered a lecture on The Development of the Skyscraper, before the College of Engineering of the University of Illinois on February 28.

Mr. F. N. D. Buchman of the Pennsylvania State College delivered a lecture on The Opportunities of Engineers in Shaping the World's Problems, before the College of Engineering on February 14.

Two exchange lectures have recently been given before the students and faculty of the College of Engineering, one on Modern Steamship Propulsion by

Professor C. C. Thomas of the University of Wisconsin on March 7, and the other on Automobile Efficiencies on March 14 by Professor L. V. Ludy of Purdue University.

A series of lectures on public health is being conducted at the University during the present semester. Several of these lectures have already been delivered. On February 26, Dr. Henry M. Bracken, secretary of the Minnesota board of health, gave a general lecture on the subject of public health. Dr. George T. Palmer of the Springfield Sanitarium has appeared before the University community in a discussion on Meeting the Tuberculosis Problem in the Smaller Cities. The last lecturer to appear in this series was Dr. William E. Quine of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, who discussed The Banishment of Infectious Diseases. Several other prominent authorities will appear later.

A definite announcement has been sent out to the University Faculty of the action taken by the Senate at its meeting on December 16, 1912, on the subject of simplified spelling. The action taken by the Senate reads as follows:

Spelling Reform

"The committee on educational policy recommends the adoption for use in University publications of the simple forms recommended by the Simplified Spelling board of those words having at the present time two or more accepted spellings which are included in classes 1, 2, and 4-20 as given on pages three and four of Circular Number 15, issued by the Simplified Spelling board on November 28, 1907, and entitled "three hundred words spelled two or more ways." The committee did not recommend the adoption of changes proposed under class 3 of the said circu-

lar, namely those in words spelled with either "ed" or "t."

The recommendation of the committee was adopted with the understanding that this action does not adopt any spellings contained in the list of three hundred words as given in the circular which do not fall in the class named.

The art department of the University had on exhibition during the last week in February an unusual display of original water colors and pastels of the Philadelphia Water Color Club. The collection was hung in the Auditorium. Eighty-one paintings in water colors and pastel were shown, comprising works of some of the best and most famous illustrators in America, including Jessie Wilcox Smith, Joseph Pennell, Colvin Campbell Cooper, and Hugh H. Breckenridge.

The summer session of the University will be held this year from June 16 to August 5. A number of courses will be given, most of which will count for University credits, and some for graduate credits.

A new feature of the session is the course in household science. In past sessions household science has not been offered.

Besides members of the University faculty, who will teach in the session, a number of outside teachers have been secured. Dr. Leonard Ayres of the Russell Sage Foundation, will offer a course in educational statistics and the measurement of educational products. Dr. Ayres will conduct lectures during the first half of the session. During the latter part of the session Professor J. Adams of the University of London, and one of the best known students of

educational problems in England, will conduct two courses pertaining to topics recently published in his books, "Exposition and Illustration in Teaching," and "The Evolution of Educational Theory."

Professor H. M. Liddell, formerly of the University of Texas, will offer some special courses in English. Professor R. G. Gettell of Trinity College, Hartford, will supervise courses in political science and history.

Professor Guy Stanton Ford, Ph.D., of the department of history, has accepted a call to the University of Minnesota as dean of the Graduate School, and chairman of the Department of History. He will assume his new duties on the first of September. He has been professor of modern European history in the University since 1896, and has been an efficient member of the faculty. He was active head of the Department of History during Professor Greene's year of absence. His resignation is a distinct loss to the University.

Professor E. B. Greene, for some years dean of the College of Literature and Arts, and last year on leave of absence, returned to the University to take up his duties at the beginning of the present semester. On his return, Dean Greene presented his resignation as dean, and this was accepted. Professor Arthur H. Daniels, acting dean during Professor Greene's absence, will serve during the remainder of the year.

Dr. Ernst Julius Berg, head of the department of electrical engineering of the University, has tendered his resignation, and on the first of September of the present year, will assume the

duties of consulting engineer of the General Electric Company, and head of the electrical engineering department of Union University, both at Schenectady, New York. Dr. Berg will have two offices, one at the university and another at the electric works.

It is expected that a successor to Dr. Berg will be appointed within a short time.

Professor D. H. Carnahan of the department of Romance languages, has been granted a year's **Carnahan Leave of Absence** the board of University trustees. It will be his sabbatical year.

Professor Carnahan plans to spend a year in France. He will sail for Paris with his family on August 16, where he will work in the Bibliotheque Nationale until it is time for him to resume his duties in the University.

The department of geology has placed a new collection of gems and gem minerals in the **New Geological Collection** cases in the Natural History Building. About a year ago a similar collection was stolen.

The new collection of imitations and a few genuine gems, and of gem minerals, is more representative than the old. Miss May Rolfe, '02, has had the re-establishment of the collection in her charge, and has succeeded in placing the various stones in an advantageous manner.

A new geological map of the state, on a scale of approximately eight miles to the inch, is ready for distribution by the **New Geological Map** the state geological survey. It contains the same information as the base map issued by this office in 1911, with the

addition of colors to represent the different geological formations.

The location of the shipping mines is shown and the oil fields are outlined. Two cross-sections show the position of the beds beneath the surface and a short geological history of the state is printed on the same sheet.

The English department has announced a prize of **English Department Prize** twenty-five dollars for the best undergraduate literary production of the year. A committee will make the award early in May to the author of that poem, essay, or story, which in its opinion gives the most evidence of literary merit. The contest for the prize is designed to enlist as many members of the student body as possible, and it is open without restriction to any student in any college of the University.

The prize was first offered last year, and was won by Homer Hall, '12, who submitted a short story. It is hoped that if the contest provokes general interest it may be offered annually and the amount of the prize in time increased.

The B'nai B'rith Lodge of Champaign and Urbana has recently offered the University the sum of \$50.00 annually, **B'nai B'rith Prize** for a period of five years, to be awarded in prizes to students of the University for essays on Jewish subjects, under such conditions as may be fixed by the University authorities.

The ceramics department is installing machinery and kilns in the newly completed mining and **Ceramics Equipment** ceramics building. The department includes several laboratories and recitation rooms, and a large

kiln and testing laboratory. A shower and locker room has been provided. The large kiln and furnace laboratory in the southwest end of the building will be occupied by six kilns and by a small brick plant. This would have the capacity of 10,000 bricks daily. The six kilns are to be used for burning bricks, pottery and other articles, as well as for many tests. One kiln will be built so that the object burned may be brought out while still at white heat. Fire-proof bricks will be tested by having water turned on them while actually at a white heat.

The United States Bureau of Education has recently compiled a table showing the amount of money spent upon each individual student by sixteen of the large universities of the United States.

The list of universities, showing the amount spent upon each student, is as follows:

Cornell	\$364
California	330
Wisconsin	311
Yale	293
Stanford	285
Columbia	274
Chicago	246
Michigan	204
Missouri	200
Illinois	194
Ohio State	181
Iowa	181
Minnesota	169
Texas	160
Kansas	157
Nebraska	143

At the time of the Corn Growers' and Stockmen's Convention, which was held at the University January 13 to 26, a portrait of the late Isaac Funk was placed in the Illinois Hall

of Fame. Mr. Funk was the grandfather of Frank H. Funk, progressive candidate for governor of Illinois in the last campaign. He was active in bettering the agricultural conditions in Illinois, and this activity made him eligible for the honor of having his portrait placed in the Hall of Fame.

The Illinois Clay Manufacturers' Association held its annual meeting at the University the middle of January. The association declared in the strongest terms

for a better and more efficient department of ceramics at the University, for the addition of suitable buildings and equipment, and the engaging of additional instructors. The return of Professor Albert V. Bleining to the University was urgently requested.

A strong fight was put up in Urbana at the spring election on April 1 to bring saloons back. Every effort was made by the wets to keep students from voting. The result of the election, however, showed a majority of 476 in favor of the dries.

The fifth annual meeting of the Illinois Water Supply Association was held at the University on March 11 and 12. The membership of the association is made up of waterworks engineers, superintendents, chemists, and others interested in obtaining and conserving an abundant supply of pure water. The papers read at this meeting covered a wide range of subjects, including the study of deep well drillings in Illinois, sterilization of water by ultra-violet light, filter plants, practical methods of obtaining efficiency in waterworks pumping plants, bacterial

examination of water supplies, conditions in small filter plants, appraisal of waterworks properties, fire streams, and municipal laboratories. About one hundred and twenty-five members attended.

The University Golf Club expects to undertake the erection of a small club house this spring. It

Golf Club House is hoped that from \$1,000.00 to \$1,200.00 may be raised immediately, so that the work on the structure may be started at once. The officers desire most to provide shower baths, and locker facilities, in the new building, but if money enough can be secured, other desirable features will be added. The club house will be opened to students as well as to members of the faculty.

On February 21 and 22 the Players' Club presented in Morrow Hall three one-act Irish plays,—
Players' Club The Hour Glass, The Pot of Broth, and The Workhouse Ward. The plays were well attended, and aroused much favorable comment.

Dr. J. B. Beck of the department of Romance languages, delivered five lectures at Harvard
Dr. Beck on University during the Lecture Tour last week in January.

His subjects were as follows: "The development of the Italian lyric as disclosed by a manuscript of the fourteenth century," which Dr. Beck recently discovered, containing the oldest specimen of Madrigali, Ballate, Caccie, and their influence on the French lyric of the fifteenth century; "The evolution of the dramatic compositions from the mysteres of the eleventh to the opera of the seventeenth century;" "What there is in the so-called folk-song that can really be attributed to the

vular genius;" "The lyric poetry of France, especially the chanson and chansonnette of the nineteenth century; by whom and why, how and for whom they are composed and sung."

Following his engagement at Cambridge, Dr. Beck also lectured at Brown University, and at New York City, Washington, and Philadelphia.

Miss Alison Marion Fernie, professor of music at the University from 1897

Personals to 1903, who is making her home at Florence, Italy, gave a musical party at her home the last week in January in honor of the author, Netta Syrett. Many Americans were present, including Mrs. Owen Johnson of New York and Mrs. Norman Scott of Chicago.

Dr. Walter Fairleigh Dodd, assistant professor of political science, was elected secretary of the American Political Science association, at the meeting held the first week in January at Boston, Massachusetts.

A. C. Burnham, for several years an instructor in the department of mathematics of the University, is now traveling in the interests of the American Extension University of Los Angeles, California. His work is with the department of law. Since leaving the University Mr. Burnham has taken a degree in law.

Professor Clarence W. Alvord, associate professor of history, was married on April 10 to Miss Idress Head of St. Louis, Missouri. Miss Head has been curator and librarian of the Missouri Historical Society for the past five years. The marriage took place at the home of the bride's brother at Palmyra, Missouri.

Professor F. O. Dufour of the department of civil engineering of the University of Illinois, spoke recently before the Western Society of Engineers

on "Experiments on Highway Bridges under Moving Loads." Professor Dufour has for several years been making a study, by means of extensometer tests, of the effect of impact on steel highway bridges, and his paper covered the principles developed in these experiments.

William J. Kennedy, formerly instructor in the College of Agriculture, is head of the agricultural extension department of Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa.

Professor A. W. Nolan of the College of Agriculture, is one of four associate editors of *The Rural Educator*, a magazine to which Professor W. C. Bagley is one of the contributing editors.

Dr. Helen Isham, associate in chemistry last year, and Dr. Henry Albright Matill, *chem*, '10, were married on De-

cember 31, 1912, at Buffalo, New York. They will be at home after February 15 at 212 Eighth East street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

At the annual meeting of the American Economic Association held at Boston, Massachusetts, during the Christmas vacation, Dean David Kinley of the Graduate School, was elected president.

H. J. Barton, professor of the Latin language and literature, and secretary of the Senate of the University, was elected president of the college section of the Illinois Teachers' Association at its annual session at Peoria, Illinois, during the Christmas vacation.

At the same meeting Professor L. D. Coffman of the department of education of the University, was chosen second vice-president of the association.

NOTES ON BOOKS AND ARTICLES

Under this head will be published notices (space permitting) of such books and articles as are sent to the Quarterly for that purpose, and under a sub-title will be listed all such books and articles by alumni, members of the faculty and allied scientific bureaus as may be brought to the notice of the Editor. The cooperation of the alumni and faculty is invited, that this department may be made a complete record of our contributions to current literature.—EDITOR.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STUDIES IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES¹

Since 1901 the University of Illinois has been publishing a general series of monographs known as *University Studies*, which have been written by members of the faculty or by graduate students. They have covered a wide range of subjects and represented many departments. Three volumes of about 600 pages each have been completed, and a fourth volume is now under way. In the meantime the University has grown rapidly in every direction—in the number of departments, of teaching staff, and of graduate students—and in no direction more than in the group of stud-

ies known as the social sciences, namely, history, economics, political science, and sociology. For a number of years history was the only one of these four disciplines mentioned in the catalog; in 1892 the department of economics was split off, followed in 1904 by the department of political science, and finally two years later by sociology. A mass of valuable scientific material, in the form of masters' and doctors' theses, was meanwhile accumulating in the library, some of which it seemed desirable to make more generally available by publishing in printed form. Members of the faculty too were making researches in these fields for which there was

¹Bogart, E. L.: Financial History of Ohio.

Upson, Lent D.: Sources of Municipal Revenues in Illinois.

Reiff, Paul F.: Friedrich Gentz: an Opponent of the French Revolution and Napoleon.

no suitable medium of publication. A few such monographs had been published in the general series of *University Studies*, of which the following may be mentioned:

Morgan, R. P., The decline of the commerce of the port of New York; Schoolcraft, H. L., The genesis of the Grand Remonstrance from Parliament to King Charles I; Gordon, J. H., Illinois railway legislation and commission courts since 1870; Paine, A. E., The Granger movement in Illinois; Dickerson, O. M., The Illinois constitutional convention of 1862; Herron, B. M., The progress of labor organizations among women; Moore, B. F., The history of cumulative voting and minority representation in Illinois; Paetow, L. J., The arts course at medieval universities, with special reference to grammar and rhetoric; James, E. J., The origin of the land grant act of 1862.

It seemed desirable, however, to bring the growing number of monographs in these allied departments together in a separate series, and it was finally decided in 1911 to establish a new series of the *University Studies* to be known as the *University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences*, which should afford a means of publishing monographs prepared by members of the faculty or graduate students in the departments of history, economics, political science, and sociology. Numbers are to appear quarterly, and will constitute an annual volume of about six hundred pages. The subscription price was fixed at three dollars a year, and a board of three editors was appointed, consisting of Professors Ernest L. Bogart, John A. Fairlie, and Laurence M. Larson.

Volume one of the new series appeared during the year 1912, and consisted of three monographs, aggregating six hundred and forty-five pages. The first issue was a double number, entitled the *Financial History of Ohio*, by Pro-

fessor E. L. Bogart. Number three was on *Sources of Municipal Revenues in Illinois*, by Dr. Lent D. Upson; and number four was *Friedrich Gents: an Opponent of the French Revolution and Napoleon*, by Dr. Paul Reiff. They emanated from three of the four departments concerned, namely, economics, political science, and history, and may be considered typical of the broad scope and interest of the subjects that are represented in this series.

In the *Financial History of Ohio*, which by reason of its length—three hundred and fifty-eight pages—constituted numbers one and two—Professor Bogart traces the history of financial administration and legislation and of taxation in Ohio from the territorial organization of the state in 1787 to the year 1912. The study is based almost exclusively upon official sources, which had remained practically unused in other publications relating to the state. Part one deals with financial legislation and the administration of the finances, and contains also a chapter summarizing the financial and economic history of the state. In chapter two, on "Receipts and expenditures: a study of the budget," are shown the lack of any budgetary system, the constant fluctuations in revenue and expenditure, the extravagance of the legislature in the presence of a surplus, and on the other hand their unwillingness to increase the direct taxes except in the face of a national crisis like that of the Civil War. The chapter concludes with three long statistical tables, which are of considerable value. In them are classified the receipts and expenditures of the state government for one hundred years; these were compiled from the financial statements of the state auditor, where, however, no attempt has ever been made to classify and arrange them. The actual financial administration and budgetary practice are described in chapter three.

The history of taxation in Ohio is dealt with in part two, which includes chapters on the general property tax, the taxation of banks and of railroads, and miscellaneous taxes. There is traced the gradual development of the land tax in Ohio into the general property tax, and the failure and disintegration of the latter for state purposes into a complex of business and corporation taxes. Practically all studies of the general property tax agree that it is absolutely inadequate and inequitable as a source of state revenue, and with this conclusion, Professor Bogart fully agrees so far as it relates to Ohio. The chapter on banks and banking traces not merely the taxation of these institutions, but the struggles between them and the state over note issues, regulation, and taxation. Similarly, the railroads did not submit willingly to taxation, and the efforts of the state to compel these creations of its own to contribute to the general revenue form an exceedingly interesting phase of the economic and financial history of the period. The last chapter deals with the taxes, mostly on public service and other corporations, which have been developed in the last two decades to supplement, or rather to supplant, the general property tax in Ohio.

Dr. Upson's *Sources of Municipal Revenues in Illinois*, is the first careful analysis (as distinguished from a statistical compilation) of the revenue systems of a considerable number of American cities. It compares the data for twenty-four cities, from Peoria with a population of 66,000 to Urbana with a population of nearly 9000—all operating under the same general laws. The study is based on personal examination of local records as well as on published reports.

After a brief introduction, the first chapter discusses the various municipal taxes on general property. The chap-

ter on licenses and police fines brings out the part played by liquor licenses and the immense variety and complexity of minor local license fees. The discussion of revenue from municipal industries and property includes a study of the financial results of such undertakings as water works and lighting plants. In the chapter on loans, there are considered not only municipal bonds but also the extent and significance of borrowing by the issue of tax warrants and floating debt.

Throughout the monograph contrasts are drawn between conditions in different cities; and criticism of existing conditions and constructive suggestions for improved financial methods are made. Among the conclusions may be noted those for the recommendation for a central clearing house of municipal information and for a uniform and more adequate system of municipal accounts.

Dr. Reiff's monograph is a study of the activities and influence of the celebrated German publicist Friedrich Gentz, one of the important though secondary characters of the Napoleonic period. Gentz was employed as literary and diplomatic agent by several of the leading European states and as such was very active in organizing and solidifying European resistance to the ambitions of revolutionary France. It is this phase of Gentz's extremely varied career that the author has made the subject of his research. The work begins with a study of the environment in which Gentz's mind and ideas matured. This is followed by an outline of his political philosophy and an account of his earlier efforts as a publicist. The gradual change of his attitude toward the French Revolution is clearly and skillfully traced. The larger part of the work is devoted to the struggle against Napoleon, to Gentz's efforts to build up coalitions, to his po-

litical dreams, and to the difficulties that beset him in his attempt to realize his plans. The work shows extensive and intimate knowledge of the intellectual and material conditions in Germany at the close of the eighteenth century and a rare insight into the political philosophy and problems of the age. The study also possesses literary merits: Dr. Reiff has not only attempted to state the evidence clearly and accurately; he has aimed at a presentation that should also conform in style and in arrangement of materials to the best standards in historical literature.

The first number of volume II will be a study of the *Taxation of Corporations in Illinois, other than Railroads, since 1872*, by Joel R. Moore. This was a master's thesis in economics, prepared at the University of Illinois in 1909, and revised and brought down to date for purposes of publication.

After a year's trial the new series may be said to have justified itself. It now has a mailing list of about three hundred, and is reaching all the important libraries and colleges in this country and a considerable number abroad.

BOOKS AND ARTICLES RECEIVED

Anderson, S. H.: Ionization and Photoelectric Properties of Vapors of Alkali Metals. *Physical Review*, Oct., 1912.

Anderson, S. H.: Rectifying Properties of a Photo-electric Cell. *Physical Review*, March, 1913.

Anderson, S. H.: Ionization of Potassium Vapor by Ultra-Violet Light. *Physical Review*, March, 1913.

Anderson, S. H.: Rectifying Properties of a Photoelectric Cell. *Physical Review*, March, 1913.

Bartow, Edward: Chemical and Biological Survey of the Waters of Illinois. *University of Illinois Bulletin*, Vol. 9. No. 20, March 25, 1912.

Beal, G. D., and Geiger, G. A.: Studies of Diffusion Through Rubber Membranes, 4. The comparative diffusibility of various pigments in different solvents. *Biochemical Bulletin*, Vol. II, No. 5, September, 1912.

Bode, B. H.: The Method of Introspection. *Journal of Philosophy, Psychology, and Scientific Methods*, Vol. X, No. 4, February 13, 1913.

Bogart, E. L.: Chronique annuelles des finances des Etats Unis d'Amerique Nord, in *Revue de Science et de Legislation financières*, January, 1913.

Bogart, E. L.: Early Canal Traffic and Railroad Competition in Ohio. *Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. XXI, No. 1, January, 1913.

Brooks, N. C.: Museum of European Culture of the University of Illinois. Philadelphia. *The History Teacher's Magazine*, Vol. IV, No. 1, January, 1913.

Burge, William E.: The Rate of the Destruction of Ptyalin by the Passage of the Direct Electric Current. *American Journal of Physiology*, Vol XXXI, No. 5, 1913.

Burge, William E.: The Uniform Rate of the Destruction of Pepsin by the Passage of the Direct Electric Current. *American Journal of Physiology*, Vol. XXXI, No. 5, 1913.

Curtis, Florence R.: What the Convict Reads. *The Survey*, Vol. XXIX, No. 11, December 14, 1912.

Carman, A. P.: Recent Physical Theory. *School Science*, January, 1913.

Carman, A. P.: Magnetism and Electricity. Part of "A Text-book of Physics" edited by A. W. Duff, Philadelphia, 1912.

Cornelius, D. W.: The Velocity of Electrons in the Photo-electric Effect as a Function of the Wave Lengths of the Light. *Physical Review*, January, 1913.

Cornelius, D. W.: A Substitute for a Bronson Resistance. (with J. G.

- Kemp). *Physical Review*, January, 1913.
- East, E. M.: A Chronicle of the Tribe of Corn. *Popular Science Monthly*, Vol. LXXXII, No. 3, March, 1913.
- Fairlie, J. A.: The President's Cabinet. *The American Political Science Review*, Vol. VII, No. 1, February, 1913.
- Garner, J. W.: Woodrow Wilson's Ideas of the Presidency. *The American Review of Reviews*, Vol. XLVII, No. 1, January, 1913.
- Garner, J. W.: Government in the United States, pp. 416 + 96, Indiana edition. American Book Company, 1911.
- Garner, J. W.: The Presidency of the French Republic. *The North American Review*, Vol. 157, No. 3, March, 1913.
- Green, Frederick: The Judicial Censorship of Legislation. *47 American Law Review*.
- Gumaer, P. W.: The Magnetization of Heusler Alloys as a Function of the Temperature and Calculation of the Intrinsic Magnetic Field. *Physical Review*, October, 1912.
- Hanson, Paul: Increasing Efficiency of Small Municipal Plants. *Engineering Record*, Vol. 67, No. 7, February 15, 1913.
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STUDENT LIFE

County Judge W. G. Spurgin granted the motion of the attorneys for the defendants to quash the indictments against the twelve students charged with illegal voting, thus putting an end to all the litigation over the "wet and dry" election held last April.

The two University students and the three Champaign high school boys indicted by the September grand jury for riot in connection with the disturbance at the Walker Opera House last fall, were tried and acquitted recently in the county court.

According to the figures on registration for the second semester, the senior class has 823 members, 642 men and 181 women. Last year 644 men and women were graduated.

In the election of officers of the senior class for the second semester, W. S. Middleton defeated J. R. Case. Middleton is an engineering student and a non-fraternity man. Case is captain of the track team and a member of Delta Upsilon. The contest was upon the traditional lines, Middleton having the support of the so-called T. N. E. following. The other officers are as follows: vice-president, Juanita Darrah; secretary, Gertrude Elliott; treasurer, W. H. Ponder; sergeant-at-arms, J. G. White.

Officers of the junior class for the second semester are as follows: president, H. M. Butt; vice-president, Mar-

guerite Dodds; secretary, L. A. Triggs; treasurer, H. E. Codlin. Alfred R. Rohlfling, a member of Chi Beta, has been chosen hatchet orator.

The Illio election was closely contested. Ray I. Shaw, a non-fraternity man, defeated Leon Tilton, a member of Beta Theta Pi, for editor, and E. S. Wells, a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, defeated H. F. Cogdall, a member of Phi Kappa Psi, for business manager. Shaw and Cogdall were supported by the T. N. E. element of the class.

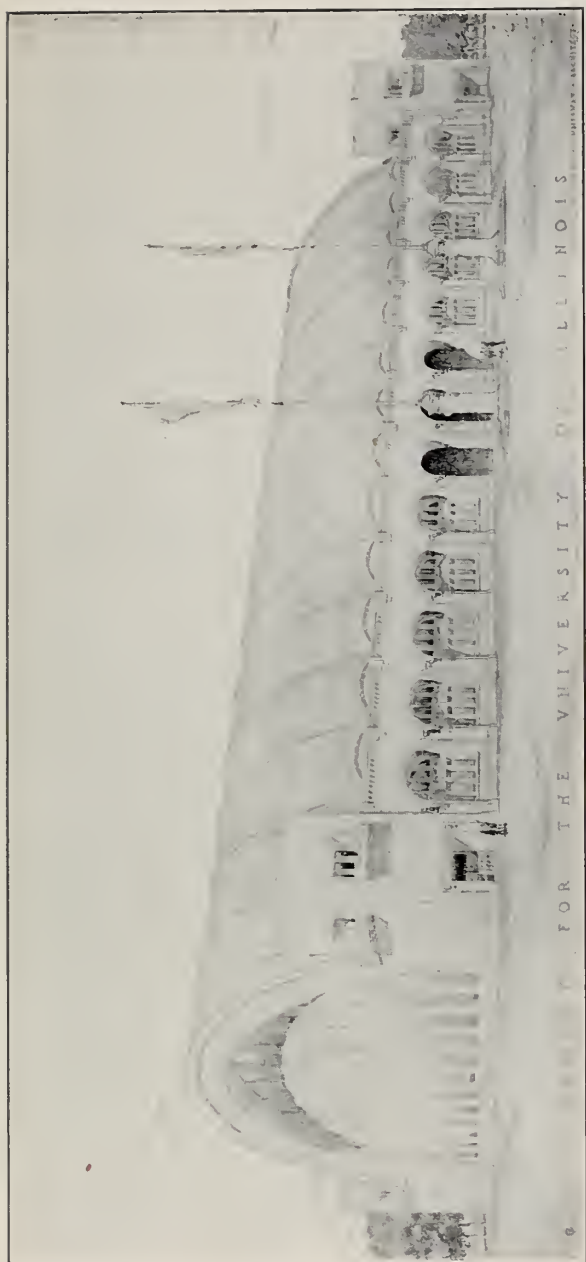
About fifty senior girls are wearing Panama hats, with blue velvet ribbons, the class insignia adopted by the girls' senior organization. Miss Helen Abbott is president of the senior girls' organization.

Student sentiment toward the adoption of an honor system for examinations and written quizzes as shown by the results of the test vote taken during registration, is decidedly mixed. Out of a total of almost two thousand votes cast, over seventy-five per cent voted "yes". In the College of Law, alone, was the vote unfavorable; the senior laws defeated the measure.

The vote by colleges was as follows:

	FOR	AGAINST
Literature and Arts	424	81
Science	142	48
Engineering	481	205
Agriculture	281	53
Law	30	34

A larger percentage of freshmen than of any other class, voted in favor of



THE NEW ARMORY AS IT WILL LOOK



THE NEW ARMORY FRAMEWORK COMPLETED

the honor system; the seniors second, and the juniors third. In the colleges of Science and Agriculture there was not a woman who voted against the measure; and the senior girls voted 43 to 3 in favor. The ballot of the freshmen engineers was 102 to 39. This vote was representative of the vote of the first year students as a whole.

After several years of negotiations, Delta Kappa Chi, a local honorary commercial fraternity at the University of Illinois, has combined with similar organizations at the University of Wisconsin and the University of California to form a national society of the same nature, under the name of Beta Gamma Sigma. The chapters at these three universities will constitute the charter chapters. Other chapters will be established as soon as practicable at institutions having schools of commerce of recognized standing.

Eta Kappa Nu, the honorary electrical fraternity, announces the following pledges from the junior class: E. R. Hatowski, D. J. Smith, S. L. Simonich, C. S. Scott, J. D. Churchill, J. C. Butler, A. W. Baumgarten, C. L. Malise, H. H. Henline, F. G. Shoemaker, H. V. Orr, A. M. Gaddis, and J. T. Donahoe.

Nine members of the Il-li Club, which is composed of negro students of the University, have been initiated into the Kappa Alpha Nu fraternity. The local organization will be known as Beta chapter. Seven members of the Alpha chapter at Indiana University conducted the installation ceremonies. The Kappa Alpha Nu fraternity was organized at Indiana University in 1911 by negro students at

that institution, and was incorporated as a national Greek letter fraternity by the State of Indiana.

Order of the Coif, the honorary law fraternity, has made its annual election of members from the senior class. The Order of the Coif men elected are Everett Leslie Dalby, Chester Harold Farthing, William Durlley, Paul Farthing, Emil Joseph Verlie.

Mu Kappa Alpha is the name of an honorary musical fraternity whose organization has just been completed by students in the School of Music. The chapter will be known as the MacDowell chapter, and its constitution is so arranged that it can found chapters at other institutions. Each new chapter will be named after some prominent musician.

Alpha Kappa Psi is the name of a professional commercial fraternity, a chapter of which has recently been granted to members of the Comed Club of the School of Commerce. The Comed Club was formed in November, 1912.

Seniors—Ruby S. Allen, Carlyle; Lucy Bradrick, Farmland, Ind.; Meta Consoer, Oak Park; Phi Beta Kappa Gladys Eade, Elizabeth; Mildred Felmeley, Normal; Harry R. Mirick, Chicago; Lena J. Myers, Urbana; Arthur H. Ogle, Belleville; Agnes N. Porter, Olney; Nellie R. Roberts, Champaign; James Ray Skiles; Margaret K. Theilen, Camp Point; Calvin W. White, Champaign; Lulu M. Williams, Sidell.

Juniors—Norman F. Brunkow, Dubuque, Iowa; Ruth Halliday, Ohio, Mich.; Miriam Knowlton, Urbana; Carl G. Stearns, Rankin; Mark A. Van Doren, Urbana.

At a recent meeting of the Council of Administration an order was passed discontinuing the inter-fraternity organization, Yoxan. This club, though not having a permit to exist from the Council, has been allowed to exist for a number of years, and has included among its members a majority of the prominent men in the University. Excessive drinking by the members and alumni in the clubrooms has rendered its position undesirable in view of the sweeping anti-drinking reforms in the University community.

The Military Ball on February 21 was the most impressive party of the year.

The blare of bugles, the rattle of drums, and the boom of the cannon preceded the grand march. Led by the colors, the buglers, and the drummers, the march went through intricate formations, passing finally under an arch formed by the flags in the middle of the floor. Student Colonel E. H. Leslie and Miss Arvilla Johnson of Knox College, led the march, assisted by J. F. Brown and Miss Elizabeth Baines.

Two hundred and twenty-five couples danced January 31 at what was generally considered the

best Sophomore Cotillion ever given in the Armory. The building was artistically decorated in blue and grey streamers, the class colors. The effect was that of a winter scene, which was made more realistic by the

temperature of the building. John L. McKeown, president of the class, accompanied by Miss Lillian Thompson, and assisted by Fred A. DuHadway, chairman of the committee, and Miss Cornelia Powell, led the grand march.

Both Illinois debating teams were defeated in the spring debates with Ohio and Indiana. The question was the recall of judges. A. L. Riche, L. E. Frailey, and F. B. Leonard formed the negative team that went to Ohio. J. H. Hinshaw, H. J. Howe, and W. M. Willits were the affirmative team that met Indiana.

The University Glee and Mandolin Clubs made their annual concert trip during the Easter recess. They gave concerts at Decatur, Clinton, Bloomington, and at the Easter Festival of the Chicago Illini Club at the La Salle hotel in Chicago.

The University Military Band on its annual concert trip, beginning February 24, visited Paxton, Lincoln, Peoria, and Bloomington. The home concert was given in the Auditorium on March 1. The band this year has a stronger musical organization than last year even, but the numbers chosen for the concerts did not meet the popularity of former years. The principal numbers were the "Vorspiel" and "Phedre".

Presenting a skit on University life entitled "The Follies of 1912", Kappa Sigma fraternity was awarded the first prize cup in the eleventh annual Post-Exam Jubilee.

The newly elected officers of the Young Women's Christian Association are as follows: President, Frances Holton; vice-president, Alice Axelson; recording secretary, Izora Lee; corresponding secretary, Dorothy Rinaker; treasurer, Bessie Packard.

The officers of the Young Men's Christian Association for the year beginning April 1 are as follows: President, L. A. Boettiger; vice-president, J. E. Noon; treasurer, Ira O. Baker; recorder, R. R. Zipprodt. Professors S. W. Parr and R. M. Alden were elected as faculty members of the board of directors; J. A. Hunter, A. H. Aagaard and J. W. Watson, student members, and E. S. Scott and P. J. Wilson members from the Twin Cities.

An amendment to the constitution concerning the makeup of the board of directors was adopted, providing that one member of the board shall be a student pastor elected by the Ministerial Association of the Twin Cities. Rev. James C. Baker has been an honorary member of the board for the past year though he has had no vote, but under the amendment the ministerial member will have an active part on the board.

The Pi Beta Phi are the most humorous girls in college if the material they submitted in the sorority roast contest may be considered as proof; for the *Illio* roast editors, after careful consideration of the roasts handed in, have awarded first prize to Pi Beta Phi.

Zeta Psi has high scholarship average among the fraternities and clubs

for the first semester of the year. The High Average averages, as given out from the office of Dean of Men, are as follows:

Zeta Psi.....	85.66
Iris	85.44
Triangle	84.78
Chi Psi.....	84.31
Zeta Beta Tau.....	83.12
Chi Phi	82.81
Delta Kappa Epsilon.....	82.59
Phi Kappa Psi.....	82.29
Phi Gamma Delta	81.57
Sigma Chi	81.28
Alpha Delta Phi.....	81.15
Beta Theta Pi.....	81.02
Phi Alpha Delta.....	80.93
Tau Kappa Epsilon.....	80.69
Phi Kappa Sigma.....	80.65
Theta Delta Chi.....	80.44
Delta Upsilon	80.34
Delta Tau Delta.....	80.13
Acacia	79.93
Phi Delta Theta	79.90
Alpha Sigma Phi	79.83
Phi Sigma Kappa	79.46
Ilus	79.34
Alpha Tau Omega.....	79.27
Chi Beta	79.05
Sigma Pi	78.54
Sigma Alpha Epsilon.....	78.39
Psi Upsilon	78.04
Phi Kappa	77.84
Delta Omega	77.06
Kappa Sigma	76.61
Sigma Nu	75.63

According to the sorority scholarship average given out by the Dean of Women Kappa Kappa High Sorority Gamma has the highest average. The averages are as follows:

Kappa Kappa Gamma.....	86.8
Kappa Alpha Theta.....	86.4
Alpha Xi Delta.....	85.4
Alpha Chi Omega.....	85.2
Alpha Omicron Pi.....	84.5

Pi Beta Pi.....	84.3
Phi Beta	83.5
Chi Omega	82.6
Alpha Delta Phi.....	82.4
Delta Gamma	82.1
Sigma Kappa	81.5

The plans for the two new literary societies for women are rapidly taking shape. Great enthusiasm is being shown in the matter. The name of every woman in the University has been drawn into one or the other of these societies. They are to be called Gregorian, after the first president of the University, and Jamesonian, after President James.

On April 5 the Ben Franklin Club, composed of the members of the staffs of all the student publications, held an annual banquet at which John Edward Wright, of the St. Louis *Times*, was the principal speaker. Other speakers were Professor Frank W. Scott and Dean Thomas Arkle Clark.

The annual student comic opera was presented April 11 and 12 by the Illinois Union. It is called "The Prodigal Prince". The book was written by H. W. Weis and R. W. Ramsey, and the music by H. Mohlman. The plot is laid in a foreign principality and has to do with the activity of two Illinois football stars in mixing up with the strange customs of the realm.

Over 1300 orders for copies of the 1914 *Illio* were taken on the first day of the advance sale. The *Illio* this year is being prepared and published under ideal conditions. Johns and Ropiequet, business manager and

editor, have planned to outdo any year book ever published at any university. The book ordered represents a value invested of sixty cents more on each copy than the sale price. The books will be delivered on May 10.

ATHLETICS

"Mr. B. B. Johnson, president of the American League of professional baseball clubs; Mr. George Huff, athletic director of the University of Illinois, who is also 'scout' for the Cleveland baseball team and one of the leading free thinkers in college athletics of America, and myself", writes Hugh S. Fullerton in *Collier's* for April 12, "are engaged in perfecting the organization of an intercollegiate baseball league."

The league will be made up of eight or ten clubs, the members of which will be undergraduate players; Director Huff will be president of the league. There will be seventy-seven games in a season, from July 15 to September 1. The players are to be paid fair salaries for their work, together with their hotel and traveling expenses.

The players are not to play against professionals; the clubs will represent towns, not institutions; a percentage of gate receipts will go to a fund for endowing scholarships in universities and colleges.

BASEBALL

The prospects for a winning team in baseball are bright. Fletcher, catcher; Prindiville, first base; Phelps and Rowe, fielders, and Captain Watts and Thomas, pitchers; are the eligible veterans. Cogdall, second base; Rush, shortstop; Nevins, third base; Suter and Silkman, fielders, and Larson and Hess, pitchers, seem to be the most promising additions. Larson is proving to be a rare find as a pitcher and may do most of the pitching in the conference games.

During the Easter recess the team took a southern trip and played the University of Mississippi and the University of Alabama teams. At Mississippi it won one, tied one, and lost one. It defeated the Alabama team 2 to 1, Larson allowing only three hits.

The baseball schedule is as follows:

April 16—Indiana on Illinois Field.

April 19—Iowa on Illinois Field.

April 23—Arkansas on Illinois Field.

April 26—Northwestern on Illinois Field.

April 29—Purdue at Lafayette.

May 3—Iowa at Iowa City.

May 9—Minnesota at Minneapolis.

May 10—Wisconsin at Madison.

May 16—Wisconsin on Illinois Field.

May 17—Chicago on Illinois Field.

May 21—Purdue on Illinois Field.

May 24—Chicago at Chicago.

May 29—Northwestern at Evanston.

"JAKE" STAHL CAME BACK

"Jake" Stahl brought his World's Champion Boston Red Sox to Illinois Field for four days, April 2-5. In three games the Illinois crowds saw the champions with their regular line-up play the game that the old Illinois star has taught them to play. In the third game "Jake" played at first, and Joe Wood and Nunamaker as the battery, for the Illinois team, against the Boston regulars, with Bedient pitching.

A feature of the first game was the pitching of Wood, who went in in the sixth inning and struck out the next twelve Illinois batsmen. The second game was the best, Larson holding the Sox to two runs.

This visit, coming between a strenuous practice season and the beginning of the regular season, proved to be a popular one for both the Boston men and the Illinois fans. The visitors were entertained widely by the fraternities, and in turn entertained the crowds im-

mensely by their cleverness and foolishness on the field. Speaker and Wood were the favorites with the fans.

BASKETBALL

The basketball team finished the conference season in fifth place. Wisconsin was first with only one defeat. Northwestern was second, Chicago third, and Purdue fourth.

With no prospects at all, Coach Jones buckled down to his heavy task, and found a fair squad of very willing men. They have been faithful to the core and have carried out the Hoosier coaches' orders in every way. Coach Jones developed a wonderful defensive team. In the total games the Illini scored 256 points, and their opponents registered 206. This makes an average of 15 8-13 points for the Orange and Blue adversaries. Illinois averaged 19 9-13 points a game.

Captain Dahringer was the scoring star with a total of 125 points, compiled by netting 29 field goals and securing 67 free throws.

Scores of Games

Illinois, 15; Wisconsin, 16.

Illinois, 35; Iowa, 9.

Illinois, 22; Purdue, 18.

Illinois, 19; Minnesota, 12.

Illinois, 23; Northwestern, 22.

Illinois, 13; Wisconsin, 18.

Illinois, 20; Minnesota, 10.

Illinois, 12; Chicago, 19.

Illinois, 29; Indiana, 12.

Illinois, 11; Purdue, 12.

Illinois, 23; Indiana, 17.

Illinois, 16; Chicago, 21.

Illinois, 18; Northwestern, 20.

TRACK

A very successful indoor track season ended in a disappointment when Illinois lost the conference indoor meet to Wisconsin by one-fourth of a point. The

team is not so well balanced as is usual with Coach Gill's teams, but contains quite as many stars as before. Captain Case in the hurdles, Phelps in the dashes, Shobinger in the pole vault, and Cortis, Sanders, and Hunter in the quarter mile and relay, are the prominent members.

The best season performances are as follows: Case in the 50-yard hurdles, $6\frac{1}{2}$; Phelps in the 50-yard dash, $5\frac{3}{4}$; Sanders in the quarter-mile, $53\frac{1}{2}$; Shobinger in the pole vault, 12 feet; relay in the mile, 3:34.

The scores are as follows:

Illinois, 59; Chicago, 27.

Illinois, 70; Purdue, 16.

Wisconsin, $33\frac{1}{4}$; Illinois, 33; Chicago, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$; Northwestern, $16\frac{3}{4}$; Iowa, 6; Purdue, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

SWIMMING

Illinois now holds the swimming championship of the conference. Captain Vosburgh and Lichter are the stars. Vosburgh now holds the conference records in the 100- and 440-yard events. Lichter has an official record in the plunge of 25 seconds for 60 feet, and a practice mark of 42 seconds for 75 feet.

The scores are as follows:

Illinois, 52; Chicago, 6.

Illinois, 35; Wisconsin, 23.

Illinois, 34; Princeton, 27.

Illinois, 30; Yale, 41.

Illinois, 37; Wisconsin, 24; Northwestern, 19; Chicago, 2.

SPRING FOOTBALL PRACTICE

Coach Zuppke spent his spring vacation, March 29 to April 5, in giving the Illinois football squad lengthy daily practice. His name is already made as

a hard worker. Forty candidates stuck rather well to the strenuous work. Zuppke has brought to Illinois Field a wealth of football knowledge unheard of by Illinois men. One thing that stands out clearly about his work is that he has developed through six years of high school experimenting a clever, complete football science. He believes that football at present is in only a rudimentary state in which the details are singularly undeveloped. His week's work has strengthened greatly the confidence which the players have in him as a winning coach. Zuppke thinks that a winning team in 1913 is almost too much to hope for, but he expects great results in 1914.

INTERSCHOLASTIC

The annual Interscholastic meet will take place May 16 and 17. The Wisconsin track and baseball teams are the attraction for Friday, and the Chicago baseball game and the circus for Saturday.

AWARDED ATHLETIC EMBLEMS

The following men have been awarded athletic emblems:

Letters in track—Case, Cope, Cortis, Sanders, Hammitt, Hunter, Henderson, Schobinger and Phelps.

Caps in track—McKeown, Butt, Bulard, Bolander, Belnap and Claar.

Letters in swimming—Lichter, Vosburgh, Griffin, Beaumont, Taber, Reimert, Mix, Brockmeyer, Moir, Doerr, McCluggage, Clements, Schobinger, Green and Mottern.

Caps in swimming—Thompson, Ross and Andresen.

Letters in basketball—Dahringer, Kircher, Williford, Hoffman, White and Duner.

THE ALUMNI

RAPID GROWTH

Never has alumni activity been so general or so genuinely healthy as at present. More than four hundred members have been added to the association since the January *Quarterly* was issued. New clubs have been organized, others are being organized, and no fewer than twelve additional clubs are planned for. Mr. C. O. Fischer, '12, is at present employed in this work of organization, and he finds ready and whole-hearted response in practically every locality where there are enough alumni to make a club possible. His work may be made still easier by the active cooperation of a few or many in each locality who will assume the responsibility of active work in promoting organization. With such feeling of responsibility on the part of a few in every considerable town in Illinois, before the annual meeting there will be at least fifteen clubs in Illinois alone.

THE NEW ALUMNI RECORD

The new Alumni Record, prepared in the president's office under the direction of Mr. James Herbert Kelley, has just been issued from the press. It is a volume of 922 pages of small print, and contains almost twice the amount of material contained in the first Record, published in 1906. The total number of baccalaureate alumni listed is 4988, to which number should be added 526 first degrees granted in 1912. Of the whole number, the addresses of twenty-one are marked as unknown. About seventy-five others failed to respond to any communications, but were apparently reached, as the letters were not returned. The total number of graduate alumni who received their first degrees elsewhere than at Illinois is 251. The total

of honorary alumni is forty-seven. The biographies of 1,147 faculty members are included, of which number approximately 390 are alumni. The trustees noticed number 137, of whom ten are alumni. Other features of the book are a letter of greeting from President James, a historical sketch of twenty-six pages, annals of the University from 1868 to 1912, a directory of alumni clubs, a geographical and an alphabetical index. Typographically, the book is in general similar to the earlier edition, excepting that the biographical matter is in smaller type, more abbreviations are used, and each biography is in one paragraph instead of three. The proof-reading is a considerable improvement over that of the earlier volume, although it is still not immaculate. As a whole, and in detail, the new Record shows commendable advance over the pioneer volume, and the careful editorial work of Mr. Kelley will undoubtedly be appreciated by alumni in general, and especially by those who have bought the book.

The considerable period of time occupied in its preparation, of course, renders the volume like all other such compilations, more or less obsolete. No fewer than 400 changes of address reached the editor during preparation. Many of these were embodied in the text, but a great many others were entered only in the alphabetical index, to which readers are referred for addresses rather than to the biographical notes. So far as possible, the geographical index has been kept up to date. Many changes of residence have been made by the alumni even since the indexes were printed; and a number of items of biographical importance that have reached the alumni office within the past year have not been embodied.

Many of the gaps created by the reticence of some of the alumni when first requested to furnish biographical material for the first Record have been filled. This is not always true. The old Record, for instance, had practically nothing about Mrs. J. M. Gregory; the new Record is no better in that respect. In a few instances, like that of Walter Manny, there is even less biographical material than in the old book. Such omissions presumably are due to the wishes of the individuals concerned, but biographical facts regarding men and women in public life, which includes everybody outside of the penitentiaries, are not altogether private concerns, and although due allowance should be made for personal preferences, it may well be questioned whether an editorial policy is a good one when it makes it necessary, for those who wish facts about Illinois alumni, to turn to the Illinois Blue Book or other biographical sources, for outlines of the lives of our alumni.

The historical sketch of the University is an interesting and readable new feature. It is well proportioned and supplements, in acceptable fashion, the briefer annals. The author of the article shows considerable ingenuity in going back as far as 1787 for the "very germ from which the University of Illinois has developed." Those of us who acknowledge Adam as our common ancestor, can hardly take exception to the method pursued in this instance, but it may be equally difficult in the two cases to find the organic relationship.

A NEW CLUB AT DETROIT

The alumni of Detroit, to the number of thirty met at the Hotel Tuller on the evening of March 27, and organized the first Illinois club in the state of Michigan. At the banquet Adam Strohm, '00, librarian of the Detroit public library, acted as toastmaster. D. T. Randall, '97; E. B. Pletcher, '11;

E. D. Gorham, '11; and T. W. Walton, '10, responded to toasts. Ferdinand Jehle, '10, furnished several violin solos. Everybody sang "Illinois" and "Illinois Loyalty." After the banquet those present formed an organization and elected the following officers: President, T. W. Walton, '10; vice-president, D. T. Randall, '97; secretary-treasurer, E. B. Pletcher, '11. The new president at once assumed office and presented the proposition for organization as an Illini club. This was unanimously voted, and the constitution of the association was adopted. Thirty members were at once enrolled. Letters of greeting were read from President James, Dean Clark and the secretary of the general association. Those who are to be charter members of the new club include: George B. Allen, '11; S. F. Abrahams; E. R. Dunlap, '97; H. T. Graber, '01; George L. Grimes, '97; E. D. Gorham, '11; F. E. Hanke, '07; J. S. Huntoon, '05; Ferdinand Jehle, '10; D. W. Kreidler, '11; Charles Kellum; A. L. Marsh, '01; Mrs. Marsh, ex-'02; J. A. McRae, '96; John Nydegger, '07; E. C. Oliver, '01; E. B. Pletcher, '11; D. T. Randall, '97; F. A. Pruitt, '07; Imogene Shade (Shoults), '07; A. J. Strohm, '00; Mrs. A. J. Strohm, ex-'01; A. C. Stahl, '12; H. A. Swope; T. W. Walton, '10; H. B. Woodward, ex-'11; O. E. Young, '93; H. A. Gleason, '01; J. S. Cleavinger, '09.

CHICAGO FESTIVAL LARGELY ATTENDED

The fourth annual festival of the Illini Club of Chicago, was held in the twin ball rooms of the La Salle Hotel on Monday evening, March 24. After a program by the Musical Clubs of the University, the evening was devoted to dancing. The performance of the Glee and Mandolin Clubs was an artistic success and was of a higher grade than any of the previous concerts given in Chicago. About one thousand Chicago

alumni and their friends and a number of undergraduates attended. The concert ended at 10 o'clock and the dancing closed at 1 a. m. Specially made Illinois pennants were distributed as souvenirs of the occasion.

NINTH ANNUAL REUNION IN NEW YORK

Alumni and friends of the University, to the number of about one hundred, attended the annual reunion at The Whitehall Club, Saturday evening, April 5. C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., who admits attendance at the University in 1868, went back farther than anyone else present, while Blaisdell, Kent and Vanniman, of the class of 1912, were the "newest" alumni present. President John J. Cushing of the class of 1876 was one of the youngsters present; then came F. B. Maltby, '82, Grant Spear, '87, and Frank L. Davis, '88. After that from 1890 to 1912 every class was represented except '94, '95 and '97.

S. T. "Prep" Henry of Chicago was on hand, and as one of the fellows who founded our local Association ten years ago, recognized John Meneely, '96, Frank Davis, '88, and C. L. Crabbs, '90, as having been present also at the organization of the Association.

Mrs. John M. Gregory of Cambridge, Mass., came over with her daughter, Miss Alene, especially for this reunion, and electrified the assemblage with a stirring appeal for pride in what Illinois men and women were doing, and urged the support of all loyal alumni for the many great undertakings of the University. She spoke for only a few minutes, but when she finished, many of her audience were on their feet, waving napkins and applauding most vigorously in a manner, which demonstrated their appreciation of Mrs. Gregory's timely remarks. As the wife of the first president of the University, she told us of having watched its progress

practically since its inception, and her pride and enthusiasm over its accomplishments might well be emulated by our entire alumni body.

Henry Bacon, '88, was there and made a short talk, as also was his brother, T. H. Bacon and wife.

At the close of the dinner and speech-making, an illustrated lantern slide account was given of University progress during the years 1912 and '13. Fifty slides were thrown on the screen showing views of the University from the time when there were only a few buildings on the campus up to date, even including views of the armory now under construction. You could fairly see G. Huff smile when his picture was put on the screen, and the os-kee-wow-wow's and hullabaloo's greeted his appearance. Dancing started at 10:30. Officers for the new year were elected as follows:

A. L. Moorshead, president; H. V. Swart, vice-president, and C. R. Dewey, secretary and treasurer.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Amrine, '06, Henry Bacon, '88, and guest; Chas. M. Bell; Willard A. Boyd, '91; W. E. Brown, '06, and guest; Mr. and Mrs. Guy Barackman, '02; E. B. Blaisdell, '12, and guest; Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cushing, '70; Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Chester, '91; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Chapman; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Crabbs, '81-'82; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Clark; Miss Ella H. Clark, '05; Frank L. Davis, '88; E. D. Doyle, '10, and guest; Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Dewey, '08; Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Ericson, '04; F. H. Emerson; Mrs. John M. Gregory and Miss Alene Gregory; Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Greene, '01; L. H. Grams and guest; S. T. Henry; Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Holder, '03; Paul E. Howe, '06; W. R. Kent, '12; E. R. Kent, '11; D. H. Kelby; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kinkead, '93; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Mehren, '06; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Moore, '06; A. L. Moors-

head, '00; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Maltby, '82; John H. Meneely, '96; W. R. Moulton, '03, and guest; C. W. Post, '68; H. R. Partridge, '11; Herman S. Piatt, '92; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. J. Ray, '98; Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Remick, '06; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rothgeb, '05; Carroll Ragan, '02; W. F. Schaller; Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Swart; Mr. and Mrs. Grant Spear, '90; Miss Florence Smith, '99; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Sharpe, '93; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Schroeder, '05; Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Tyler; Miss Suzanna Usher; R. L. Vanniman, '12, and guest; Geo. S. Ward; Harvey C. Wood, '06; Hugh A. Weeks and guest.

THE WASHINGTON DINNER

The annual dinner and business meeting of the University of Illinois Club of Washington, D. C., was held at the Cochran Hotel, February 27. Inclement weather prevented the attendance of some persons who had signified their intention of being present, but those who braved the elements had a very enjoyable evening.

The speeches of the evening were informal; a number of those present were called upon for reminiscences of faculty, students, and events. Most frequently mentioned were Professor Burrill and Professor Ricker, the latter especially for his sympathy and kindness toward the students who were acquiring their education only by hard struggles. Mr. Waite, president, presided; Miss Ambler spoke of the Library School; Mr. Steubenrauch spoke of Dean Davenport, the College of Agriculture, and the Agricultural Experiment Station; Mr. Gordon described the campus of today, showing the increased facilities of the University for the advancement of learning.

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, Mr. Wm. Chitty; vice-president, Miss Sarah Ambler (re-elected); secretary, Mr. W.

O. Gordon; treasurer, Mr. L. H. Almy. The secretary's address is care Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Waite, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pollard, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Misses Sarah Ambler and Geneva Hoult, Messrs. Wm. Chitty, Harlow Bacon, Steubenrauch, Torstein Jahr, J. W. McLane, W. O. Gordon, L. H. Almy, Nelson, and R. D. Marsden.

TWIN CITY BANQUET

The semiannual banquet of the University of Illinois Alumni Association of St. Paul and Minneapolis, was held at the Radisson Hotel in Minneapolis on the evening of March 31, with an attendance of nearly forty members and guests. Illini present were: Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Burgess, '08; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. T. Burrill, '95; Horace Dunaway, '89; Harriet Howe, '02; Dr. Amanda Johnson; H. E. Kahlert, '08; E. O. Korsmo, '08; Leora Mabbett; H. C. McAndless, '12; Mr. and Mrs. Jos. McCoy, '06; F. W. Rose, '03; Dr. M. S. Sherper; J. K. Simer, '07; Dr. Maude Slocumb; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Slocumb, '01; Hilda Strauch, '09; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Stewart, '93; H. M. Turner, '10; Jessie Baldwin Turner, '08; Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Willcox, '99; Dr. and Mrs. Robert Williams, '96; W. E. Burroughs, '00, of Omaha, Neb.; Nuba Pletcher, '01, of Fairbault, Minn.; John Sheay, '12, of Stewart, Minn.. The entertainment consisted of a reading by Mrs. McCoy, a vocal solo by Miss McPhree, and short speeches by Mrs. Williams, Mr. Pletcher, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Slocumb, Mr. Stewart, Dr. Williams and Mr. Simer. The printed program called for an address by Judge C. L. Smith, '82 of the Minneapolis municipal court, and a vocal solo by Mr. C. D. Enochs, '98, of St. Paul, but both were unavoidably absent. The remainder of the evening was spent

in talking over old times and in singing Illinois songs.

Every Thursday at 12:15, Illinois men meet for luncheon at the Commercial Club, Radisson Hotel. The men who attend regularly report very enjoyable meetings, and urge other loyal Illini to join them.

Officers of the local association, elected at the November meeting are: H. E. Kahlert, '08, president; C. D. Enochs, '08, vice-president; Jessie Baldwin Turner, '08, secretary; J. K. Simer, '07, treasurer.

OUR CHINESE ALUMNI

Mr. C. V. Chang, in the course of remarks before the visiting legislative committee, gave the following facts concerning Illinois and her service to China and the Chinese:

It may be interesting to you to know the gradual increase of the Chinese students in the University of Illinois:

1906—there was one.

1907—in September there were 3.

1908—the number increased to 12.

1909—the number increased to 20.

1910—the number increased to 35.

1911—the number increased to 38.

1912—the number increased to 44.

1913—the number increased to 47.

The graduates from Illinois University are 10 in number; they are as follows:

Mr. T. W. Hu, class '10 of the law department, who is now the secretary of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Peking, China.

Mr. T. W. Tu, class of '10, Ry. C. E., who is now the chief engineer of the Kiangsi Ry.

Mr. H. C. Ou, class '11, Agr., who has been recently called back by the Canton provincial government to take charge of the Canton experiment station.

Mr. C. C. Wang, Ph.D., '11, economics,

who is now the associate director of the Peking-Hankow railway.

Mr. C. P. Yin, class '11, Ry. Transportation, who is now teaching in Szechuan.

Mr. Peter Soohoo, M.S., '11, who is now assistant engineer, Canton, China.

Mr. J. T. Zhen, class '11, Ry. Administration, who is now associate manager of the Hangyang iron works.

Mr. K. S. Tsiang, class '11, Agr., who is now the secretary of the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry, Peking.

Mr. C. Hsu, class '12, C.E., who is going back this coming summer.

Mr. V. C. Chang, class '12, Agr., who expects to go back this coming summer.

From the above data, we can see how important is the University of Illinois to the new government of China, that in the rebuilding of the Chinese government the University of Illinois has contributed her important share, and gained good credit through her graduates. If this University is so important to China, then honorable visitors, how much more important is it to the state of Illinois, and to the United States as a whole!

BOTH EKBLAW AND TANQUARY TO GO NORTH

Maurice Cole Tanquary, sc, '07 has been chosen as zoologist to the Crockerland expedition of which W. Elmer Ekblaw, sc, '10, is scientist in charge. These two Illinois graduates become members of one of the most noteworthy parties ever sent into the North for the purpose of scientific research and exploration. Mr. Tanquary received his A.B. degree in 1907, his A.M. degree in 1908, and his Ph.D. in 1912, all at Illinois. He is at present assistant professor of zoology in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas. His work was of such character that it peculiarly fitted

him for the work he will have to do in the North.

Mr. Tanquary and Mr. Ekblaw will leave Illinois in early June for New York, where they will take up quarters in the "Roosevelt" until she sails for the North, July 2.

C. G. ELLIOTT, '77, IS VINDICATED

One of the last acts of Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, was to restore C. G. Elliott to the head of the drainage investigation of the department. More than a year ago, Mr. Elliott was removed because he refused to be made the tool of Florida land promoters or swamp promoters, who, in spite of Mr. Elliott's efforts, succeeded in obtaining the aid of the Department of Agriculture in their questionable schemes. The story of the beginning of the case was told in the Easter number of *Colliers* for 1912. Briefly, it is as follows: At the request of persons interested in the exploiting of the Florida Everglades, Secretary Wilson sent J. O. Wright, a drainage engineer of the department, to investigate. He estimated the cost of drainage at an excessively low figure, and took a highly roseate view of the whole drainage proposition. His report was promptly published, and a longer report prepared by the same person, was put into Mr. Elliott's hands. After careful investigation, he concluded that it was not reliable. As the report finally emerged from Mr. Elliott's hands, it contained many statements that were unfavorable to the prospects of drainage in the Everglades; and, meanwhile, Mr. Elliott, in response to many requests for information, issued a brief circular or form letter concerning the situation, but early in February, 1910, Secretary Wilson ordered the sending out of these circulars stopped.

With the suppression of the Elliott circulars, the land boomers were left

free to continue their operations and also to work up false and mischievous charges against Mr. Elliott. By reason of these charges, the secretary at once discharged Mr. Elliott and the report was spread abroad unofficially that he had been dropped because of the way he had handled the drainage proposition. The facts of the case seem to be that Mr. Elliott was intent on protecting the general public from dishonest and harmful schemes of unscrupulous land agents. His restoration was a tardy, but complete confession of error on the part of the secretary.

MORE WORK BY HENRY BACON

The *Architectural Record* for March contains an article and two illustrations concerning the Lincoln memorial, erected at Lincoln, Nebraska, of which Daniel C. French was the sculptor and Henry Bacon the architect. Says the *Architectural Record*: "The broad, massive and austere setting seems to speak of the life, character and work of the man. On closer acquaintance with the bronze, one reads of the integrity, intellectuality, gentleness, humor and human sympathy that were mingled in this great American. The diffidence of the bowed head and awkwardly-placed feet regains firmness in the finely modeled clasped hands. In profound calm and thoughtful confidence as of one who claims merit, not for himself, but for his cause, the figure is gracious in its awkwardness, and kindly in its simply modeled surfaces.

"This fine work of Daniel Chester French and his associate, Henry Bacon, architect, is more than a memorial to a great man, it is a monument to the optimism of the West and is destined to become an American classic."

Henry Bacon will be represented at the San Francisco Exposition in 1919 by a beautiful niche and fountain in the Court of the Seasons, of which he is the designer. A reproduction of this

monumental work forms an important part of the published matter already being sent out by the exposition promoters.

ILLINI CLUB OF ST. LOUIS

At the annual meeting of the Illini Club of St. Louis held at the Missouri Athletic Club Saturday evening, March 1, the following officers were elected: H. F. Merker, president, to succeed G. E. Pfisterer; A. G. Schutt, vice-president, to succeed himself, Andrew B. Remick, (Pierce Bldg.) secretary-treasurer, to succeed himself, and A. W. Buckingham and G. E. Pfisterer, directors, to act with L. E. Fischer and Isaac Elkas, hold-over directors.

Since the Club at a regular meeting in the University Club October 19, 1912, accepted the Constitution of the University of Illinois Alumni Association adopted June 11, 1912, at Urbana, Illinois, it voted to conform to the rules and regulations of the parent Alumni Association with respect to alumni clubs of the University.

The local club meets every Monday noon for luncheon in a private dining room at the City Club. Thus far the luncheons have been well attended and a number of the new Illini have been made acquainted with the older alumni at these luncheons. Of course, it is needless to remind out-of-town Illini that they are welcome to drop in on the St. Louis Club any Monday they happen to be in town.

The Club is anticipating a visit from President James sometime soon when he expects to come to St. Louis to make a noon-day talk before the members of the City Club.

MEDICAL STUDENTS AND THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Since the actual transfer of the Medical Department to the ownership and control of the University there has

been a renewed interest shown in all phases of work at the Chicago school. Although much concern was shown last spring when the students were informed that after July first the institution would be known again as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago", not only were there few undergraduates who departed to other schools, but in the fall about fifteen new members enrolled themselves with the Senior class. The interest and loyalty of the student body was further shown in the large student contribution to the fund for the purchase of outstanding stock, and when the final announcement of the transfer was made, enthusiasm knew no bounds.

The medical undergraduates are proud of their University and proud of the rôle they played in making their school an integral part of it, realizing what the backing of the state will be able to do for the advancement and enlargement of the institution. Each senior who goes out this year goes with the firm determination to promote in every way the future of the medical department and to make everyone realize its importance. Whoever will take the time to visit the School of Medicine in Chicago will find a body of earnest men and women, devoting the greater part of their time to hard work and study, but bearing at the same time a strong sense of fellowship and loyalty toward the University.

RESULTS OF COUNTY INTERNES' EXAMINATION

In the recent competitive examination for Cook County Hospital Internes held on March 4, 5, and 6, the Medical Department secured 7 places out of the 33 so far announced. There are 40 places in all; the others are to be given out later. Twenty-two Medical Department men who had taken the special quiz-course wrote the examination, as

well as four or five who did not take the course, but no non-quiz man made a place. The places gained by Illinois, with the averages, are as follows:

5. Charles A. Sima.....	76.6
11. Leigh K. Patton.....	74.4
14. Drexel L. Dawson.....	74.3
17. Allan J. Hruby.....	73.83
22. Everett P. Coleman.....	71.9
23. Robert A. Crawford.....	71.7
26. Christine Lukas.....	71.

Rush men filled the first, second and third places, while a Northwestern man was fourth. Of the known 33 places, Illinois secured 7, Rush 18, Northwestern 7, and Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery (Valparaiso University) 1. The overwhelming majority of Rush men is explained by the fact that Rush sent twice as many to take the examination as did either Illinois or Northwestern, so that the relative percentage of Illinois is practically the same as that of Rush. It is to be hoped that in future more Illinois men will be persuaded to undertake the grilling work of the quiz course and thus bring a larger showing for the Medical department in the number of places secured.

The County Hospital service is one of the finest in the world and embraces actual work in all departments of medicine and surgery. It covers a period of 18 months, 20 of the 40 men being taken in June 1st and the other 20 December 1st. The new hospital, upon which work is progressing with great rapidity, under the direction of Avery Brundage, '09, will add greatly to the capacity of the institution, and its completion will mean much to the Medical department. All the iron-work of the structure is in place, and the brick-work has already risen above the second story. It will be an immense 8-story affair in yellow brick, covering the entire Harrison street frontage of the Hospital property.

HONORARY MEDICAL FRATERNITY ANNOUNCES MEMBERS

Alpha Omega Alpha, the honorary medical fraternity, which is to Medicine what Phi Beta Kappa is to Literature and Arts, has recently announced the election of the following men:

From the senior class: Jesse T. Grayston, Joseph S. Lundholm, Leigh K. Patton, Walter J. Ream, Harve R. Sharpe, Charles A. Sima, Ralph H. Woods; from the junior class: Herman J. Adelman, Emile G. Nadeau, Harvey E. Webb. The present members of the fraternity in the senior class are: Theodore D. Burger, Everett P. Coleman, Allan J. Hruby, Frank C. McClanahan, Paul B. Welch.

MORE ADDRESSES WANTED

The addresses of the following persons are desired. Please communicate with Mary C. McLennan, 706 W. Park avenue, Champaign, Ill.

Bench, Chandler
 Cassell, Robert T.
 Cheadle, Harry
 Coddington, Edward D.
 Dickinson, Frank H.
 England, Charles E.
 Etnyre, Samuel L.
 Fischer, J. George
 Graham, Wm. W.
 Gray, William A.
 Grubbs, Edwin S.
 Hadra, Fritz
 Harrower, Walter J.
 Irving, Frank T.
 Lannum, Edgar T.
 Ligare, Edward F.
 McIntosh, M. C.
 Mackay, Duncan F.
 McWilliams, B. A.
 Monroe, George H.
 Napper, S. T.
 Nicolet, Harry L.
 Pease, Chester I.
 Piper, Chas. W.
 Piper, Edward D.
 Powell, John F.
 Reese, Geo. J.
 Sanford, W. C.
 Shank, John A.
 Shattuck, Chas. W.
 Spencer, N. C.
 Strout, E. C.
 Tannatt, Eben T.
 Tossey, Frances J.
 Troyer, Wm. L.
 Vance, Boyle
 Webster, A. W.
 Wikoff, Frank J.
 Walsh, John W.

Young, Robt. L.
Bennett, Nellie A.
Dewey, Helma M.
Pearman, Minnie A.
Rhinesmith, Beulah
Walden, Lily May

LIBRARIAN ALUMNI NOTES

Agnes M. Cole, B.L.S., 1901, has returned to the University of Illinois Library to catalog a special collection of books, known as the Gröber Library, covering the field of Romance language and literature. Miss Cole was, for a number of years, connected with the catalog department, serving for several years as head cataloger.

Frances Mathis, B.L.S., '12, has recently been made an assistant in the public library of Santa Barbara, California.

Bertha Sharp, Illinois, 1910-11, has resigned her position in the library of the Iowa State Teachers' College at Cedar Falls, and has been appointed to the University of Illinois library staff, assistant in charge of accession.

Catherine Oaks, '12, who has been acting junior reviser, on the Library School faculty, has been appointed on the cataloging staff of the University of Illinois library.

Mrs. Eva Hurst Fowler, 1911-12, has received a Civil Service appointment as an assistant in the Illinois State Library at Springfield.

Anne D. Swezey, '03, who for nearly three years has been librarian of the East Chicago and Indiana Harbor public libraries, has resigned her position to accept the librarianship of the Salem, Ore., public library.

Clara Ricketts, '11, has a position in the order department of the University library.

Honor Plummer, '12, has a position on the staff of the Los Angeles, Cal., public library.

Mary A. Osgood, 1904-05, has resigned the librarianship of the Tyler, Texas, public library, a position which she held

for the past eight years, and goes to Fort Smith, Ark., as librarian.

Helen V. Calhoun, Illinois, '05, has resigned from the librarianship of the Whiting, Ind., public library, to take charge of the children's work in the public library of Houston, Texas.

Sabra L. Mason, Illinois, 1905-07, for the past two years librarian of the Fort Dodge, Iowa, public library, has resigned and is spending a few weeks in Florida, taking a much needed rest.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ALBANY, N. Y., January 9, 1913

Editor Alumni Quarterly:

In common with many other Illinois graduates of the East, I have frequent occasion to regret the fact that the University of Illinois seems not to maintain an efficient press bureau. I have no knowledge of any formal efforts the University may make to secure legitimate notice of its worthy activities in newspapers and magazines; I only know that reference to the University is conspicuously absent from many leading sources of educational news. One sometimes even looks in vain for the results of the Illinois baseball or football game in New York papers. This is never true, however, of Wisconsin or Michigan because in the newspaper world, Madison and Ann Arbor are on the educational map of the country.

Now, I am proud of my Alma Mater—even prouder the longer I live in the East—and I urge that she should have tact and diplomacy enough to hold her head up among her sister institutions. Dozens of prominent newspapers and many magazines make a business of running columns of interesting news of the doings of colleges and universities. Some agency at the University of Illinois ought to be commissioned to get in touch with these publications and to furnish them with legitimate,

dignified news articles that would gradually at least make it unnecessary in the East for graduates to explain that the University of Illinois is not located in Chicago and that it is really offering courses of study outside of the enterprising college of agriculture.

I do not base the advisability of issuing such information solely on the ground that it would please the alumni and that it would elicit their cooperation in all worthy University activities; I base it upon the much more important ground that the University in every one of its Departments is doing work which is well worth reporting and which the educational world at least has a right to know about and ought to know about. This is not advertising the institution; it is dignifying it. The University of Illinois does not today have the recognition among educational institutions throughout the country which it richly deserves. It ought not to be satisfied with accomplishing things worth while; it ought to be in a perfectly dignified way eager to be known as doing things worth while.

My good friend, the Dean of Men, frequently laments the indifference of the alumni of the University and charges me in a recent letter with being guilty of the prevalent belief "that the University needs advertising". I have no thought that advertising is needed; I am frequently profoundly aware, however, that prestige is lacking. May I suggest that the seeming indifference of the University to her own best interests may be termed "contributory negligence" when the question of the indifference of the alumni is raised. Let the University of Illinois do what every other leading college and university in the country is doing to bring public recognition to its useful and efficient work, let the University make it her own business to get on the edu-

cational map, and the alleged indifference of the alumni, will become, if it is not now, an iridescent dream. It ought to be the business of any university to inspire something more than indifference in the hearts of its alumni. I have a personal notion that when the University of Illinois takes a little more pride in itself and undertakes to be known in a dignified way among its sister institutions, its alumni will have a little more pleasure in referring to it.

One of the incidental difficulties in making the general public acquainted with the activities of the University lies in the fact that the University is not located *anywhere*. When I was a student, it was actually in the corporate limits of Urbana. For all I know, it may have gone beyond those limits now. In any event, it is mighty difficult to get up any enthusiasm about an institution that is located in Urbana-Champaign or Champaign-Urbana or whatever it may happen to be at this time. Is it not possible for the University to be located somewhere? Think of Harvard University and you think of Cambridge. Think of Yale University and you think of New Haven. Try to think of Illinois and then of Urbana-Champaign!

H. H. HORNER, '01

URBANA, March 18, 1913

Editor Alumni Quarterly:

In a former issue of the *Quarterly*, a communication was published from an early graduate saying that I. O. Baker, '74, had helped to get up a bogus program; and now comes Ralph L. Brown, '75, who says that it was not I. O., but his brother H. F., ex-'75, who got up a very bright paraphrase on a program. H. F. is now editor of the Redding, Cal., *Daily Courier*.

I. O. B.

OBITUARIES

HENRY HAUSER, '78

Henry Hauser, '78, president of the H. Hauser Contracting company, railroad contractors of Los Angeles, died on February 3. Mr. Hauser supervised construction of several railroads in the west, one of the most notable of which was the Pike's Peak road. He was also connected with the construction of the Santa Fe railroad in New Mexico, Arizona and Kansas, and with the S. F. P. and P. Ry. in Arizona. In 1904 he became manager and engineer of the Lanty-Sharp Contracting company of Los Angeles, a position which he held until 1906, when he was made vice-president of the Sharp-Hauser Contracting company. In 1909 he organized his present company.

Mr. Hauser married Margaret S. Hartes of Los Angeles October 3, 1904. He was fifty-eight years old and a thirty-second degree Mason.

JOHN WATERBURY CRISSEY, '92

pneumonia on Friday afternoon, March

John Waterbury Crissey, *ce*, died of 7, at his home at Chicago, Illinois. Mrs. Crissey died Wednesday morning March 5 of the same disease. Mr. Crissey was a prominent engineer. Until a few months ago he was resident engineer of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad. Then he was transferred to Cleveland to take charge of track elevation work between there and Buffalo. He was born in 1869 at Chester, Illinois. While in the University he was prominently identified with the Young Men's Christian Association, and has been a loyal alumnus since his graduation.

WILLIAM BOWEN STEWART, '02

William Bowen Stewart died of pneumonia on March 17, 1913, at St. Paul, Minn. Before he came to college he

had had a wide experience as sailor in the United States Navy, and since graduation was for awhile a practicing lawyer, but later was in business. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of B. P. O. E. He was married on Jessie May Pritchett on February 21, 1894, at Mason City, Illinois, and according to the following item from a recent number of *The Public*, was married to a second wife last February:

Readers of *The Public* in many parts of the United States will be grieved to learn of the death of William B. Stewart of Minnesota. Mr. Stewart was a Chicago boy, born in 1867. He left school here to go into the navy. There he served under Admiral Schley, prior to the Spanish war when the Admiral was an inconspicuous officer. Although Mr. Stewart encountered no war perils, he was one of the survivors of the terrible hurricane of 1889 in the waters of Samoa which wrecked the gunboat "Trenton". While in the navy he read "Progress and Poverty", the philosophy of which he grasped and made his own. It was a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night to him all the rest of his life. Full of it when he left the navy, he said to his father when coming home: "I have something to tell you as soon as we get a chance to think and talk together freely". "And I have something to tell you", was his father's reply. Neither suspected the other's message, but it proved to be the same. Both have been ever since what the Singletaxers know as "Croasdalers". The younger Mr. Stewart studied law in the late '90's at the State University of Illinois, but afterwards settled in St. Paul in commercial business. He and Miss Hernae Gaunitz were married on the 25th of February last, at Lansing, Iowa; and upon returning from their wedding journey, Mr. Stewart caught a cold which developed into pneumonia.

He died on the 17th of March at St. Paul.

MILDRED ANN BURRILL (STONE) '03

Mildred Ann Burrill, wife of Hal Marat Stone, '03, died at her home in Bloomington on January 27, after a severe illness of three years or more. Since 1910 she had spent much of her time in the Southwest in a vain attempt to regain her failing health. She was born December 11, 1881, at Pendleton, Ore., and was the daughter of Thomas Jonathan Burrill and Sarah Helen Alexander Burrill. She was prepared for college in the University Academy and graduated from the University with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1903. She received the degree of master of arts in 1908. As an undergraduate she was a member of the English club, French club, Alethenai, the choral society, Chi Omega sorority, and the Y. W. C. A. cabinet. She was also a member of the *Illini* staff and the literary editor of the *Illio*. She united with the

Methodist church in Urbana when a child, but after moving to Bloomington she affiliated with the Presbyterian church, in which she continued to be an active member until her death.

On Nov. 11, 1903, she was married to Hal Harot Stone, '03. Two children were born, Mary Helen, October 26, 1906, and Mildred Irene, June 20, 1909. The latter died Jan. 9, 1912.

BERTHA BENSON, EX-'10

Miss Bertha Benson died at her home in Moline on February 17. She was born in this city January 12, 1887, and had lived her whole life here with exception of the time she was away at school. On being graduated from the Moline high school in 1905, she entered the College of Literature and Arts and was in attendance for four years, excepting two semesters. For one year and until her health began to fail, she was a successful teacher in the Garfield and Lincoln schools.

NEWS OF THE CLASSES

When you have a new address, position, wife, or child, notify the editor. Announcements sent to friends may reach the *QUARTERLY*, but probably will not. Mail your information direct, unless your class has a secretary; in any case please make sure that the *QUARTERLY* is kept in touch with you.

1872

C. W. Rolfe, 601 east John street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1873

Fred L. Hatch, Spring Grove, Illinois, Secretary

C. P. Graham, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Kampsville, has recently dedicated the seventh church building erected under his charge during his service as a minister.

1874

Mrs. Alice Cheever Bryan, 508 south Fourth street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

At last writing, Mr. Charles P. Jef-

fries was interested in the erection of a new school building at Swampscott, Mass. He is a member of the building committee.

1875

George R. Shawhan, 606 east Daniel street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1876

Fred I. Mann, Gilman, Illinois, Secretary

Mr. Mann had some good class stationery printed two or three years ago. It has not been seen recently.

1877

A secretary is needed.

1878

E. M. Burr, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1879

Judge W. N. Butler, Cairo, Illinois, Secretary

1880

Charles W. Groves, 701 west Church street,
Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Minnie A. Parker (Hostetler), after sixteen years of service, recently resigned from the Decatur board of education, to take a position as teacher of mathematics in the high school of that city. As a tribute to Mrs. Hostetler, Superintendent of Schools H. B. Wilson said: "Mrs. Hostetler has been a valuable and conscientious member of the board. It would be impossible to estimate her worth to the schools of Decatur. She came to the board with experience gained as teacher and principal, and being a mother, she understood children. It is to her that the board, and in fact, the public school system is indebted for many wise and practical suggestions. It is needless to say that the efficiency and cooperative helpfulness will be greatly missed."

A. F. Robinson, *ce*, bridge engineer of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system, was recently elected a member of the nominating committee of the American Railway Engineering association.

Robert Pearman Stevens, son of Ida Pearman (Stevens), has been devoting the winter months to graduate work in engineering at the University. He is a civil engineer at Mandan, N. D.

1881

Mrs. Virginia Hammet Talbot, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

Bertha Barnes Rose, *la*, Grand Island, Nebraska, visited her son, K. D. Rose, at the University in March.

A charming Easter poem has been published by Mrs. F. M. McKay.

1882

N. S. Spencer, 112 east Green street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1883

Judge J. F. Going, 221 Fremont street, Chicago, Secretary

1884

Miss Keturah Sim, 6225 Greenwood avenue,
Chicago, Secretary

1885

This class is in need of a secretary.

1886

S. F. Bullard, 3001 north 29th street, Tacoma,
Washington, Secretary

1887

Mrs. Angie Gayman Weston, 601 east Daniel
street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Mary Williamson (Elder) will furnish a double room in the new Y. W. C. A. building now being erected at the University. Mrs. Elder is furnishing this room in honor of her mother, Mrs. William Williamson.

1888

Miss Mary C. McLellan, 706 west Park avenue,
Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Does every '88 know that June 10 is our twenty-fifth anniversary? As to Who's Who read the old Sophograph!!

The President's Message—Everybody out in June.

F. L. Davis, president of the class, has appointed the following committee to rouse up the members of the class by correspondence with them: W. R. Roberts, to take the Chicago members; Mary Lena Barnes, all west of Pennsylvania except Illinois; Mary C. McClellan, all in Illinois; Mr. Davis, the eastern part. Others manifesting sufficient zeal will as a reward be added to the committee from time to time.

All signs are favorable to a well-attended reunion, as most of the class have written to express their intention of being present and anticipate much pleasure on meeting their old classmates again.

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Bush intend to be present on the occasion of our 25th anniversary, with their two sons, Cedric and Denzil, if Cedric's work will permit him a vacation.

The address of George W. Myers is

1953 east 72nd street, Chicago, or University of Chicago. Mr. Myers and his wife may come down for one day if his pressing duties will allow.

An attempt is being made to "round up" all those who matriculated with '88, as we would like to see how they look after 25 years.

The New Year's greetings from John H. Samuels were much appreciated by the recipients and they hope their old friend "Sam" will live to send many more of them.

Mary Lena Barnes, '88, is enjoying her home in the mountains at Eureka Springs. She is engaged in writing to the lost sheep of '88 for the grand round-up in June. She writes that she escaped the recent storms.

Nellie McLean Lumley, '88, is making a trip through Texas with a company of friends but expects to return soon to Urbana. Her address is 1106 California street, Urbana.

Warren R. Roberts, when last heard from, was on the point of making an extended tour of the South. He is an enthusiastic worker for the reunion.

The list would not be complete without Effie Enlows, who writes that she will surely come "if nothing interferes."

The plans for a reunion are not as yet complete, but we can promise a class reunion, date not yet set, but likely on Alumni Day, Tuesday, June 10.

C. P. Van Gundy wishes to register his intention to report at headquarters in June, and with Mrs. Van Gundy will visit his Alma Mater.

June is a very busy month with Nellie Jillson, but if she can soften the hard hearts of the powers that be, she, too, will be with us. She is surprised that we have remembered her after the lapse of years, but our memories are long. She is teaching in Pittsburg, and lives with her sister, Mrs. Fleming, better

known to us as Lizzie Jillson. Mrs. Jillson is living with her daughters.

Sallie R. Jillson (Townsend) travels a good deal since the death of her husband, and has been to Europe, California, Florida, and last summer took a trip to Alaska.

N. P. Goodell will make every possible effort to be with the class, and will bring his family with him.

Ed Pickard promises to come if "it's humanly possible".

Mrs. Thomas Babb (Ella Connet) has been in Edna, Texas, since February, but will return in April or May in time for the "Great Occasion".

Frank M. Blish, ex-'88, has left Omaha, Neb., and is now in charge of the office of R. G. Dun and co., in Kansas City, Mo.

1889

Miss Amy Coffeen, 806 south Fifth street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Edward R. Lewis, ex-'89, has recently been appointed assistant to the general manager of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic railroad at Duluth, Minn. He has charge of engineering construction.

1890

Thomas Arkle Clark, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

Dr. C. W. Carr, ex-'90, is practicing medicine in Denison, Iowa. His son Vernon is a freshman in the University.

Mrs. Jennie M. White, mother of James M. White, died of pneumonia at her home in Chicago on March 4, after an illness of ten days. Professor White, on account of sickness, had been spending sometime at Ocean Springs, Miss. He was called home by the death of his mother, and has resumed his work at the University.

Walter I. Manny, president pro tem of the Senate, was one of the prominent members of the State legislature

who visited the University on March 28 and 29.

S. D. Bawden visited the University the first week in April, and expects to return to India in September.

1891

Glenn M. Hobbs, American School of Correspondence, Chicago, Illinois, Secretary

John N. Chester, *me*, was stranded in Dayton, Ohio, during the flood the last week in March. He spent four days and three nights imprisoned in the top floor of the union station with five hundred others.

We are very glad to hear from Braucher, *arch*, that he has returned to the architectural fold, for which his training so fitted him. In a recent communication he enclosed a card as licensed architect, with business address as 501 Strauss bldg., Clark and Madison sts., Chicago. We wish him all manner of success. Braucher's artistic blood seems to have been refined in another direction, in his son, who has made astonishing progress as a violinist. The boy is filling concert engagements, and has a number of pupils.

Ed Clarke, *arch*, writes entertainingly of things of interest in New Orleans, while he was there, and at Quincy, his present home. Ed's experience certainly belies the appellation "Sunny South", as the following quotations will show:

"The great floods occurred during my stay in New Orleans, and you can imagine how strange it seemed to look from Canal Street up toward the sky and see the big river steamboats apparently running or lying on top of the levee."

Again he says:

"The day I left the skies wept so copiously at my departure that the streets became raging rivers from building to building. The automobiles plowed through the waters like battleships going around the Horn, and it took an hour for the floods to subside suf-

ficiently for me to cross the street on loaded packing boxes to get to the bank."

Ed's description reminds us of our experience one winter in Los Angeles when the streets ran three feet deep with water. Ed mentions the wonderful Keokuk Dam, which from all we can learn must be a wonderful piece of work. He says Behrensmeyer of '93 is practicing architecture in Quincy. He has also seen Ed Orr, formerly of '91, who is doing Y. M. C. A. work there.

Frank Eno, *ce*, was kind enough to write from Ohio State University, and calls attention to the fact that he isn't the only Illinois man who has been called to the Ohio State faculty. He mentions fifteen other men who have been at various times, or are connected with the university. The only one of these whom our class would know is J. F. Hunt, who was in the Agricultural department. He became head of the Agricultural department of Ohio State in 1898, was called later to Cornell, and is now director of the California station. This comment of Eno's shows how the Illinois men have spread out over the country in academic and professional work.

Frank Gardner, *ag*, at State College of Pennsylvania was also good enough to write of his work. He attended the State Corn Show at Harrisburg January 21 to 23, and spoke on the Qualifications of a County Farm Advisor at the American Farm Management association, Washington, D. C. Between June 24 and February 8 he attended the annual meeting of the American Breeders association at Columbia, S. C., and the National Corn exhibition at the same place. As the Pennsylvania vice president of the latter, he entered the Pennsylvania exhibit of corn, as well as the educational exhibit of the Penn. State Experiment Station with special fea-

atures in soil fertility and animal nutrition.

This is an excellent record of activity, and if we can only get a little story out of Shamel we will have our agricultural triumvirate properly exploited.

The only noise the Secretary can make about himself, other than that he is busy with his regular work, is that he spoke in December before the Technischer Verein of Chicago, on the subject of the American Educational System—but not in German.

We received a card from F. O. Smolt, *chem*, whose address is probably Manila. The card was sent, however, from the home of S. Shiga at Tokyo. The class will remember Shiga and Tominaga as two very bright Japanese boys who used to appear occasionally in their royal robes, for if we remember rightly they were at least distantly related to the royal family. Smolt makes no comment, except that he is being entertained at Shiga's home. We hope to hear from him more at length somewhat later.

Etta Beach Wright wrote us in her usually chatty style about the middle of February, and gave details of the banquet of the Illini Club of Cleveland, which I believe has already been recorded in these columns. She and John Chester were both on the program as well as T. A. Clark. She is much interested in the Woman's College Club there, but as there are very few Illini girls in Cleveland her acquaintances are among the graduates of other colleges.

We had another nice letter from "Jerry" Bouton, and find he has the same solid philosophy in regard to his children that he used to show in technical matters in the good old days. From his reports, I take it he is not entirely a "dead one" in athletics as he has had recent experiences in baseball and tennis, at which he used to be an adept. If he is anything like some of the rest of

us he finds that he has about reached the golf stage, as baseball and tennis seem a bit too strenuous.

A telephone call from Fred Bunton a couple of weeks ago conveyed the sad news of the death of Crissey, '92, and his wife. This will no doubt be reported in the '92 column, but Crissey was so well known to many of the members of '91 that we are very much depressed over it. The hard siege which he had gone through nursing his wife was too much for his system when the pneumonia germs took hold of him. We understand that two children are to be properly taken care of. Crissey had just received a promotion in the Lake Shore service, and would soon have left for other and wider fields of activity. It seemed good to hear Fred Bunton's voice, even though his message was a sad one and it is our own fault that we have not seen him face to face. He is no longer with the Laclede-Christy Clay Products co., but is manager of the Chicago office of the Heine Safety Boiler co.

We were very pleased to have another note from Helen Butterfield Schoonhoven. On the day she wrote us (March 11th) she was leaving for a ten days' absence in Rochester, where she was giving some lectures before the Century club.

We learned in Etta Wright's letter than John Chester was contemplating a trip to Panama, and we had tangible evidence of this in the shape of a panoramic post card from that region. John is such a modest man, however, that he feels agrieved at being played up so in the January issue, and refuses to unbosom himself regarding Panama. However, the worthy president of the American School was down there about the same time and he reports that it is "some ditch", so we don't need to call on any well-known engineer like J. C. for his opinion, if he doesn't wish to

give it. John is certainly living up to the appellation we gave him a while ago—"the traveler of '91".

Fischer was good enough to write on March 18th and reports everything going nicely with him. He admits that he finds his way to Chicago occasionally, and we trust that we may have a visit from him in the near future. He does report an operation for appendicitis within the last year, but in this day and age one has to do something more exciting than that to obtain the attention which such an operation really deserves.

A phone message from C. A. Shamel elicited nothing personal, except that he is alive and well, and that he is still hard at work at the same old stand. After landing a good story about Frank Gardner and "Jerry" Bouton in successive issues of the *Quarterly*, we are going to make C. A. cough up or we will get "Orange Judd" to fire him.

The telephone is a wonderful thing!! We called up Charlie Young and in five minutes he was dictating a letter to us which we received the next morning. Quite true, it broke a long silence, but if we can continue to break long silences, we will finally have every member of '91 at its end of a figurative long-distance wire, speaking news of himself and hearing news of others. Charles is still mechanical engineer with the Burlington road, and is enjoying the new offices at Clinton and Jackson. He reported that Frank Beckwith sometime in January accepted the position of chief engineer of one of China's new railroads, which is being financed by American capital. He was to stop at Washington, D. C., London, Paris, Berlin, and Moskow, and land at his destination by the Siberian railroad, going by this route in order to study the standard railroad practice in Europe and incidentally to see something of the country itself.

Charles was in Omaha on Friday,

March 28th and called on Fred Clarke. He says:

"The effects of the cyclone in Omaha are simply beyond description. I have seen cyclones before, or rather the effects of them, but I never saw one that would compare with the Omaha storm. Fred's house was directly in the path, but about a block and one-half away the storm took a pronounced angle to the right, and missed his place, tearing off only about ten feet of the ridge pole. It did an enormous amount of damage in his immediate neighborhood, and made the streets absolutely impassible for blocks around. Fred is very happy and has a good deal of important work on hand, besides a good many calls for his services since the cyclone in rebuilding and repairing the damage."

Speaking of silences reminds us that we had one of the burglar proof, time lock variety broken into a tangled mass of words on April 1st (curious coincidence)—WE HEARD FROM JOHN POWELL. When the president of the class preserves an absolute silence of fifteen months, you may know that he either is bound and gagged, or else he is a very busy man. We agree that John has made proper explanation as to his silence and assure him of our delight at the successful outcome of his work. The operations of the La Porte Orchard co., owned and operated by John and his brother, demands a great deal of attention in their development and the strain has been a severe one. He is now out of the woods and not only promises to be good, but encloses the following spring "pome" as a substitute for the one we *were not going to write anyway*.

Shortly after John's letter arrived, Alice Broadus Clark handed a communication on our desk with one line for the poem out. With deep regret we refused the copy. She conveyed the news that her sister, Polly, had the mis-

fortune some weeks ago to break her leg in three places. Polly has our sincere sympathy. She also enclosed a clipping from the *Champaign Gazette*, telling of the experiences of Professor Mumford in the Dayton floods. Mr. Mumford met John Chester in the crowd, which shows again that John covers lots of territory. Even if he did find the big ditch dry, he found plenty of water in Dayton.

SPRING POEM(?)

This is the time of beautiful spring.
When the birds and poets begin to sing,
And the green shows up in everything.

When the bumblebee whets up his sting,
And prepares the barefoot boy to bing,
And sorrow in his soul to bring.

Now Cupid limbers up his wing,
And quiver to his side doth sling,
Ready some young swain to sting.

The hammock now begins to swing,
She listens to his mandolin's twing,
And works him for a diamond ring.

Methinks at this I've had my fling:
The chestnut bell goes "ting-a-ling."
And now I'm going to quit, by-jing.
(J. P.)

No word has been received lately from the Round Robin, although in a recent post card we asked for information regarding it. We trust that the Mississippi floods will not swallow up the poor little thing. If "Uncle Sam" were half as inefficient in his mail service as the members of the class of '91 are with their correspondence, he certainly would lose his job.

1892

Mrs. Cassandra Boggs Miller, 1103 west Illinois street, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

B. A. Wait, *ce*, is assistant engineer for the C. R. I. & P. railroad at Des Moines, Iowa.

1893

J. G. Mosier, 907 west Illinois street, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

1894

L. Pearl Boggs, 811 west Illinois street, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

1895

The board of education of Urbana have accepted the plans for the new high school building, submitted by J. W. Royer, *arch*.

1896

Mrs. Amelia Alperin Stern, 909 west University avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

George D. Hubbard, *sci*, head of the department of geology at Oberlin College is now in charge of courses in mineralogy, and is curator of the geologic and mineralogic museums.

Fred L. Thompson, *ce*, has been appointed engineer of construction with the Illinois Central railroad co., with headquarters at Chicago.

Theodore Weinshank, *me*, of Indianapolis, Ind., made a trip to Boise, Idaho, in January to investigate the hot water heating system of that city. While there, he met Wesley King, '97, and Harry Baum, '95, of Salt Lake City, John Frederickson, '91, T. L. Burland, '99, and Senator S. D. Fairchild, and together they had luncheon at the Owyhee. On his return Mr. Weinshank visited at Salt Lake City, Denver, and Lincoln, and at the latter place he lectured before the mechanical students on heating and ventilating problems.

1897

O. L. Gearhart, 107 west Springfield avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1898

H. C. Coffeen, 6137 Madison avenue, Chicago, Secretary

F. E. Toenniges is engineer for the Robert Grace contracting company, of New York, and gives his address as Cambridge Springs, Penn.

1899

L. D. Hall, 111 east Chalmers street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1900

Miss Nellie McWilliams, 38 Second South street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Harvey Wood was elected mayor of Joliet on April 15, after a hot campaign for law enforcement.

1901

Frank W. Scott, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

Mabel Schulte (Richards), *la*, is living at Newcastle, Neb.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Brown of North Egremont, Mass., have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Louise Dewey, to Walter Charles Lindley on April 30. Miss Brown is a sister of S. Dewey Brown, '04.

1902

H. F. Post, 18 Davidson place, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1903

Grace Lefler, *lib*, has been with the Public Library at Los Angeles, Cal., since last October. Her address is The Strathmore, west Ninth and Grand View sts., Los Angeles.

Susan Rolfe (Butler), *sci*, has moved from Evanston, to Downers Grove.

J. E. Conley, *ce*, Memphis, Tenn., reports that the business of the Conley Frog co., of which he is president, is growing rapidly. The Conley frogs are now in use on fifty-three railroads, and their safety and durability are highly spoken of by railroad men.

1904

R. E. Schreiber, 1012 Fort Dearborn bldg., 134 Monroe street, Chicago, Secretary

Lieutenant T. A. Clark, U. S. A., *ce*, is spending a year in study at Boston School of Technology.

1905

Thomas D. Casserly, Chicago Plumbing & Heating Company, 3941 Evanston avenue, Chicago, Secretary

W. A. Clark, *sci*, is senior interne at

St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago. He expects to locate in Chicago.

G. R. Bascom, *mae*, has been placed in charge of the extension division of the department of municipal and sanitary engineering at the University of Wisconsin.

John Dillavou, *la*, is secretary-treasurer of the new firm, Harris, Dillavou and co., Champaign. This company recently took over the business of Chester A. Harris and co.

1906

W. R. Robinson, 1401 Williams boulevard, Springfield, Illinois, Secretary

E. R. Derwent, *ce*, is back on the old home farm again at Pecatonica.

M. R. Kays, *ce*, who is now vice-president and general manager of the Idaho Irrigation co., Ltd., at Richfield, Idaho, was in New York for a week recently in connection with business matters pertaining to the project. The New York men say he looks happy and prosperous. Any '06 civil engineer with a hankering to get "back to the land" ought to get in touch with Kays.

Bob Evans, *me*, is part owner of the Seattle Frog and Switch co., with offices at 902 Lowman bldg., Seattle, Wash. He was married on September 12 of last year.

C. E. "Prep" Little, *me*, is in business for himself in Tacoma, Wash., manufacturing reinforced concrete sewer sections.

The engagement of Paul E. Howe, *chem*, professor of biological chemistry in Columbia University, to Miss Harriet Rinaker, instructor in household science at the University, was recently announced. The wedding will take place in the summer.

Paul Augustinus, *ee*, lives at Western Springs. He now has two little daughters, the second born last January.

Leigh P. Hoff, *ee*, writes from Corry, Penn., where he is employed by C. R.

Rogers and co., engineers and contractors.

Don J. C. Drew, *ee*, lives at LaGrange, and works for the Western Electric co. He is the proud possessor of a girl born in February.

Letters addressed to N. R. Porterfield, *ce*, at Rahway, N. J., care, Boston Construction co., have been returned unclaimed. Who knows his address?

Philip J. Kealy, *ee*, has just finished an appraisal of the Metropolitan Street Railway co., of Kansas City, Mo.

C. M. Marsh, *la*, is general director of The Louisiana co., made up of professional and business men throughout the state, organized to aid in colonizing the agricultural lands of that state. The plan includes the organization of growers' associations in the different communities to market the products of each community to the best advantage. *The Washington Times* for March 16 contained more than a page of descriptive matter concerning this organization and its purpose.

1906

W. R. Robinson, 1401 Williams boulevard, Springfield, Illinois, Secretary

Allan J. Carter, *la*, was one of the passengers on Burlington train No. 1, which passed through the worst of the terrific blizzard that swept over the middle west on Friday, March 14. The *Denver Daily News* for March 18 contains pictures of the snowed-in train, and a long interview with Carter. He is on his way to Mexico and the south-west generally, where he will spend considerable time.

D. B. Graham, *mse*, is principal assistant engineer for D. H. Maury, consulting engineer, Monadnock blk., Chicago. He has had charge of considerable work in the valuation of public utilities and recently presented a paper on this subject before the Illinois Water Supply association.

The engagement of Ward Reid Rob-

inson, *ce*, to Dorothy Blake Atkinson, was announced on April 9. The marriage will take place in October.

1907

Thomas E. Gill, 1434 Holmes avenue, Springfield, Illinois, Secretary

Sudhindra Bose, *la*, instructor in political science at the Iowa State University, was recently elected president of the National Hindustan association. The object of this association is to stimulate healthy American interest in India, and to propagate Indian ideas from an Indian viewpoint, and eventually to develop it into a useful agency for disseminating correct information on American educational opportunities for prospective Indian students. Mr. Bose is the first East Indian to teach the politics and customs of his country in America.

Maurice L. Tanquary, *sci*, who is now a member of the department of zoology of Kansas State Agricultural college, will accompany the Crockerland expedition on its trip, beginning next July.

1908

B. A. Strauch, 629 south Wright street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

The class of 1908 will hold its first quinquennial reunion on June 10, which has been designated as alumni day. In anticipation of this event, the secretary has sent a letter of inquiry to members of the class. If you can do so, you should meet with other members of 1908 on that day. Following are some gleanings from the replies received by the secretary:

R. L. Ball, engaged in farming at Toluca, writes that he will try to be here. S. V. Holt may be absent on U. of I. Agricultural Station field work and therefore unable to be present. F. M. Byers, now managing the Deers dairy farm at Moline, will be too busy to be with us. Wm. C. Hueckel, assistant engineer of East St. Louis, expects to be present. R. O. Harder writes

from Lockport that he will not be present. Carrie Marsh Hill, now teaching French in the high school at Marquette, Mich., cannot attend as her school closes at a later date. H. H. Hudson is manager of the Putnam Construction and Engine co., at Galva. A. O. Gross is assistant professor of zoology of Bowdoin College, and his address is Brunswick, Me., care the Searles Biological laboratory. Carl TenBroeck, 73 Pinckney st., Boston, Mass., is studying medicine and will probably not be at the reunion. E. A. White, who is doing graduate work at the University of Wisconsin this year, will be busy with examinations about June 10. L. C. Westvelt, cashier Shelby Loan and Trust co., Shelbyville, may attend. D. L. Weatherhead, analyst in the department of health of Montana, located at Bozeman, would be glad to be with the bunch. A. C. Pearman, physician at Rockford, is in doubt about attending. L. H. Hazard, head draftsman of the Veliea Motor Vehicle co., at Rock Island, is also uncertain. Arthur Lumbrick, farm manager at Metcalf, may be with us. Wm. B. Greene, draftsman of the Robins Conveying Belt co., Aurora, says that he certainly hopes to be with us. A. H. Bauer, 2100 Seminary ave., Chicago, has obtained the degree of M.D. at Rush Medical college, and is on the staff of Chicago City Hospital.

Harry C. Moran, now judge of the City Court, Canton, will be glad to see you in Champaign, June 10. G. E. Pfisterer, 1414 Chemical bldg., St. Louis, Mo., is district manager of the Green Engineering co., and will attend the reunion. E. K. Hellstrom, 2514 Pioneer road, Evanston, auditor of the J. W. Butler Paper co., expects to be here.

Mary G. Doherty, historical clerk, Illinois State Historical Library, Urbana, will attend. H. C. Brown, jr., is assistant engineer with B. & B. Dept. of the Illinois Central at Chicago. W. W.

Earnest, superintendent of schools, Champaign, will attend. Florence Harrison, 445 N. Walnut st., Danville, now engaged in University extension work in household science, hopes to attend. D. C. Faber is instructing in electrical engineering in the University of Wisconsin, address 816 Cass st., LaCrosse, Wis. M. D. Dissosway, superintendent Consumers Cooler co., Michigan City, Ind., will attend if possible. Grace Dorothy McMahon, 403 N. 2nd ave., Maywood, is assistant librarian, Lewis Institute. M. G. Dadant, manager of the *American Bee Journal* at Hamilton, will not be among those present. J. B. Cabanis, who is representing the Ludowici Celdon co., of Chicago, gives his address as Hotel Maryland, Minneapolis, Minn., and states that he will be here June 10. James M. Warner, 301 Slocum ave., Syracuse, N. Y., manager the Onondago Litholite co., may be here. G. K. Johnson, engaged in the general house-furnishing business, Mount Vernon, expects to be in Champaign for the reunion. Jay B. Park, Urbana, will be there. Ida Louisa Lang (Mrs. Addison M. Parker) 423 East 11th st., Des Moines, Iowa, will attend if possible. Paul J. Hanzlik, instructor in pharmacology, Medical Department, Western Reserve University, gives his address as 7904 Central ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss Mae Chapin, who is doing settlement work at the Association House at 2150 west North ave., Chicago, will attend. Miss Marion Nichol, teacher of history in the Clinton high school, will attend if possible. Jesse L. Barrett writes that he is in the Calumet and Arizona assay office at Bisbee, Ariz. C. B. Baxter, who is electrical foreman of the Stone and Webster Engineering corporation, promises to attend if he can do so at the time. D. M. Beal is managing a branch of the Moline Auto co., at Omaha, Neb., and is too far away to attend the reunion. Arthur Schwarin,

who is the secretary of the Burlington Willow Ware shops at Burlington, Iowa, classes his attendance as doubtful. George E. Gassell of Tomahawk, Wis., secretary of a mercantile insurance business at that place will try to be present. Guy E. Munger, with the Dain Manufacturing co., at Rock Island, will attend if possible. Howard C. Williams, 1875 E. 81st st., Cleveland, Ohio, is manager of the fidelity department, Amer-Surety co., of New York, and may be too busy to be with us. Hugo J. Thal, practicing law in Chicago, with offices at 1040 Otis building, and residence in Arlington Heights, will attend. J. P. Butler, 525 Paulsen building, Spokane, Wash., is engineer in charge of construction work at Latah, Wash., and will not attend. Jessie M. Toland will be teaching school at Pekin high school at the time of the reunion. She is in charge of the English department. Marietta Davis, who is at present doing graduate work, gives her address as 2237 Ather-ton, Berkley, Cal., and expects to attend the reunion. Nell F. Taylor, 304 Maple ave., LaPorte, Ind., is teaching English and algebra in the high school at that place, and may attend. Harvey Benjamin Urban, superintendent of schools at Palestine, expects to attend if he can do so. L. R. Blohm, superintendent of schools at Hayworth, may attend. Edw. J. Bartalls, 1007 Hoge bldg., Seattle, Wash., who is travelling sales agent of the Deny Ranton Clay and Coal Co., will not attend. Horace L. Bushnell, 1045 Henry bldg., Seattle, Wash., is a member of the firm Triol and Bushnell, structural engineers and can not attend. Leila Sara Wilson, teacher of history and English in the high school of Stuttgart, Ark., hopes to attend. A. N. Heaney is city engineer of Enid, Okla., and will not attend. Geo. M. Palmer, 523 Woodford street, Missoula, Mont., is instructor in English in the University

of Montana, and says he is not likely to attend.

Miss Winifred Perry is spending the winter at St. Petersburg. H. G. Stockmann, ex '08, is practicing civil engineering at Medford, Oregon. W. H. Wroughton, ex-'08, is with Meese, Gottfried Machinery company, San Francisco, as salesman.

Miss Cora Jacobs, 4413 8th St., N. W., is soil analyst in the United States Department of Agriculture, and can not attend. At present she is in Baton Rouge, La., and letters should be addressed in care of Agricultural Experiment Station at that place.

H. M. Forman is engaged in market gardening at Fort Landendale, Fla., and can not attend the reunion.

Walter R. Moulton writes from his new address at 14 West 33d St., New York City, saying that he has just moved. He is supervising engineer of the National X-Ray Reflector company, and will be in Champaign June 10 if business conditions will permit.

Replies are coming in daily and there is every prospect of a banner attendance. Every '08 member should try to be in Champaign on June 10.

It is said that D. V. Dayton, *law*, county judge of Edgar county, is one of the youngest judges in Illinois.

The three-weeks old daughter of Charles Bowen Busey, *la*, and Louise Carter (Busey), of Urbana, died at Dalas, Texas, on January 14.

Yoshifusa Iida, *ag*, M. S., is now connected with the Imperial Stock Breeding farm at Shibuya, Tokio, Japan.

1909

P. K. Johnson, Belleville, Illinois, Secretary

The class of 1909 will be the big noise in the management of municipal affairs in Salem if the April election results in a victory for the Citizens' Progressive Waterworks party. R. D. Wyatt, *la*, *law*, is candidate for mayor; E. C.

Rainey, *la*, for clerk; John L. Kagy for city attorney; C. E. Chance for treasurer. Mr. Chance is an uncle of W. C. Johnson, *la*, and P. K. Johnson, *law*. All their classmates will be glad to know that Wyatt, Rainey and Kagy are bona fide passengers on the water wagon.

Burt F. White, *ag*, who was married the first week in January, is farming twelve hundred acres near Carmen, Okla.

Blanche Jones (Western), *la*, is spending a year in California. Her address is Sanborn apts., Los Angeles.

W. T. McClenahan, *mse*, is employed by Chester and Fleming, consulting engineers, Pittsburgh, in water works construction.

Irene Elizabeth Staley, *sci*, is teaching English in the Morris high school.

1910

W. E. Ekblaw, 1103 west Springfield avenue, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

J. C. McLean, *ry me*, is now with the Atlanta Terminal company, of Atlanta, Ga.

The address of V. A. Mathis, *ry me*, is Corapolis, Pa.

The address of Frances Morehouse, *la*, is 304 west Willow street, Normal.

Louis A. Dumond, *mse*, recently made a valuable report on pavement construction to the Committee on Down-town Streets of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

During the most recent revolution in Nicaragua, Irving A. I. Lindberg was appointed by the American Minister Mr. Weitzel, a member of the committee to distribute Red Cross supplies. Lindberg had charge of the unloading, checking and shipping of all supplies.

The engagement of Augusta May Kreiger, *la*, to W. Elmer Ekblaw, *sci*, was recently announced. Miss Krieger is head of the language department of the Highland Park high school, and her method of teaching modern languages in high schools has won for her a

prominent place among teachers. The marriage will not occur until the return of Mr. Ekblaw from his expedition to the Arctic regions with the McMillan company.

1911

Ruth M. Burns, Roseville, Illinois, Secretary

The class of 1911 will meet at Association hall half an hour before the meeting of the Alumni Association on Alumni Day, Tuesday, June 10, 1913. The questions to be discussed and settled merit your attention and attendance.

Homer Runkel, *chem e* of the U. S. Food and Drug Inspection laboratory at St. Louis, Mo., will spend several weeks at Washington, D. C., studying methods for the examination of drugs. Mrs. Runkel will accompany him.

Word has been received from J. Zetek, *sci*, that a Canal Zone alumni association is being organized.

Dr. James A. Egan, secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health, and father of Elis Percival Egan, *la*, ex-'11, died on March 30, at Springfield.

Engel Bert Van de Greyn, *mse*, has been appointed city engineer of Denver, Col., and member of the board of public works, under the new commission form of government. This is a position involving large responsibilities. Before graduation Van De Greyn was city engineer of Excelsior Springs, Mo. He has had considerable experience in different lines of engineering. For some time after graduation he was engineer for Waddell and Harrington in charge of the construction of a large bridge at Tacoma, Wash.

1912

Mildred V. Talbot, 1011 west California avenue, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

One hundred and sixty-eight members of the tribe of twelve have taken advantage of the opportunity to keep in touch with the University and with their classmates, by joining the Alumni Association.

H. A. Acer, *la*, and R. R. Thomas, *la*, are employed by Swift & Co., at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Max Montgomery, *arch*, is with Hewitt and Emerson, architects at Peoria.

L. C. Sieberns, *law*, is practicing his profession in Peoria.

The address of J. N. Todd, *me*, is 4757 Thackeray place, Seattle, Wash.

Charles Gordon, *ry ce*, is with the testing department of the Chicago Railroad co.

The address of Syrus White Bassett, *ry ce*, is 821 Independence Blvd., Chicago.

Earl N. Mattson, *me*, is employed by the Indiana Steel co. His address is 611 Jefferson st., Gary, Ind.

The address of Guy C. Moril, *me*, has been changed to 1331 Hill st., Ann Arbor, Mich.

F. J. Schlink, *me*, is with the Matthiesen-Hegeler Zinc co., LaSalle.

L. O. Chamberlain, *ry ce*, has left construction work on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, in order to go to the Pennsylvania lines.

The address of G. A. Ranson, *me*, is 117 West 9th st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. B. Maver, *ce*, is masonry inspector for the Illinois Central railroad co. His address is 1511 65th pl., Chicago.

C. W. Bremmer, *ce*, is with the Marquette Construction co., 37 North Madison ave., Chicago.

L. G. Williams, *law*, is practicing his profession at Elgin.

MARRIAGES

1901 Nellie Frazey Vines, *la*, to Frank W. Eagleston, on January 4, 1913, at Oakland, Cal.

1905 Frank Woodbury Cutler, *me*, to Mary Norma Turner, on January 14, 1913, at Rockford, Ill.

ex-'05 Ombra Heriott, *mus*, to Leslie R. Kirkpatrick, on February 21, 1913, at Champaign.

1906 Thomas Elmer Phipps, *ce*, to Jennie Coutts Trimmer, on February 19, 1913, at Seattle, Wash.

1906 Noah Hening Jacobson, *ce*, to Caroline Johnson, on December 28, 1912, at DeKalb.

1906 Alfred Rittscher Bench, *me*, to Sarah Cooley, on January 2, 1913, at Madison, Wis.

1907 Fred H. White, *ag*, to Rose Hegembart, on February 12, 1913, at Champaign.

1907 Wilifred Lewis, *ce*, to Carolyn Gray Tripple, on January 22, 1913, at Seattle, Wash.

1908 Clarence Walworth Alvord, *la*, to Idress Head, on April 10, 1913, at Palmyra, Mo.

1908 David John Grant, *ce*, to Catherine Emma Browne, on February 3, 1913, at Reading, Ohio.

1908 Jacob Leander Stair, jr., *ce*, to Edith Sylvia Sandberg, on January 1, 1913, at Chicago.

1908 Albert Jesse Harris, *ry ce*, to Edna M. Smalley, on October 23, 1912, at Tacoma, Wash.

1908 Lyman Samuel Mangas, *la*, to Amelia Harding, on January 1, 1913, at Assumption.

ex-'09 Lillian Busch Schneider, to F. Harry Skelan, on March 26, 1913, at New Brunswick, N. J.

ex-'09 Robert H. Quayle, *la*, to Marie Cline, *hsc*, ex-'13, on October 30, 1912, at Austin.

ex-'09 Winifred Thompson Campbell, *la*, to Robert Clifton Craig, on February 1, 1913, at Danville.

ex-'09 H. H. Stanley, to Mabel C. Barr, on November 28, 1912, at Joliet.

1910 John W. Buzick, *ce*, to Alice Deborah Roberts, on January 2, 1913, at Roberts.

- 1910 Milton Leonard Stevenson, *la*, to Grace Milean, on January 4, 1913, at Mason City.
- ex-'10 Harry Trimmer Becker, *chem*, to Julia Edna Muhl, on February 5, 1913, at Bloomington.
- 1911 James Lewis Gardner, *ag*, to Anna Ruth Carr, on March 5, 1913, at Climax, Mich.
- 1911 Andrew Melvin Dunlap, *ce*, to Fern E. Morrison, on January 14, 1913, at Aledo.
- 1911 Arthur Ludvig Enger, *mc*, to Garth Baird, on April 9, 1913, at Urbana.
- ex-'11 Robert Quincy Black, *ag*, to Leo Kathryn Baker, on January 2, 1913, at Bement.
- ex-'11 Henry Charles Beers, *ag*, to Lottie Nebeker, on March 20, 1913, at Ogden, Utah.
- 1912 Halbert P. MacGregor, *chem e*, to Ethel Sophia Otille Michael, *mus* '15, on January 25, 1913, at Champaign.
- 1912 John Nelson Todd, *mc*, to Margaret Fordyce, on December 21, 1912, at Seattle, Wash.
- 1912 Mary Miner, *sci*, to Ezekiel Edward Hoskins, on January 1, 1913, at Adair.
- ex-'12 Bertha Sawyer Harnsberger, *la*, to Emerson Spence, on January 9, 1913, at Champaign.
- ex-'12 Earle Remington Evans, *la*, to Alice Tyrrell, on March 4, 1913, at Chicago.
- ex-'12 Brainard C. Snider, to Ferne E. Stevenson, on February 12, 1913, at Parkville, Mo.

BIRTHS

- 1898 To Don Hays, *ce*, and Daisy Owens (Hays), in September, 1912, a daughter, Margaret Katherine.
- 1899 To Daniel C. Ketchum, *la*, and Helen Mann (Ketchum), on February 14, 1913, a son, Milo Clement.
- 1901 To Charles A. Hoppin, *mc*, and Jessie Cramer (Hopin), on March 24, 1913, a son, John Harlow.
- 1902 To Irving M. Western, *la*, and Beulah Joiner (Western), ex-'07, on March 24, 1913, a daughter, Carol.
- 1902 To Edwin L. Poor, *sci*, and Lillian B. Richey (Poor), ex-'07, on February 4, 1913, a daughter, Dorothy Lindsay.
- 1902 To Otto L. Luther, *la*, and Adah Stutsman (Luther), *la*-'03, on December 17, 1912, a daughter, Virginia Frances.
- 1902 To Edwin L. Draper, *chem*, and Frances Headen (Draper), *la*, ex-'05, on March 21, 1913, a son, Andrew Sloan, II.
- ex-'02 To Paul Graham Busey and Blanche Black (Busey) ex-'13, on April 10, 1913, a daughter.
- 1903 To Adah Stutsman (Luther), *la*, and Otto L. Luther, *la*-'02, on December 17, 1912, a daughter, Virginia Frances.
- 1903 To Albert M. Johnson, *mc*, and Harriet Johnson (Johnson), on January 8, 1913, a son, Harold Adams.
- 1904 To Raeburn H. Post, *mc*, and Frances Hoof (Post), on January 1, 1913, a son, Raeburn H. jr.
- 1904 To Maud Mangas (Hagans), *la*, and Francis W. Hagans, on January 9, 1913, a son.
- ex-'05 To Frances Headen (Draper), *la*, and Edwin L. Draper, *chem*-'02, on March 21, 1913, a son, Andrew Sloan, II.
- ex-'05 To Patience Jerman (Main), *mus*, and Thomas P. Main, on January 12, 1913, a son, William Thomas.

- 1907 To Weston B. Lazear, *me*, and Edith Danford (Lazear), on April 2, 1913, a son, Ralph William.
- ex-'07 To Nell McMillan (Bolles), and John A. Bolles, on March 1, 1913, a daughter, Mary Marjorie.
- ex-'07 To Lillian B. Richey, and Edwin L. Poor, *sci*, on February 4, 1913, a daughter, Dorothy Lindsay.
- ex-'07 To Beulah Joiner (Western), and Irving M. Western, *la*-'02, on March 24, 1913, a daughter, Carol.
- 1908 To Clara Gridley (Helfrich), *lib*, and Albert H. Helfrich, on January 8, 1913, a daughter, Frances Gridley.
- 1908 To Jessie Newcomb (Avey), *la*, and Daniel M. Avey, *ce*-'10, on March 6, 1913, a daughter.
- 1908 To Daniel L. Christopher, *sci*, and Lura Jerauld (Christopher), *mus*, ex-'10, on February 5, 1913, a son, Robert Jerauld.
- ex-'08 To Agnes Harris (Jones), *mus*, and Bruce L. Jones, *mse*-'09, on March 1, 1913, a son.
- ex-'09 To Paul N. Snyder, *la*, and Eleanor Snyder, on February 24, 1913, a son, Clark Quin.
- 1909 To Bruce L. Jones, *mse*, and Agnes Harris (Jones), *mus*, ex-'08, on March 1, 1912, a son.
- 1910 To William S. Wright, *la*, and Mabel Stanton (Wright), in February, 1913, a child.
- 1910 To C. F. Williams, *la*, and Ruby Woods (Williams), on October 14, 1912, a daughter.
- 1910 To Daniel M. Avey, *ce*, and Jessie Newcomb (Avey), *la*-'08, on March 6, 1913, a daughter.
- ex-'10 To Lura Jerauld (Christopher), *mus*, and Daniel L. Christopher, *sci*-'08, on February 5, 1913, a son, Robert Jerauld.
- ex-'10 To Arthur S. Goodenough, *ae*, and Edith Bradford (Goodenough), on March 15, 1913, a son.
- ex-'10 To Fred Gibbs, *chem*, and Grace Williams (Gibbs), *la*, ex-'10, on March 4, 1913, a daughter, Jane.
- ex-'11 To Ralph L. Campbell, *chem*, and Mrs. Campbell, in February, 1913, a daughter.

DEATHS

- 1878 Henry Hauser, born March 29, 1855, at St. Louis, Mo., died March 7, 1913, at Los Angeles, Cal.
- 1892 John Waterbury Crissey, *ce*, born October 6, 1869, at Chester, died March 7, 1913, at Chicago.
- 1902 William Bowen Stewart, *law*, born August 6, 1868, at Indianapolis, Ind., died March 17, 1913, at St. Paul, Minn.
- 1903 Mildred Ann Burrill (Stone), *la*, born December 11, 1881, at Pendleton, Ore., died January 27, 1913, at Bloomington.
- ex-'11 Bertha Benson, born January 12, 1887, at Moline, died February 17, 1913, at Moline.

THE ALUMNI QUARTERLY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

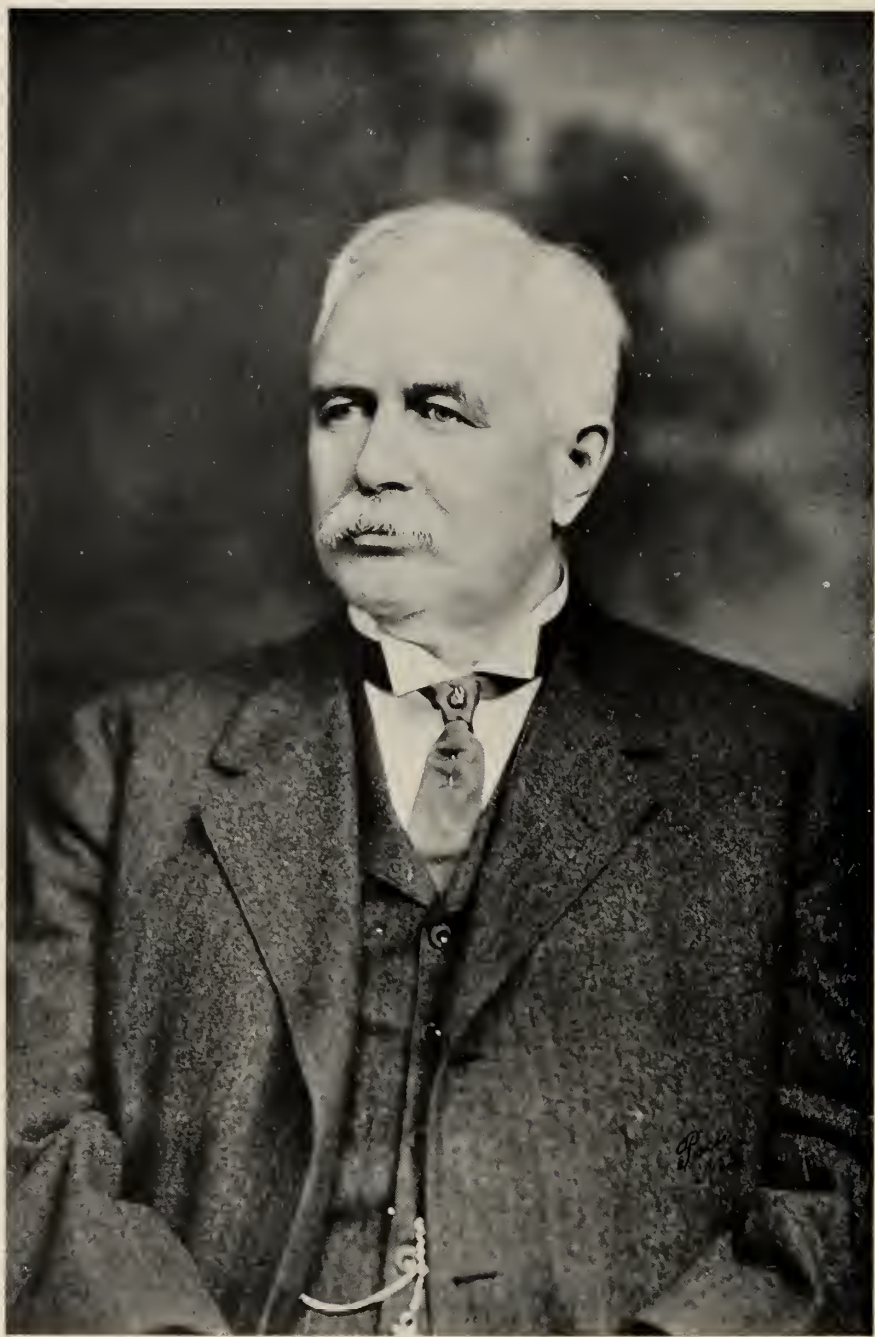
Statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the *Alumni Quarterly* of the University of Illinois, published quarterly at Champaign, Illinois. (Required by the Act of August 24, 1912.)

Editor and business manager, Frank W. Scott, 109 University Hall, Urbana, Illinois. Publisher, University of Illinois Alumni Association. Owner, University of Illinois Alumni Association. Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, none.

(Signed) FRANK W. SCOTT

Sworn to and subscribed before L. A. Boice, Notary Public, Urbana, Illinois, March 26, 1913

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ANDREW SLOAN DRAPER
1848-1913

The Alumni Quarterly

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

VOLUME VII

JULY, 1913

NUMBER 3

ANDREW SLOAN DRAPER¹

HARLAN HOYT HORNER, '01

Andrew Sloan Draper lived an unusually forceful and fruitful life. He was not a brilliant man; he was not a genius; he did not possess marked varied accomplishments. By the compelling power of his will, however, and by the rugged native force of his intellect, he lifted himself above his fellows and wrought much for the common good in ways in which men of greater versatility and of genius might have failed. There is much in his life to give buoyancy and hope to those who struggle against odds for the right and who steadfastly believe in its ultimate triumph. There is inspiration also in the simple and yet resultful record of his career to ambitious young men and women who would stand only upon their merits and who would rise only by their own efforts. Again, there is in the story of his life-long devotion to the high cause of free education a comforting note of cheer to the men and women who so unselfishly give their lives to the promotion of that high cause through the agency of this great free state university. The example of his life, moreover, gives renewed faith to those who believe in the security and in the permanency of American institutions. The land he served produced him. The real test of a nation is not its laws nor its constitutions, but its men. The dynamic force of such a life as his is a national asset. The great national sum of that combination of human acts, motives and conduct, which we call "character", is enriched by the quiet example of a life so worthily lived. When such a man lives a nation profits; when such a man passes, a whole nation feels its loss.

This is hardly the time or the place to present the rich record of his achievements, because the now conspicuous work in the development of American education which he accomplished in the last twenty-five years of his life will become the more evident as that work gradually bears fruit in the future. It may be more fitting upon this occasion to attempt to point out the essential traits of his character and the simple ways by which he grew to commanding stature among men. The bare

¹An address at the first Annual Alumni Convocation, June 10, 1913.

record of his whole life is typically American. The son of a farmer, he was born on June 21, 1848, near Westford, Otsego county, N. Y. His first occupation was that of a newsboy in Albany, N. Y., at a compensation of \$2.50 a week. Many years later, he recorded with pride the fact that he was promoted as newsboy from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a week. He began teaching school in his native county at the age of eighteen and was principal of a graded school at twenty. In the presidential campaign of 1868, before he was old enough to vote, he stumped his native county for General Grant. He served an apprenticeship in a lumber office, studied law for one year and was admitted to the Bar in 1871. Before the age of thirty, he had established a lucrative law business, had been conspicuous in local, state and national politics, had been president of the Independent Order of Good Templars of the State of New York and had frequently been heard on the temperance question from the same platform with Horace Greeley, Neal Dow and John B. Gough. Before turning to the real work of his life in education, he was a member of the Albany Board of Education, a member of the New York State Legislature and a judge upon the Court of Alabama Claims. In 1886, at the age of 38 years, he became, through election by the State Legislature, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of New York. He remained in this office for six years, was thereafter Superintendent of Schools of the City of Cleveland, Ohio, for two years and President of the University of Illinois for ten years. During the last nine years of his life, he was Commissioner of Education of his native state. I said that the record is typically American. It is wholesomely so; and it is of interest to note that New York's magnificent State Education Building now covers the site upon which stood the very humble home of the late Commissioner of Education when he was a newsboy in Albany.

In a university community, the training in the schools of a man of Dr. Draper's prominence in the educational world is perhaps a matter of first interest. His schooling was meager,—first, at a country school, then in the public schools of Albany, and later three years in the Boys' Academy and one year in the Albany Law School. President of a great university and later head of New York's unique educational system, he was not in the ordinary sense a scholar. He was not learned in languages; he did not know literature and he had no taste for it for its own sake. He read little poetry and but one novel in his whole life. That was David Harum and he liked it so well that he read it a second time on an ocean voyage. He never explored in a thoroughly scholarly way any broad field of knowledge. Accustomed for many years to select and to guide teachers, he had little sympathy with pure pedagogy and was not qualified himself to draft or to plan in detail a course of study. It is one of the marvels of personal achievement in his generation, that, trained as he was in his earlier years in the school of politics, he should become one of the most conspicuous figures of the nation in the promotion of education and that the passion of his life should be a

free and at the same time in a measure a compulsory education for the multitude. Although he was not a scholar in the restricted sense, he was always a student. Throughout his life, he read history with great pleasure and with definite purpose. In his own way, he came in time to know intimately the history, and to interpret appreciatively the spirit, of all American institutions. He was not an accomplished orator and yet, for many years, from many platforms, in many states, he spoke with a rare power and vigor, always with interest and always straight to the core of the subject that possessed him. He was not a master of style and yet he made himself a cogent and a forceful writer. Men of wider culture and of greater learning were frequently glad to turn to him in emergencies to draw important documents for which they themselves could not find the simple Anglo-Saxon terms that he employed. He often regretted that he had not had a college education and yet many colleges and learned societies were glad of the opportunity to honor themselves by honoring him. After all, it may be said that he was highly educated in the better sense and unquestionably that he was a thoroughly trained man. The absence of fineness of scholarship was no handicap to him. Indeed, his unique success in administrative educational work may be traceable in part to his freedom from the actual smallnesses of mere scholarship. He had breadth of view, he had unusual vision, he had a fine sense of proportion and a rare keenness of perspective; and with all, he had power. He would have been a big man and a forceful character in any activity in life.

There were no frills about Andrew Sloan Draper. There was no glitter about him in any particular. He was a plain man. There was no alloy in his character or in his actions. He rang clear. Men did not always agree with him; men were sometimes provoked at him; but after he had spoken, men always knew where he stood. He was always honest to and with himself. He came of Puritan stock and he was always proud of it. He had no aristocratic tendencies. He believed passionately in what he frequently termed "the great multitude" and was proud to be classed as one of its number. He believed in plainness and in soundness but never in cheapness in anything. The best to him was always the cheapest. He believed in good blood, nourishing food, serviceable and conventional clothing, decent manners, temperate living, pure architecture, peaceful firesides, square dealing, clean sport and the healing power of God's out-of-doors. This university community can abundantly testify to these attributes of his character. He could be happy at lunch with bread and butter, a glass of milk and an apple; but he wanted to know that the bread was homemade, that the butter was pure and sweet, that the milk was uncontaminated and that the apple was without imperfection. If he bought a horse, he wanted it to be a full-blooded Morgan. If he bought a book he wanted it to be well bound and printed on durable paper with fine clear type. If he bought a picture, he wanted it to stand for something and to be executed by a master hand. If he had a given piece

of work to do that required expert help, he wanted to search the country for the best artists and artisans that could be secured to undertake the task.

And, as he believed in soundness and in thoroughness in all things, he was inexorable in his judgment of the character of men. He may perhaps sometimes have been called harsh and severe in such judgment, but he placed a high estimate upon character and men who dealt with him had to live up to it. He had small sympathy for certain human frailties. He abhorred debt and he paid his own bills the day he received them. He insisted that any man who undertook not to be a public charge should live within his means. He hated flattery and fawning and pretense, and he had unerring judgment in detecting the sham that came before him whether in the shape of a man or a document. A man of deep and of nearly always hidden sentiment, he ridiculed mawkishness and sentimentality. He may have had a certain sympathy, but he most certainly had no use, for the man who did not possess what he termed "moral fibre." His own rule of life, by which he measured all men, was rigid, but simple:

Love your home; owe no man; work; save something; be honest,—with yourself, with others; be clean,—in your living, in your purpose; deal fairly,—with men, with facts; be cheerful for the day, hopeful for the morrow; and trust that which you can not yourself accomplish to the higher will and power of Almighty God.

He did not deviate from this plain rule of life. Every piece of work he undertook was marked by a singular completeness and fullness of execution. He dignified every high position to which he was called and left every such position the safer and the sounder for the man who was to follow him. He often remarked that it was a comparatively simple and easy matter for a man to get into a position, but that the supreme test of his character came in his getting safely out of a position. He was exact and systematic in little and big things. He wanted the lights out in his home at ten o'clock at night. He wanted things done on time. He insisted that a person who came late to a public meeting owed the speaker and the audience an apology. In a private memorandum book in which he kept the notes of his convocation addresses at this university, this characteristic sentence appears: "It is the same people who are always late." He once startled this community by closing the doors of the auditorium in University Hall against all comers at the appointed time for a university convocation to begin. The members of the faculty were thereafter on time. Indeed, it will be remembered that he dwelt much upon the value of exactness and punctuality. The memorandum book just mentioned contains the full notes of a convocation address delivered on October 9, 1895 on "The Element of Time in Life's Affairs", in which he emphasized the fact that the very beginning of character consists in there being something about an individual that can be absolutely relied upon. He believed that assured accomplishment rests upon definite plan and purpose and he wanted to study a plan so that it could be carried out

without deviation. He gave the same kind of thought to a short trip from Albany to New York City, for instance, that he gave to the erection of a State Education Building in New York. The day before beginning his trip he wanted to make sure that he had his tickets, that his trunk was checked and that his rooms at his destination were engaged. He wanted his appointments made definitely in advance and he wanted it clearly understood before he left home when his carriage should meet him at the station on his return. In the same simple, direct way, he wanted the plans of the Education Building completed and accepted, the site paid for and the money appropriated for constructing the building, before a spadeful of earth was turned. And it may be remarked that the plain habits of a plain man, in a time when there is much talk and at a place where there is much ground for such talk, about the misplacement of public funds, have given to the State of New York without breath of scandal, a noble building, in accordance with the original plans and within the original appropriation made for it.

Andrew Sloan Draper certainly approached, if he did not reach, greatness of stature among men. In his own definition of the term, he was in no sense a genius; that he did possess a peculiar genius of his own is everywhere recognized. His genius lay perhaps in the power just mentioned of committing to paper, in small things and great, definite workable plans and of safely organizing in advance of execution the forces which were to carry out any plan he had determined upon. It must be understood that this was a habit of life with him. A copy of every speech that he ever delivered, which he considered of any consequence, and of every official letter he wrote after his active prominent career began, have been preserved. Every check he ever drew is in existence and his signature upon a check he drew the day before his death is as bold and concise as any he ever penned. He had great pride in his signature and to an expert in handwriting it would tell the whole story of his character. There was no mistaking what it meant nor what it stood for. In his lifetime he signed hundreds and thousands of credentials and licenses and when signing a package of five hundred documents, he exercised the same care and the same precision in signing the last one that he did in signing the first one in the package. Systematic and exact as he was in all things, he labored under the misapprehension that his own life was without systematic plan. He once gave voice to this thought in these words:

"It has often seemed to me that the things I have most frequently thought I wanted have not come to me and I know that the things which have been uppermost in my life came unexpectedly. My life work has not been altogether consistent or very symmetrical, but it is quite possible, after all, that the Divinity which has given direction to my life has been infinitely wiser than I would have been if I had always had things my own way."

He was always a power among men at a round table. The reason

is not far to seek. He never attended a conference unprepared. His opponents may sometimes have deemed him *domineering*; his friends knew him always as *dominating*. There is a distinction between a domineering and a dominating man. The former rides over reason and seeks to force conclusions, even though they are not justified by facts; the latter reckons with justice and compels assent to his position by the magnetism of his personality, and by the honest force of his argument. Andrew Sloan Draper was a tenacious and a persistent character. When he made up his mind, he was adamant. The quality of firmness he possessed, the faith in his convictions, and the fearless courage of them, marked him among men. Every state, every city in America, needs, and whether consciously or unconsciously, is searching for, men *to take a stand and keep it*. Indeed, the very progress of our civilization is measured by the number of such men we produce. He never sought to discover in advance which way to jump in order to please somebody or to gain some temporary success. He stood always upon principles. Trained as a politician, artful in the wiles of a politician as a young man, the substantial work of his life was not done upon any shifty, give and take principle. His methods of procedure never changed. He insisted that a man could, even in this present day, be a politician and still be a man. He dealt much with politicians. He sought much from them for the public; and he offered them in return nothing but public service. His demands were open, his purposes clear. He did not deal in trickery, chicanery or subterfuge. He was not an opportunist in dealing with men. Moreover, as has been indicated, he was always honest with himself, and if he conceived himself to be under obligation to any man, even though that obligation was understood only by himself, he felt bound always to act upon it exactly as he would upon a promissory note. The courage with which he won or lost by standing honestly upon the principle in which he believed is perhaps the true measure of his greatness. It was this quality that made it possible for him as State Superintendent of Public Instruction in New York to remove the dangerous influence of politics from the employment of school teachers throughout the State; as Superintendent of Schools in Cleveland, Ohio, to perform the same service for a great city; as President of the University of Illinois to build a great institution, almost against the intuitions, if not against the known wishes of the people of the State, who through their chosen agents, had asked him to perform that task for them; and again as Commissioner of Education of New York State, to unite the warring factions of educational administration, to bring educational peace to the State, and, all unconsciously, to erect a lasting memorial to himself in the most beautiful and finely appointed building devoted solely to a state's educational activities in the whole world.

In contemplating the busy record of his life, he turned always most fondly to the years he spent on this campus. Here his children were reared. Here, perhaps, although loyal New Yorkers will contest the

statement, his greatest work was done. He came here with many misgivings; he left with profound regret. For two or three years after he went to New York, his mind was quite as full of his plans and his ambitions for this institution as it was with the new and troublesome questions that confronted him. No conference in his Albany office was ever too important to forbid the immediate entrance of any person in any way ever connected with the University of Illinois. His face always lighted at a word about Urbana or Champaign. Almost to the day of his death he followed with an interest and an enthusiasm, which would put any alumnus before me to shame, the successes and the failures of G. Huff with his squads of baseball and football boys. Facing him in his office in the State Capitol in Albany, hung the famous picture of Jake Stahl knocking a home run when the bases were full in a critical game with Michigan.

In going from Illinois to New York, he followed the settled rule of his life to which I have referred. He had the rare gift of discerning for himself when other men could, and when other men could not, do things as well as he could himself. He knew when to go. He had full confidence in his own powers and keen appreciation of his own limitations. He knew that he was a master organizer and builder. Here he organized and built; and when the mortar between the stones of the foundations of a great university was dry, he turned, not without regret, but with confidence in the wisdom of his action, to a new enterprise that demanded the force of his personality and the full limit of his rare executive capacity. And may I be permitted to say, Mr. President, that two states have profited by the wisdom of his action? He knew that a work remained to be done here that you could do better than he; and he knew that his native state needed him. Illinois may well thank New York for loaning him to her awhile. He watched with great pride and with genuine satisfaction the building of the noble superstructure which you, sir, are here so conspicuously helping to erect upon the firm foundations which he so earnestly helped to lay. That he could justly estimate his services and yours to this institution and that he could rejoice in its continued progress are measures of his character that richly exalt his name.

With all his aggressiveness, with all his force and power and energy, there was combined a sweet quality of gentleness and of reverence. He was always considerate of one whose age demanded consideration. He paid high respect to gray hairs. When he came into a company of people, with inherent courtesy and gallantry, he greeted first the grandmother who might happen to be present. He made this characteristic remark once in speaking of his own grandmother: "She was, as all grandmothers are bound to be, a sweet dispositioned, strong minded old lady". He liked to contemplate the record of a long and useful life and it was a fine thing to him to find an elderly person growing mellow with age. And, as he respected and rendered homage to age, he gave confidence

and inspiration to youth. It is much to say of any busy public man that the few elderly men and women and boys and girls who came to know him intimately had a warm affection for him. There was a fineness about his spirit which was not widely known, but which was deeply appreciated. I said he was reverent. He was. He respected law and order. He was quick to salute a man in uniform. He always insisted with vigor that an officer could do nothing finer than his duty. He always knew the policeman on the beat in which he lived. He always knew the fire chief and it so happens that he was a warm friend of the late Chief Higgins of Albany, a fire fighter well known throughout the country. He liked a good fighter in any vocation. He believed in the strong arm of the law and he respected all men who took part in its enforcement. The head gardener and the chief engineer in this university were his warm friends and he gave them the same official recognition that he gave to a professor of history or of literature. His hat always came off to the Stars and Stripes. The student battalion of the university always stirred his pride. He believed in his country. He had pride in its history and great hope in its future. He knew policemen and he knew presidents and there was no quality of distinction in his honor of them.

He believed in his country; he believed in his God. His faith in the workings of Providence was supreme. He always believed that the right would prevail. He would entertain no other consideration. Like Lincoln, his faith in the triumph of right made him confident often of success when other men were in despair. He never wanted to hurry the workings of Providence. Here again, he believed in the efficacy of time in the working out of serious problems. He was often known to say in discussing a troublesome matter: "Well, we'll let this question sizzle for a few days. Time may point the way for us." He believed in the Church and yet, in religious matters, as in all others, he would let no man do his thinking for him. The religious restrictions of his boyhood were harassing to him. His father was a strict disciplinarian, whose character may be understood from the fact that for twenty years almost without interruption he attended a noonday prayer service. The boy, Andrew, refused to join the Church at his father's solicitation because he did not believe in the practice of professing religion that was common in the community. He was not to be driven. Even as a boy he understood and respected his father's wishes in such matters but acted for himself. In his own time, shortly before his marriage, he united with the Church and was successively a member of the First Congregational Church, the First Lutheran Church, and the First Presbyterian Church of Albany. He was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the latter at the time of his death. During his life at the University of Illinois, he was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Champaign. In writing of his religious experience in a sketch of his life which he made for his children several years ago, he said:

"I have never 'experienced religion'. I have always had it. I had no more feeling on the subject when I united with the church than I had had from earliest childhood. The only difference was that I had kept the matter to myself until I was able to think independently and express myself intelligently. In my opinion, many parents, many more in former days than now, are too urgent, perhaps coercive, with their children upon religious matters. The child is to think and do for himself in such matters. By this I do not mean that one ought not to give flow and expression to his spiritual life or adhesion and support to the church as a world-wide and essential institution of the human race. He should do both. But his doing so is worthless, even hurtful, if not of his own volition and in the exercise of his free and rational judgment".

It was but natural that a man of such determination and faith should act in full possession of his powers in any crisis that confronted him. And he was called upon at different times to meet real crises. Three years after he became President of this university it was suddenly discovered that the faithless treasurer had embezzled the larger part of the trust funds of the university, a sum amounting to nearly a half million dollars, and also more than one hundred thousand dollars of operating funds coming from legislative appropriations. The panic in the university and the excitement throughout the state have not been forgotten. The university was in grave danger of being seriously discredited in the eyes of the public. The President of the university kept his own counsel and came out in a few days with the astounding proposition to have the state assume the burden of the defalcation and to pay to the university five per cent annually on the amount stolen. It was a bold and an heroic proposition but it met public favor and it was carried out, the state senate adopting as its own the report of the whole matter which the President made. Again in 1902, he met a great personal crisis when, after a serious runaway accident, his life was despaired of. When told that his leg would have to be amputated, he calmly gave directions to those about him and requested that his son should witness the operation. His father had, years before, had an arm amputated without the use of any anaesthetic. In speaking afterwards of his own experience, he said:

"When, in April 1902, it became necessary for me to submit to the amputation of a limb, it seemed to me that if I could not sustain myself through such a trial with the help of all that modern science could bring to me, I would be a very weak son of a very strong father."

That accident, by the way, gave him a great cross to bear for the remainder of his life. He suffered often and much from it and sought always to conceal his suffering from everybody.

The officers of the New York State Education Department will long remember the tense afternoon when the bill providing for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a state education building came before Governor Higgins for action. The Commissioner of Edu-

cation called his assistants and division chiefs together and went over with them the arguments which he proposed to present to the Governor. He then said: "I hope you will wait here until I return. I am going up-stairs to get the pen with which Governor Higgins will sign that bill." In an hour he came back with the pen. It is unfortunate that that encounter of two forceful men might not have been preserved. Governor Higgins did not favor the measure, but he was a clean, honest, right-minded man and the struggle between them was purely intellectual. Neither had anything to give the other and neither wanted nor expected any improper reward for public service. Again, after the disastrous fire in the New York State Capitol, the Commissioner of Education rose to a great emergency. By nine o'clock on the morning of the fire the Department was transacting business as usual in temporary offices in the State Normal College and before nightfall plans had been made to ask the State to pledge itself for the expenditure of two million dollars for the rehabilitation of the State library. Those plans are today gradually being carried out.

If he was brave, if he was ready, throughout his life, he was also brave at the end. In his innermost consciousness he must have known for weeks before his death that he was mortally stricken. He faced the end cheerfully and calmly. No friend or officer of the Education Department who visited him throughout the winter heard a word of complaint or any sign from him that the end was approaching. He lived and died a soldier. The Providence in which he believed was kind to him near the end. In October of last year, he was given strength to deliver a memorable address, his last public utterance, at the dedication of the New York State Education Building, when his physicians were fearful that he might not live through the ceremonies. A few weeks before his death, also, a grandson who bears his name, came to cheer his remaining days. When the child was first brought to him, he voiced the only note of surrender that was ever heard from him in the words, "Little one, I hardly expected to be here when you came". He transacted business on the day before his death and died peacefully in his sleep near dawn on Sunday, April 27.

Let it not be understood that I am trying to portray the character of a man without weaknesses. Andrew Sloan Draper was of clay as other men are. There was something of the Indian in him. His loyalty to those whom he set out to support never weakened. He was sometimes criticised for defending a friend even when that friend was wrong. He may have done so, but if he did, it was on the reasonable assumption that a friend wrong is still a friend and never more in need of help. He never forgot a kindness. He never quite forgave an injury. His prejudices were sometimes as strong as his convictions and they may at times have warped his better judgment. He was not different from other men in his weaknesses; he was very different from many men in his strength. His very weaknesses contributed to his ultimate success and serv-

ed to emphasize the singleness of his purpose and the persistency of his aim throughout his life.

That which was mortal of him is gone. The great spirit of him lives in manifold ways. It speaks through the medium of the thousands of teachers' credentials and college diplomas earned on merit, which bear his bold and aggressive signature. It speaks through the thousands of similar documents held by doctors, dentists, nurses, optometrists and public accountants. It speaks and will long continue to speak through the agency of a great university supported absolutely by public taxation. It speaks and will long continue to speak in the American common school in which he so profoundly believed and in New York's beautiful pillared home of education in which his earthly labors ended. But the spirit of such a man lives infinitely beyond the visible evidences of his works. The contribution that such a man makes to the advancement of our ever enlightening civilization can not be diminished. The last parchment he signed may, will wither, his name may, will one day be forgotten, the New York State Education Building may, will in the ages crumble to dust, and yet his spirit will live. It will live in the brightness of honesty, in the purity of the home, in the opportunity of education, in the exactness of justice and in the common reward of a common service.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION¹

EDMUND J. JAMES

President of the University

We are gathered here in honor of an event which marks another milestone in the progress of a great educational movement, which may be tersely described as that for the university education of business men.

I do not know that I can make any better contribution myself in the exercises of this occasion than to take a brief view of the origin and progress of this movement.

On the 15th of November, 1889, William H. Rhawn, President of the National Bank of the Republic in Philadelphia and member of the executive council of the American Bankers Association, sent out a communication to the members of the Association calling attention to an experiment which was being tried in the University of Pennsylvania, under the name of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy. This experiment had been proceeding for some six or eight years, being the outgrowth of an endowment offered by a distinguished citizen of Philadelphia, Mr. Joseph Wharton in order to enable the University of Pennsylvania to offer facilities for obtaining,—

1. An adequate education in the principles underlying successful civil government

¹Address at the dedication of the Commerce Building.

2. A training suitable for those who intend to engage in business or to undertake the management of property.

This attempt to furnish a university training for men who intended to go into banking, insurance, merchandising, railway administration, etc., etc., including all branches of business and commerce, was the first well thought out, clear, definite proposal to make our universities the center for the higher training of business men in the same sense in which the historical universities have been the centers for the training of physicians, lawyers, clergymen and teachers. At any rate this is the first definite proposal of this sort concerning the enlargement of university instruction in our American institutions backed by the provision of some means, however inadequate they proved to be, for carrying out this undertaking.

The University of Pennsylvania at that time consisted of a college of liberal arts, and an engineering school, with professional schools of law, dentistry and medicine, in a more or less organic connection with the first two named departments. The college which determined the sentiment and general educational policy of the institution was an old fashioned college of liberal arts; the attention of which was almost exclusively concentrated upon the promotion of the classics and mathematics, with considerable recognition of modern subjects, such as natural science, history, and economics.

The members of the faculty were men whose education had been primarily classical; whose instincts were against the attempt to make university education practical, and who looked upon all such attempts as this proposed by Mr. Wharton as covert attacks upon the very principle of higher education itself. They were not familiar with the idea underlying Mr. Wharton's proposal. They were opposed to the whole purpose which Mr. Wharton had in mind, thinking that the future business man might acquire his education in the so-called commercial college, or he might succeed without any education at all, or at most he might take the traditional classical training as a means of general culture and go into business without any special or specific training whatever.

It was to this sort of a faculty that the conduct of this experiment was entrusted. It is no wonder that in its inception it was a failure. The income from Mr. Wharton's foundation was used to increase salaries of men already on the staff who gave no additional instruction whatever because of that increase, or if they undertook to give instruction along the lines of Mr. Wharton's suggestion, they were attempting to teach where they had not learned, to lead where they had never followed, to act where they had never thought.

The first result can therefore only be described as a failure which led to a reorganization of the department which had been named the Wharton School of Finance and Economy. Beginning with the autumn of 1883 the work was put on an entirely different foundation. Albert S. Bolles, the well known writer on financial and economic subjects, had

been added to the faculty in the previous year for the purpose of planning and working out a reorganization. Robert Ellis Thompson, a most brilliant teacher and lecturer, the author of a work on political economy from the standpoint of Henry Kerrick, John Bach McMaster, the American historian, and myself were appointed to constitute as it were, the nucleus or backbone of this faculty of special instructors in this particular department.

The problem was by no means an easy one. Two or three of us had a deep, abiding interest in the task which had been appointed to us—that of working out a university curriculum which it would be worth the while of the future business man to complete before he took up the actual work in the counting house, the bank, the insurance office, the railway office, etc., in the same sense in which it would be worth the while of the physician to take the medical course or the lawyer to take the legal course.

There were no models which we could follow. There was no experience from which we could profit. The funds themselves were very inadequate for the purpose in hand. The other departments of the University and most of the other members of the faculty were bitterly opposed to the whole project. And even if they did not actually interfere to prevent the progress of the work, they stood with watchful, jealous eyes to see that no concession of any sort should be made to these new subjects which, in their opinion, might in any way lower the level of scholarship as the ideal had been accepted by the upholders of the traditional course.

These men are not to be blamed for the position which they took. And while I lived for years in an atmosphere of fierce contest over nearly every element necessary to the development of this school, I have never felt toward any of the men who were ranged on the other side of the struggle anything except recognition and appreciation of the high standards of culture and scholarship which they nourished and cultivated and of the high ideals which they thought could only be sustained by devotion to traditional subjects in traditional ways.

The work of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy was, in the first place, confined to the two upper years of college, the junior and the senior; being based upon the preliminary education during the first two years which any other college in the University might furnish.

It quickly became evident in the actual outworking of this experiment that Mr. Wharton's idea as to the lines along which this school would develop was singularly prophetic. It was the outgrowth of his own experience as a business man, shot through with that touch of imagination and vision of the prophet which this singularly gifted man possessed in an unusually high degree.

Speaking generally, the foundation of this work, or to vary the simile, the backbone of the same, was to be found in the study of economics, using that term in the large sense, and the fundamental

subject was theoretical economics—the scientific study of the phenomena of human society from the standpoint of the creation, distribution and consumption of wealth; this followed by the application of these principles in all the different directions in which the growing, expanding intellect of the modern man is finding such applications—accounting, insurance, merchandising, railway management, banking, etc.

I cannot go into this subject in any great detail. It is not necessary to do it here. But beginning with the autumn of 1883 we had a group of men in this department who had formulated to themselves the distinct problem of working out such a curriculum. The problem, of course, was not to be solved in five years or ten or twenty or even twenty-five years. Indeed such a problem is always changing and expanding, always being solved and never completely solved. But we at any rate, I think, may claim the proud satisfaction of having contributed to the solution of the problem by that first most important step of formulating and then trying by actual application in the teaching of these subjects to work out a practical curriculum which would appeal to the man who wanted a higher training for business life.

The difficulties were many, aside from the opposition of the historic or traditional departments, which after all could only prove to be temporary—the difficulty of course lay in the problem itself. To find a suitable subject matter, to make it into shape to elaborate it, to find properly trained men to present it—these were the real difficulties which made the early years of this experiment times of such strenuous and continued activity. First we had four students and four professors. Then we had fourteen students and then forty and so the number grew, slowly but solidly—that is, the idea was spreading abroad in the community, some of the students in the institution who were not satisfied with the courses they were pursuing found here what afforded them the highway to the highest training and the best results, and some students with whom other departments were not satisfied were thrown out of them and into ours as the newest department of all, until the nickname which the Wharton School of Finance and Economy had was Botany Bay. It didn't take it long to change the aspect of things in this respect, though the name clung to us for some time longer. Students from other cities and other states began to hear about this course and wonder whether this was not the work which they desired. Some of the sons of the old Philadelphia families, and what this means in the city of Philadelphia, only those of you can conceive who have lived in that city, came into this course, were pleased by it, graduated from it, went into the offices and counting houses of their fathers and spread abroad the idea that this was a good course.

It was this sort of thing which first attracted the attention of Mr. Rhawn and led him to look into the matter more carefully. He became convinced that here was something which it would be worth his while to call to the attention of his colleagues in the American Bankers' Associa-

tion. He happened to be a member of the executive committee. He therefore got out a statement concerning the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, appending to it the communication which Mr. Joseph Wharton had sent to the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania with his deed of gift of \$100,000 for the endowment of this project.

Mr. Rhawn sent this report on the Wharton School to the members of the Association with a request for any suggestion which they might have to make on this subject. The result was an invitation to myself to give an address before the American Bankers' Association at its session held September 3-5, 1890, in Saratoga Springs, New York. This gave me an opportunity to present to the members of this influential organization the whole idea of the university education of business men and to defend before them the proposition that the American university ought to organize such courses of instruction in commerce and business as would make it worth the while of any young man who was aspiring to the largest kind of success in these great careers to complete this curriculum of study at the university before going into the practical work of these callings.

The ground was already prepared in a certain sense for the seed. The growing complication of political, industrial, commercial, and social life in the United States had been turning the attention of the American people to the necessity of profounder study of all these subjects if we were going to solve the great problems of our national life. Courses in economics and politics and sociology, though not under that term, had already been worked out in considerable detail in some of the leading American institutions and these subjects were all represented by elementary courses, at any rate, in economics in nearly every American college. There was a great sentiment in favor of a large extension of the facilities for the investigation and instruction in these subjects throughout the country.

The result of Mr. Rhawn's active interest in the subject was the appointment of a permanent committee of the Bankers' Association on schools of finance and economy, of which Mr. William H. Rhawn was chairman—the other members being George S. Coe, Lyman J. Gage, and Morton McMichael—and the following resolution was adopted by the convention:

"Resolved, That the American Bankers' Association most earnestly commends, not only to the bankers, but to all intelligent and progressive citizens throughout the country, the founding of schools of finance and economy for the business training of youth, to be established in connection with the universities and colleges of the land upon a general plan like that of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy of the University of Pennsylvania, so ably set forth by Professor James in his most admirable address before this convention.

"Resolved, further, That the executive council is hereby directed to carefully consider and if possible devise some feasible plan whereby this

Association may encourage or promote the organization of a school or schools of finance and economy among our institutions of learning, and report upon the same to the next convention."

These resolutions had been proposed by Mr. Rhawn on September 5th and had been warmly seconded by Mr. Edward Atkinson, the well known publicist and by other members of the Association; some of whom, by the way, were members of boards of trustees of leading American institutions.

In pursuance of the authority given to this committee a pamphlet of forty pages was published on January 1, 1891, entitled "Education of Business Men," containing the address which I had delivered before the Bankers' Association at Saratoga Springs, September 3, 1890, the plan of the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, and the proceedings of the Association relative to the subject of my address, and concerning the founding of schools of finance and economy, all prefaced with an address of the committee respectfully inviting from the members of the Association and bankers generally, and from all friends of the cause of education, such expressions of opinion and suggestions as might aid the committee in its work under the resolution.

Copies of this pamphlet were mailed to all banks and bankers, as well as members of the Association, to leading newspapers and journals and to the universities and colleges of the land. Additional copies were also sent to the universities and colleges in the following October with a special circular addressed to them renewing the request for expressions of opinion as to the value and feasibility of establishing a school or schools of finance and economy.

In response to these pamphlets and circulars, as well as to earlier pamphlets concerning the plan of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy sent in 1889 and 1890, encouraging notices appeared in the press of the country and a large number of letters were received by the committee from bankers and editors, including some of the most distinguished, in which the founding of schools of finance and economy was most highly commended and urged in the strongest terms.

At the meeting of the American Bankers' Association held in New Orleans in November, 1891, all this matter which had been collected by the committee was submitted for the consideration of the Association. It was suggested that it would be well for the Association to cause an examination to be made into similar schools abroad by sending some man to Europe for the purpose, who could give the results of his investigations in an address at a future convention, from which it could go forth with the added emphasis of the endorsement of such an organization. In this manner the Association could, at small cost do inestimable service to the cause it sought to promote, namely—the education of business men. And it was recommended that a standing committee of five, to be known as a committee on schools of finance and economy, be appointed "which shall be especially charged with all matters relating to the encouragement and

promotion of schools of finance and economy, and to which all matters shall be referred, which committee shall report prior to the annual convention or oftener as may be required."

At the meeting of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association held in New Orleans, November 10, 1891, the report of this committee on the Wharton School of Finance and Economy was approved and the Bankers' Association adopted a resolution authorizing and directing the executive council to appoint a standing committee of five to carry out the recommendations made in the report of the committee on schools of finance and economy. This committee consisted of William H. Rhawn, George S. Coe, Lyman J. Gage, Morton McMichael and George A. Butler.

The Association printed shortly after a circular containing extracts from letters received from presidents of universities and colleges, from members of the boards of trustees of such institutions and from prominent business men and editors throughout the country, nearly all of them endorsing the general idea.

It was this persistent and earnest work on the part of a single man in the American Bankers' Association which did more to get this idea of the desirability of these special courses in commerce and business in our American universities than any other agency at work in the promotion of this object in the whole field.

This shows how much a single man may accomplish in the way of helping toward an uplift in the community if, without any suggestion of advantage to himself, he utilize the agencies at hand for the purpose of presenting good causes and urging them upon the attention of the public.

Mr. Rhawn had with him the four distinguished men whom I have mentioned. They carried with them this great American Bankers' Association with members in every state and in almost every town. In this Association were many men who were regents and trustees and members of the visiting committees of our great institutions of learning. And in this way by urging this subject upon the attention of college presidents and college faculties and upon the attention of college trustees and upon the newspaper press of the country it became possible to give this subject an impetus which could have been brought to it in hardly any other way.

This committee on finance and economy invited me to go to Europe on their behalf and make an investigation into the conditions of higher education of business men in the various European countries. I did this in the summer of 1892 and presented an outline of the result of my studies in an address before the American Bankers' Association in San Francisco, September 7, 1892; and a formal report, somewhat later, upon the commercial schools of Europe. This address and this report were printed by the American Bankers' Association in a large edition and distributed throughout the country to university authorities, editors and business men. From this time may be dated real activity in these subjects. The University of Chicago, which had just been founded,

incorporated into its original scheme the plan of a college of practical affairs, which should provide for this need of a center of university instruction in subjects relating to business and commerce. Michigan, Wisconsin, and other great universities followed at greater or lesser intervals, until today even Harvard, in many respects the most conservative of our American institutions, has swung strongly and completely into line in favor of the view that there is something which we can teach which will be of value to the man who expects to enter upon a business career and wishes to do it with large view and deep insight.

Our problems are not by any means solved. Indeed we may say we are only getting ready to grapple with them in earnest. But the problem is at any rate finally stated in such a definite way that even a wayfaring man can understand its general scope. And we are trying here at the University of Illinois to work out a curriculum which will answer this public need of a systematic scheme of instruction which it would be worth the while of every young fellow with the proper training to pursue before he actually goes into the practical work of the office or the counting house.

I shall have occasion to discuss in another connection in this same program one or two of the important points which I should like to present to the attention of our students now in the University, and as suggestions to the parents of lads who are looking forward to business careers; but I shall content myself with one general remark in regard to the desirability of establishing and developing such courses as will prepare business men better for their work, if it is possible to discover or elaborate.

The development of these higher courses in commerce is strictly in harmony with the general course of educational development in the United States during the last century, and we shall be better able to appreciate the educational value of this development if we glance at the history of education in this country during this period.

The result of recent educational development may I think be summed up in the following statement:

There has been a steadily growing belief upon the part of the American people in the value of systematic school training, and that in two directions especially. First in the desirability of a wide diffusion of elementary education, a steadily growing conviction that all classes of society—rich and poor alike—should have a thorough training in the elements of a sound English education; reading, writing, ciphering, etc. Second, in the desirability of some special professional training looking to the calling one expects to take up. There is at this moment practically no longer a difference of opinion among intelligent people on the fundamental importance of a sound elementary training. As to the second question, it may be safely affirmed that the number of those who believe in the necessity of a thorough special training for the various callings of

life is steadily increasing. This will become evident to any one who takes the trouble to acquaint himself with our educational history.

In 1760, toward the close of the French and Indian war, only a few years before the outbreak of the Revolution, the only schools in this country were the elementary school, the grammar school and the college. Taking the country as a whole, it cannot be said that very many pupils were to be found in the various institutions. A knowledge of the three R's was not by any means universal; the grammar schools were not numerous nor largely attended; the colleges were few in number and of small size. The American college of that day had a very narrow curriculum, consisting chiefly of Latin, Greek and mathematics. It limited itself to offering a so-called liberal education to such young men as were looking forward to one of the learned professions—law, medicine, or theology. Aside from these institutions, there was practically no opportunity to obtain any sort of systematic school training. There was no medical school, no law school, no technological school, no school of engineering, no dental school, or veterinary school, or musical conservatory, nor indeed any of the scores of special institutions now open to the youth of our country.

The first professional school in this country of any sort was the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, which was founded in 1763, and it was not until the second quarter of this century that any special schools, except those for law, medicine and theology, were organized.

With the introduction of the normal schools about 1840 began the era of special schools in this country, and from that date to this, each year has witnessed not only the opening of new professional schools, but the establishment of some new kind of school to satisfy the demand for better training for practical life.

Today we have schools where the future lawyer, dentist, veterinary surgeon, clergyman, civil engineer, mechanical engineer, architect, musician, painter, elementary school teacher can find each a special training looking toward the specific duties of his future calling. Nor are the special schools to be found only with reference to the learned or quasi-learned professions just mentioned. They are springing up on every hand as preparatory institutions for the mechanical trades as well. The various manual training schools, the trade schools, and institutes of all kinds, offer today facilities for the learning of plumbing, carpentering, iron working and typesetting. In a word, the era of systematic training in an educational institution for the active duties of life as opposed to the era of haphazard learning of one's business in the office, the field or the shop seems to be fairly opened.

Even the old fashioned American college itself has felt the magic influence of this new spirit. For a long time absolutely inaccessible to any appeals for a broadening or specialization of its functions, it has within the last two generations entered upon a new career, and today the man

who wishes to prepare himself to teach any branch of human science will find somewhere in our American college or university system an opportunity to get that special training which underlies the highest sort of work in every department.

It would be a grave mistake to suppose that this development has gone on spontaneously, or quietly, or uniformly. Every step in this line of progress has been achieved in the face of indifference or of active and often bitter opposition. It has been in nearly every case the work of a few men of superior insight and foresight; of men who having discovered a need had the energy and public spirit to initiate and prosecute a movement which should end in its satisfaction. And even now there are few portions of the country where the special schools mentioned above exist in sufficient numbers to meet the demand. Nor can it be said that the victory is yet won, in the sense that all people are convinced of the wisdom of the movement; but only that the number of adherents of this tendency is rapidly increasing, and the active opposition is steadily diminishing.

Even now you can find a physician here and there who advises a young man not to go to a medical school, but rather to learn medicine in his office and by accompanying him on his rounds. It is no uncommon thing for a lawyer to advise his young friend who is ambitious to enter the legal career not to waste his time in a law school. There are still clergymen who depreciate the advantages of theological seminaries. You will still find engineers who think the way they learned the business, viz., practical field work, the best.

But, on the whole, it is now perfectly clear where the victory in this great contest lies. With every improvement in our special schools—and fortunately for us, this improvement is proceeding rapidly—the ratio of those who seek a preliminary preparation for life through them rather than in the immediate entrance into the shop, the office, or the pulpit is bound to increase.

The victory of the well-planned, carefully elaborated, well-taught curriculum of the special school over the haphazard pick up as you can training of so-called practical life is as sure in the domain of iron and wood work as in that of law and medicine and in that of business and commerce; and that victory is sure and speedy in proportion as the demand for efficiency becomes more imperative.

You will note that I have said nothing about the necessity of liberal education. It is not because I do not regard it as of the highest importance, but because it does not immediately concern the point I am presenting. The need of the special school is imperative alike for the college graduate and the farm hand from the plowtail. The most extensive study of Latin, Greek and mathematics, literature and history does not dispense with the necessity of careful medical training for the future physician, or of careful legal training for the future lawyer, or of careful business training for the future merchant or banker, though it may well be that

the special school for the man with extensive liberal training should be separated from that for the man with defective training in this respect.

I said a moment ago that this educational development in the direction of special schools had been in our country very unequal. This inequality has been especially visible in two respects. In the first place, geographically, in that certain portions of our country have not kept pace with others in the development of their special schools, so that if a boy wishes to get the aid of systematic training along certain lines, he may have to go hundreds and even thousands of miles to get it. In the second place, materially, in that certain departments of our national life have been almost entirely neglected in this development, or perhaps it would be better to say they have not yet been reached.

Such a department was this whole field of higher commercial education twenty-five years ago. At that time this great sphere of commercial life and activity in which so many thousands and millions of our fellow-citizens are engaged had received almost no attention on its educational side. The lawyer, the physician, the clergyman, the engineer, the farmer, the teacher, had even at that time his special school whose curriculum discussed the matters he needed to know in his future work; but the merchant, the banker, the insurance director, the railroad manager, the business man in general, was in 1890 where he had been a century before, so far as his business was then in existence. He still had to enter the counting house or the office and learn his business as best he could without systematic assistance. The only educational help open to him then was that which might come to him in common with every member of society in the form of liberal education extending, if he pleased, through the college.

The situation is changing—nay, it has changed today. It is possible for the boy looking forward to a business career to find in most of our great institutions facilities for studying certain subjects which have a special relation to the practical work of after life. But the opportunities are, after all, comparatively meager and the number of students utilizing these opportunities almost infinitesimal compared with the great number who are looking forward to this kind of work.

Our problem is to devise the curriculum, elaborate the subjects of instruction, secure adequate equipment and adequate teaching force, and then train the public to a recognition of the value and importance of this work. When that is done the boy who is expecting to enter the higher lines of business success will as inevitably look toward the university to secure a part of his training as does today the future lawyer, physician, or engineer. And when agriculture and business begin to realize what all this means to them the attendance at our universities will rise to the records of Oxford and Cambridge during the Middle Ages when, it is said, that 30,000 students were in residence at these centers.

EDUCATION BY THE PEOPLE¹

STUART P. SHERMAN

Professor of English

"Hitherto she but ploughs and hammers," wrote Carlyle of America in 1850. And he was repeating and summing up the verdict of a generation of English travellers when he added that painful tribute to "our American cousins": "They have begotten, with a rapidity beyond recorded example, eighteen millions of the greatest bores ever seen in the world before—that hitherto is their feat in History." That was spoken, as Malvolio says, without much mitigation or remorse of voice. Yet the American "bore" of 1850, believing still—in spite of *himself*—in democratic institutions, might have heartened his faith by a retrospect over the history of prophecy. If he had run through a shelf full of the books of travels in the United States written by apprehensive English Tories he would have observed that the critics of democracy had already occupied two distinct positions. In the earlier years of the century they had confidently predicted that a government by the people could not be permanently established. When time, even before the Civil War, seemed to belie that prophecy, they shifted ground, admitted the establishment, but proclaimed on many a caustic page that the people were not to be congratulated on their achievement. Popular government, they conceded, might endure, but only to perpetuate a nation of shopkeepers who would employ Reading, 'Riting, and 'Rithmetic merely to put money in their purses. For the bore of 1850 there was an escape from this oppressive prospect by the door of humility. Prophecy had failed once and might be wrong again. He might not be the fulfilment of the democratic dream, but only its pioneer. For him the plough and hammer; for his sons the "pursuit of happiness."

Cherishing we scarcely know what secret hope and vision, he turned now, in the fever of his mid-century business, with unabated vigor to the perfection of his system of popular education—his second great democratic experiment. Upon his common schools he had built high schools and upon his high schools he was now beginning to build his State universities, all dedicated to the proposition that the democracy opens all her doors of opportunity to all her people. What grounds there were in those days for predicting that institutions so constituted and so dedicated must perish from the earth one may discover in those half-dozen preliminary, perfunctory, and unread pages, entitled "History," which are printed in the fat, prosperous-looking catalogues of the great State universities of the West. Established they are beyond the shadow of a doubt. And those who prophesy against the people have advanced to the second stage of criticism. "What, after all," they are asking, "has

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education by the people accomplished? Does not your 'second great democratic experiment' confirm the results of your first? What has come of your effort to lift yourselves out of the forge and the furrow by your bootstraps? Do you not still plough and hammer? O Demos, where are your spiritual rents? What commerce have you with the skies? Has not this your supereminent organ of popular education, the State university, for its being's end and aim the multiplication of the father's material goods by the son? And must it not be so in the nature of things forever?"

I.

It is not difficult to understand how, warrantably or not, the notion spreads abroad that the State university, with its prominent technical schools and colleges, is in the grip of a carnal imagination, and that through its intimate intercourse with the people it exerts an immense influence tending to fortify them in their besetting sin, a corrupt love for the things of this earth. Such is the penalty for leading a public life. The State university, like a Representative in Congress, gets into power by promising to look after the interests of its constituents, or, rather, it may be said, like a promoter, it promises big returns on money invested—and, also, pays them. It is this frank parleying with the people, this unblushing western way of passing the hat for pennies all round the State, that offends to the quick the sensibilities of men who studied ethics and learned to despise the dollar on foundations provided by benevolent corporation lawyers and reclaimed banditti of high finance. "You send us your boy from the counter, or the shop, or the tail of the plough," so runs the argument to the parent, "and in three or four years we will return him to you with tripled or quadrupled earning capacity! You sow ten bushels of scientific investigation, and you will reap a thousand bushels of improvement." Irresistible!—this appeal to the pocket. But is not this to join forces with that ominously popular journalism which on Saturday night and Sunday morning burns incense before the Golden Calf?

Merited and timely as such criticism may appear to a transient observer of the State university, it will be recognized as superficial and essentially false by any one who has felt the inner throb and glow of the enterprise. Idealist the institution is not, if idealism means a sterile yearning for the unattainable. Materialist it is not, if materialism means satisfaction in the welfare of the senses. It is at the same time intensely visionary and intensely practical; its driving power is the creative artist's craving to externalize and eternize his dream. It would honor every truth by use, and it holds that the triumph of the spirit is the subjugation of the world. The pecuniary support that it solicits is but the means to the realization of a vision embracing almost the whole of life, and the wealth that it helps to create is but the first fruits of the harvest. Not the only fruit. An idealist from the University of Edinburgh says that if you are to be governed by the people, you must submit to "collective

folly." A graduate from a State university says that if you are to be governed by the people, you had better educate your governors. An idealist from the University of Oxford demands a wise paternal Government, supporting its children in their ignorance and distress. A graduate from a State university declares that the wise and fatherly Government prevents the distress and ignorance of its children by teaching them to support themselves. Still another Oxford idealist says that the remedy for the "evils of democracy" is to strengthen the power of the State by making it the central organ for the dissemination of a knowledge of the best that has been said and thought in the world. These words the faculty of a State university would probably recognize as fairly descriptive of their undertaking. They would dignify the entire range of human conduct by discovering for all the people and by making prevail from the lowliest to the loftiest the right and excellent form of every activity. They resent with justice the rather widely prevalent notion that the consecrated search for light is a monopoly in the possession of the old New England colleges. "Even in our concern for the applied sciences," they say, "there operates the identical passion for perfection which you extol and strive to keep unspotted from the world. You have preserved your idealism in glass jars; we have not lost ours by putting it to work in the bread of life. Immersed in sense though we seem to be, we are Platonists no less than you, pursuing through the things that lie nearest to us the divine idea, and we shall pass in due time from the love of sensuous to the love of supersensual beauty."

"Will you? That is precisely the question," rejoins a skeptical voice from somewhere east of Buffalo. "Go and communicate to the farmers your passion for sweetness and light! In all seriousness, are you approaching the possibility of doing that? We do not doubt your ability to pass from triumph to triumph in your conquest of the material world, and indefinitely to improve your technical processes and increase your economic efficiency. Yet to us your absorption in agriculture, business, and engineering does not seem to prophesy a new generation of more genial, humane, and conversable men, but a second generation of Carlyle's 'bores,' speeding on safer railways through richer fields to bigger business and sitting down of an evening in more admirably constructed dwellings, better heated, better plumbed, and better lighted, to read the *Saturday Evening Post* and meditate more profitable investments. We do not see the provision in your scheme of higher education for shunting the people to a line of progress issuing in a society that is end to itself. When do you expect to go before your legislators and get them to appropriate a million dollars for a kind of education that cannot be guaranteed to return a penny to the pockets of the taxpayers? When they are ready to do that, we shall agree that you are equipped to compete with our New England colleges that carry on the great human traditions. Till they are ready to do that, the point of departure for our higher education will remain the terminus of yours. Whatever your secret aspirations toward

a genuine intellectual leadership, you cannot flee from the destiny of democratic enterprises; the 'beast with many heads' can go only whither the feet will carry him."

II.

Though these charges against education by the people are serious enough, the eastern critics of the State university are not content with pointing out that its character is determined and its functions limited by its pecuniary dependence upon the taxpayers. If they were the only controlling factors, some modest provision for the higher cultivation of the mind might be lugged shamefacedly through the Legislature clinging to the skirts of a magnificent provision for the higher cultivation of the fields. And so, indeed, the university administration does maintain on its own demesnes a little ground room for the humanities, just as the game commissioners preserve a little refuge for the prairie chickens among the corn, as a barely tolerated relic of feudal privileges. But, argue the critics, the immediate determination of the character of the State university is by the high schools and the stress of their influence is in precisely the same direction as that of the taxpayers.

This is again to attack the democratic principle and to deny the power of the State university to exercise any high intellectual leadership. If it were in fact, as it is in theory, the head of the system of public education, then, as is admitted, it need not despair of its longest hopes and its most ambitious dreams, despite the indifference of the taxpayers. Actually empowered with their will, entrusted with their educational destiny, it would think for itself and for all its members, bring its subordinate parts into harmony with its great design, set its own high standards of excellence, and see to it that no good procurable by private means should be unpurchasable by the colossal purse of the people. These, however, as we are informed, are idle and unprofitable speculations. The hard fact which sooner or later must be faced is that the State university has no independent life, nor, in the last analysis, any important originating power. The body of which it is theoretically the head will not endure its dictation. The high schools dictate to the university, the parents dictate to the high schools, the children dictate to the parents; the parents comply with the children, the high schools comply with the parents, the university complies with the high schools. The sheer necessity of accepting what the high school offers has caused the university to acquiesce in the strange new theory, against which the president of the Modern Language Association recently lifted an indignant voice of protest—that one subject is as good as another, if it be equally hard and equally well taught.

Now, to those in the State university who are concerned with the older "academic" studies which lead through a long preliminary discipline of the taste and a gradual opening of the understanding to the free speculations of philosophy, to the enlarging and sobering retrospect of history, and to the permanent consolations of literature and art—to

those concerned with such studies this new educational doctrine is a rank and pestilential heresy, begotten in juggling confusion and repugnant to experience and common-sense. To accept it is to assume that in four years you can make a bachelor of arts of a man who, for instance, can neither write, read, nor speak any language under the sun.

"That," say the critics, "is exactly what the liberal arts college in the State university is trying to do, and the undertaking is preposterous. Why not abandon it and accept the manifest destiny of a 'free' institution? For there is apparently a kind of higher education which does not rest upon anything lower. Your brethren who profess the useful arts and the applied sciences seem to thrive on your pestilential heresy. They have adapted themselves to their environment. We prophesy that they will prove the fittest to survive the struggle for existence. We prophesy that, so far as your power to support is concerned, the ancient hierarchy is doomed." It is not our purpose to examine here the accuracy in detail of this eastern view of the arts course in the State university, but if any reader suspect that we have laid on the black with a trowel, let him read Prof. E. P. Morris's article on "The College and the Intellectual Life" in the April number of the *Yale Review*.

III.

Interested observers situated in endowed institutions in the East reflect upon this position of affairs with something like self-congratulation. When the young prospering universities of the West first began to make their as yet undefined influence felt beyond the boundaries of their States, it was feared in some quarters that they would cut into the constituency and menace the prestige of their ever-venerable elders. But now, if we may credit Professor Morris, the danger has pretty well blown over. The State institutions have attained their majority, their character is settled, and the bent they have taken puts them out of the competition. "Their arts course," he says, "has been comparatively unimportant"—it will be noted that the rest of the sentence subtly yet significantly serves to define "unimportant"—"hardly more than another college in addition to those already existing in the State." A handsome compliment either way you look at it! Their only really considerable function, he adds in effect, is vocational training; and, in performing that, they supplement, not supplant, the function of their academic predecessors, which still, as of old, is, "to put the young man between eighteen and twenty-two into position of his intellectual heritage, to hand on to him the wealth of emotion and experience which the race has accumulated." We may, therefore, now amicably divide the educational world—again we give the gist of his conclusions in our own words. Since a complex of forces largely economic has inevitably locked the State university and the high school in one system, and the endowed college and the expensive preparatory school in another, the western university will look after the body, and the eastern college will look after the soul. And we are sure that this arrangement ought to be agreeable to all parties concerned.

Such a partition of functions, however, the western State university can ill afford to regard with complacency. For what would the permanent acceptance of the intellectual hegemony of the eastern colleges involve and what would it signify? It would involve sacrificing whatever youths of high intellectual promise the west could produce to its soulless vocational system, or else sending them eastward at the age of fourteen, with the probability that they would grow up to look upon their early surroundings as æsthetically barren, and a fair likelihood that they would form their connections and make their residence in the East. It would tend, in other words, to remove the leaven from the inert lump and place it in the risen bread—to strengthen the lust for stocks and bonds that prevails everywhere in Chicago and the love for sweetness and light that prevails everywhere in New York. It would signify that the supposedly opulent West was too poor, too crude, too busy, too blind, too much bent on improving its plows and hammers, to give any attention to creating a refined society, to offering any satisfaction to the needs of the spirit, to affording any shelter for those of its young men and maidens who hunger and thirst for the “accumulated emotion and experience of the race.”

There is something, furthermore, in these deductions which should make the plain citizen, without reference to sectional interests, open his eyes and consider what to do next. For it is to be observed that the people as educators are to acquiesce not merely in the college monopoly in the production of liberal culture, but also in a class monopoly in the consumption of it, entrenched, fortified, and established by hereditary wealth. It has been a popular superstition among us that the power of great fortunes in a small class is offset by the power of great ideas in a large class. We are now to learn that in the immediate future the intellectual heritage is to be reserved more and more exclusively for the rich man's son and added to his other advantages. For only he can afford the costly luxury of a secondary school which *prepares*. The pupils of the high school, says our author, “often young men of character and capacity, are not prepared for academic study and can be admitted only at the price of the retardation of the intellectual advance of the college.” This amounts to saying that our public schools, which we had thought opened the doors to the highest educational opportunities, are become, on the contrary, a perpetual bar to those opportunities. Professor Morris is entirely candid in this matter; one should be grateful to him for putting the case in so clear a light. “The democratic ideal,” he says, “and the intellectual ideal are here in conflict!”

But if one may judge by the apparent nonchalance with which he turns his back on the democratic ideal, he has never known her, loved her, nor seen the beauty of her face. What is the democratic ideal? Education of all the people, at the expense of all the people, for the welfare of all the people—does or does not that include the liberal culture of the people? That and nothing less is the purpose with which the democratic

ideal travailleth. Because she has borne heavy burdens and the heat of the day, and her children are many, shall we think that the light has faded from her eyes, that her strength is spent, her heart grown dull and indifferent to the "young men of character and capacity"? Because the mighty Mother has not wholly accomplished in the twinkling of an eye what has been hitherto the slow work of centuries, shall we charge her with imperfect vision, abandon our faith in her, declare her incapable of providing for her offspring? In the watches of the night she takes counsel of her tragic history and the dark days still fresh in memory, when friend and foe alike pointed at the hideous "conflict" between her and black slavery. And she recalls how some in that hour were for dividing the continent into a democracy of the North and a "slaveocracy" of the South, just as now it is proposed to divide it into a gigantic working materialism of the West and a leisurely affluent idealism of the East. And she remembers in what throes of emancipatory anguish she preserved her integrity and achieved the realization of her dream. Is it likely that the faith kindled by that conflict will be quenched by this? Is it going to be a more impossible task to strike the golden fetters from the somnolent imagination of the people?

IV.

In the face of this question one should be thankful that the impending Holy Alliance of intellectual ideals with inherited capital has not yet put an end to the liberty of prophesying. To any one who knows the temper of the State university it is absurd to suggest that it will entertain any such proposals for peace and the distribution of territory as we have here been reviewing. Its battle is already half won, and it is flushed and exultant with a great moral victory. It has shown to the people the folly and the turpitude of wasting the sweet uses of time in indolent expectation of unmerited opportunities and unearned benefits—of waiting for what they want until some prince of special privilege in his genial hour sees fit to give it to them. It has taught them the great elementary virtue of standing on their own feet and paying their own way. It has thoroughly demonstrated to them their ability to procure what they desire; it only remains to kindle their enthusiasm for what they lack. Articles like that of our eastern critic are dropping the necessary spark.

It is absurd to assert that the united will and means of two or three millions of citizens cannot compete successfully with the sporadic generosity of two or three scores of private individuals. It is absurd to declare that a great commonwealth cannot afford at its university a liberal arts college of absolutely the first class, and its high schools ample preparation for it. To speak in the brutal tongue of the market, we have yet to hear that a high-grade professor of philosophy is a dearer commodity than a high-grade professor of civil engineering, or a high-grade instructor in classics, than a high-grade instructor in manual arts. The higher and the lower technical education which have already been pro-

vided are not less, but more, costly than equivalent provision for the humanities.

It is equally absurd to declare that the support of the people cannot be organized except for material interests and self-regarding ends; in the humblest walks, as history blazons, it can be organized for the adoration of God and the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre. And the very obligation that the State institutions are under at the present time to refrain from religious instruction should make it appear more imperatively their duty to bring not some, but all, of their students into quickening relationship with at least the purely human traditions of beauty, wisdom, temperance, truth, and justice.

With these ideals the democratic practice has been temporarily, superficially, heedlessly in conflict at times; the democratic ideal and the deeper sentiment of the people, never. And one may venture with confidence to predict that if the present organization of public education is inimical to them, if free access to them is menaced by an exclusive and aristocratic leaguings of endowed college with the expensive preparatory school, then the people through the State universities will be touched in their deepest loyalties to defend them, will be inspired by their dearest hopes to extol them, and will not cease to provide for them till they have vindicated their equality of interest in them with the oldest colleges in the land.

STUDENT LOAN FUNDS AND MATRIMONY

THOMAS ARKLE CLARK, '90

Dean of Men

I believe, on the whole, that those men who have given money to aid needy students more readily to finish their college course have done well—better even sometimes than do those men who endow libraries, or who erect fine buildings for educational purposes, because those who aid the self-supporting student are equipping men more quickly, and directly for life. Those, too, who might otherwise be developed into broad-minded, cultivated students are often kept narrow and inefficient by the hard, cruel grind required every day of those who have to earn their own living in college.

My conclusions drawn from my experiences in lending money to students are that students are generally honest. I do not mean by this statement that a student who borrows money will pay the loan when he agrees to do so, for nine times out of ten he will not. What I mean is that a student who borrows money to help pay his college expenses will sometime repay the loan—usually without offering to pay interest. For instance, in June, 1906, I lent a boy twenty-five dollars to help him through the next Summer Session. He was to pay it back in September following. Just a week ago I received a post office money order for the

amount, accompanied by a somewhat conventional note of thanks. I was not surprised, for I had always expected him sometime to pay it. I had supposed, however, that my personal experience was perhaps unique, and I thought that when a young man borrowed money in a formal and businesslike way, and agreed to a definite time of payment, he might be expected to keep this agreement. My recent experience as chairman of the committee in charge of the various loan funds of the University has led me to a different conclusion, and has caused me to attempt to solve the problem. In the management of these loan funds I have found that a very small percentage, perhaps not ten per cent. of students pay their loans at the time agreed upon.

For the benefit of those who may not know just how the loans are made it may be well to say that each student who borrows from any one of the University funds available to students gives a note for the amount of the loan, bearing five per cent interest, and due not later than two years from the thirtieth day of June following the date of his regular graduation. This loan is given with the thought that the student will by that time either have saved sufficient money to pay the loan, or he will have so established himself as to be able from some other source to secure the money. The reasons why students have in a majority of cases not found it possible, or desirable, to do this show interesting variety.

As to the girls—they do not often, even when hard pressed, avail themselves of the privileges of these loans. When they do, they either pay them promptly, or practically ignore the obligation altogether. Of the latter class there have been, fortunately, only one or two examples in the history of the University loan funds.

With the men, the case is different. Their reasons for non-payment are varied, and their excuses when they offer any, interesting. Some, naturally have ill-luck. Their wages are lower than they anticipated; illness overtakes them, and a hospital bill and a doctor bill have to be paid; unforeseen calamities arise in their immediate families, for which they were not prepared, and for which they were not responsible. All these things must be taken for granted, and expected, but they do not indicate the usual nor the normal condition of affairs.

Other graduates fall into situations at once in which unusual opportunities for investment present themselves. They are thereupon loath to use their money for the payment of a debt which seems to many of them, now that the money has been spent, very much like putting their earnings in a dead horse. "I could have paid the loan a long time ago," one man frankly wrote me, "but I could get money nowhere else at so low a rate of interest, and my investments were bringing me much more than this." His one thought was of himself, and not of the other needy fellows in college who were deprived of the money because of his selfishness.

A few men seem to have little intention of paying. It is a curious coincidence that of the eight men whose loans from the Edward Snyder

Fund are longest over-due seven are lawyers. Perhaps their knowledge of the law has helped them in the evasion or the neglect of their obligations. It will at once be said by some one that the explanation of the phenomenon lies in the fact that lawyers are long in getting established, and that these men are not making enough money to meet their obligations. This is a good explanation, but in this case it is not the correct one. Of the ten lawyers whom I have repeatedly written concerning over-due accounts only one has replied, though these letters sent by registered mail have been safely delivered, and all the men are quite able to pay.

But the excuses already given explain only a small percentage of the cases where notes are not met at the time of maturity. Far and away the largest number of graduates who fail to meet their notes when they become due give matrimony as the only excuse. Whether the self-supporting student is, after he graduates, less experienced in the affairs of the heart or more sentimental than the average, it is a fact that he is the first to gather his family gods under his own roof-tree, and, ignoring or forgetting his former obligations, to take to himself a wife. It has become a habit with me now, when a former student does not pay his loan when it becomes due, to suppose that he has married, and my supposition is nearly always correct.

A few quotations will illustrate the replies I receive. "My wife's hospital bill has added an extra burden during the last year," one man writes. "I am to be married in December," says another, "and do not find myself financially where I expected." "In September after graduation," moans a third, "I was married, and my salary was reduced to a living wage. I therefore find it impossible," etc.

Here are a few more: "To be frank with you, I have had money enough to pay the loan at two different times, but six months ago I took the best girl in the world in wedlock." "If you ever began life on a small salary, with some indebtedness, in a city where the cost of living is high, you would appreciate," etc. "My expenditures are those of a married man with one child."

I could go on indefinitely, for the replies to my letters, when the men do reply, mostly contain some such plea. Matrimony seems to be thought an adequate excuse for all sorts of financial delinquencies, since fully seventy-five per cent of those students who have availed themselves of the advantages of our loan funds in the past, find it the only excuse they have to offer for not meeting their obligations on time. So often is the excuse given that I have recently had inserted in the application blank which students fill out when asking for a loan, this question: "Do you contemplate marrying soon?" If the student answers "Yes" the result is obvious.

In all this that I have related something seems to me wrong. Is it our system, or our teaching, or is it that the student who makes the loan has an inadequate conception of his obligation, or what is it?

I leave it to the reader to decide.

THE UNITED STATES AND LATIN AMERICA

WILLIAM SPENCE ROBERTSON

Assistant Professor of History

The United States has not always considered herself as the leader of an American family of republics. Many years passed after the adoption of the federal constitution before our statesmen 'caught the vision of the nation's continental destiny.' At the beginning of our national history we faced Europe; later we undertook to tame the wilderness of central North America; recently we have, at times, turned towards China and Japan; we have become masters of Porto Rico and the Philippines. Now, at last, we are gazing expectantly towards the southern portion of the western hemisphere. Students of American politics realize that there are in the New World more significant sections than our North, our South, our East, our West; they realize that there exist in the New World two great sections: Anglo-America, the region profoundly affected by Anglo-Saxon civilization; and Latin America, the section in which live the wayward children of Spain and Portugal.

The people of the United States should have a special interest in this vast domain; for our nation has grown great largely by the acquisition of territory once the patrimony of the king of Spain and the Indies. In the early dawn of our national history our daring frontiersmen strove with the wily Spaniard for the domination of the Mississippi Valley. Almost every step in the territorial expansion of the United States has been made at the expense of Spain or of a Spanish-American state: the Floridas, 1819, Texas, 1845, California and New Mexico, 1848, —these names and dates bring with them visions of broad acres wrested by the Saxon from the grasp of the Spaniard or of the Mexican. In a sense, the expulsion of Spain from America in 1898 was the logical culmination of this struggle. Some Spanish-Americans have indeed likened the United States to a giant who was gradually extending his power southward: in 1907 an Argentine newspaper printed a cartoon which depicted President Roosevelt, who wore a crown, seizing the Pacific coast of South America with his left hand on which was inscribed the legend, "the Monroe Doctrine."

Few citizens of the United States realize the potential force of Latin-America today. It is difficult for us to conceive the size of that region except by comparing it with the United States. The total area of Latin-America today is about eight million seven hundred thousand square miles: Brazil alone is larger than the United States exclusive of Alaska. This vast domain is sparsely populated: the total number of inhabitants

in Brazil in 1900 was about seventeen millions; the average number of inhabitants per square mile in that state was about five and four-tenths. The natural resources of Spanish-America, the mines, the forests, and the farm lands, are well nigh illimitable. Its resources were described in these glowing words by Henry Clay: "Within this vast region we behold the most sublime and interesting objects in creation; the loftiest mountains, the most majestic rivers in the world; the richest mines of the most precious metals, and the choicest productions of the earth." The nations which have risen in this region during the last century have not yet made great contributions to world civilization. Perhaps their most distinctive contributions have been made with regard to the relations between sovereign states. The Latin-American nations have zealously cherished the ideal of international arbitration. Again, only a decade has passed since the Argentine statesman, Luis Drago, startled the United States by proposing a modification of the Monroe Doctrine: "that the public debt cannot occasion armed intervention nor even the armed occupation of the territory of an American nation by a European power." At the last Hague conference the Spanish American states, with the aid of the United States, wrote the modified Drago doctrine into the protocol signed by the nations of Europe and America. In the closing session of that conference, Triana, a delegate of Colombia, declared that he had conceived his historic role in that conference as being that of a guardian of the liberty of many millions of men who were destined to inhabit the magnificent domain of Latin America. In a different sense from that in which the phrase is often used, Latin America is the land of tomorrow.

At times the United States has exerted a strong influence in Latin America. During that dramatic period when the Spanish-American colonists were winning their independence from Spain, the United States was regarded by many South American patriots as an exemplar. This may be illustrated by the career of the patriot Vicente Rocafuerte, a native of Guayaquil. Rocafuerte translated into Spanish Tom Paine's stirring pamphlet, *Common Sense*, as well as the declaration of independence and the constitution of the United States. He hoped that these translations might suggest to Spanish Americans the political ideas which he considered essential for the liberty of Spanish America. When, in 1822, the United States recognized the independence of the revolted Spanish colonies in America, the congress of Colombia passed a vote of thanks to Henry Clay, who was considered a champion of the Spanish-American revolution. After President Monroe sent his message to congress on December 2, 1823, South American statesmen rejoiced; for they felt that this message guaranteed their independence of Europe and their territorial integrity. From 1824 to 1828 a number of Latin-American states accepted the principles of the message: they even appealed to the United States to apply these principles. The history and the politics of the United States have always interested Latin Americans

of the better class: Washington and Lincoln have been to them well-known historical characters, if not indeed household words.

Since the age of Monroe and Adams, however, there has been a remarkable change in the attitude of Spanish Americans towards the United States. At times, events or tendencies have caused the influence of the United States in Latin America to wane. Here, again, a few illustrations must suffice. The measures by which the United States acquired the right to dig the canal across the Isthmus of Panama had a bad influence: our Isthmean diplomacy damaged our reputation in South America. A visitor to Colombia declares that the Colombians regard the United States "much as the Finns or Persians regard Russia"; the journalists of Colombia speak of the people of the United States as "the Yanki Huns and Vandals"; the poets of Bogotá will not "sing of steam shovels or of the triumphs of modern engineers. Vaguely, threateningly, out of the distance, comes the hoarse breath of the 'Giant of the North.' a figure which suddenly took shape in the phrase, 'I took the Isthmus' and was heard all up and down the Latin world." The reputation of the United States in Latin America has been further damaged because of the Monroe Doctrine. That doctrine has been developed into a policy which differs from the policy enunciated in 1823. The phrase 'the Monroe Doctrine' is often interpreted by Latin Americans to mean the domination of the United States over the western world. When President Roosevelt applied the Monroe Doctrine to the case of Santo Domingo, Latin Americans were much alarmed; for they felt that the integrity and the autonomy of the Latin-American republics might be endangered through the application of the new Monroe Doctrine by logical statesmen. A cartoonist of Valparaiso depicted President Roosevelt in the grounds of the White House with uplifted ax as ready to chop off the head of a turkey which represented South and Central America upon a block which bore the motto: "America for the Americans." A prominent Colombian recently made a public attack on the new naval policy of the United States; he contrasted it disparagingly with the "good old days when the United States was the defender of the principles of justice and humanity." The glorious vision of an Isthmean canal—completed at last—guarded by the stars and stripes—opened to the commerce of the world—brings to some Spanish Americans the fear of North American dreadnaughts patrolling the Pacific Ocean. And now between the canal belt and the United States is distracted Mexico, liberated from the iron rule of Porfirio Díaz, but rent with civil strife—a menace to the peace and harmony of the American states. The spectre of intervention is stalking in North America. Soon after President Madero was inaugurated, Mexicans expressed their fears of the Anglo-Saxon peril. In December, 1906, a prominent Mexican newspaper declared: "From the North will come these new barbarians with the elements which civilization and the art of war have placed in their hands. . . . They are not dressed in the skins of beasts; nor do they dance round the bonfires of

their forests, but in their pride of race, they will, like vampires, suck the blood of our traditions a new constellation will be displayed to heaven where once floated the green, the red, and the white. . . . "

One of the strongest forces which is stimulating the interest of the United States in Latin America at the present time is materialism. Millions of dollars of American capital have been invested in Mexico. Engineers from North America are building railroads among the clouds of the Andes. The development of profitable commercial relations between the Latin-American nations and the United States is favored by some natural conditions; for products of Mexico and South America find a market in the United States, while South America furnishes a growing market for our manufacturers. Unfortunately the steamship services between the United States and South America has been woefully inadequate. Our merchants have often not been aware of the value of the South American markets nor have they generally been willing to take suitable measures to gain these markets; hence the nations of Europe: England, France, and Germany, have secured a strong hold of South American commerce. There is in the United States, however, a growing interest in the commerce and industry of Latin America. Captains of industry are seeking for investments in the South. Merchants and associations of merchants are studying methods of salesmanship in Mexico and in South America: a few years ago the chamber of commerce of Cleveland arranged for an excursion of business men to Mexico City; more recently the chamber of commerce of Chicago sent an agent to distant Buenos Aires to open a sample room. The schools of commerce which have sprung up in the United States are providing for the study of Latin-American history, politics, and geography. The government of the United States is aware of the growing importance of our commercial and diplomatic relations with the republics of Latin America. Indeed there is danger that the Latin Americans may consider our diplomacy as dollar diplomacy.

Fortunately there are events and tendencies which are undoubtedly promoting good-will and harmony among the republics of America. Perhaps the most influential of these forces is the Pan American movement. This movement has crystallized in four international conferences. The first conference of delegates from the independent republics of America was held at Washington in 1890 under the auspices of James G. Blaine; the second conference was held at Mexico City in 1901 and 1902; the third conference was held at Rio Janeiro in 1906; and the fourth conference was held at Buenos Aires in 1910. These four conferences have made significant recommendations in regard to the economic and political relations of the American states. Perhaps the most important result of this Pan American movement has been the establishment at Washington of the institution now called the Pan American Union. This institution acts as a bureau of information for the American republics. It publishes valuable literature on Pan American subjects: a

monthly bulletin in English, Spanish, and Portuguese; special bulletins which contain such material as the constitutions of the American republics, reports of the Pan American conferences, and handbooks of the American republics. Largely because of the beneficence of Andrew Carnegie, the Pan American Union is now housed in a handsome building in Washington, a veritable temple of peace and good-will.

The unprecedented trip of the American secretary of state, Elihu Root, in which he visited seven countries of South America soothed the feelings of some South Americans. He evidently struck the keynote of his mission in a magnificent speech at Rio Janeiro: "We wish for no victories but those of peace; for no territory except our own; for no sovereignty except the sovereignty over ourselves. . . . We neither claim nor desire any rights or privileges or powers that we do not concede to every American Republic. We wish to increase our prosperity, to extend our trade, to grow in wealth, in wisdom, in spirit, but our conceptions of the true way to accomplish this is not to pull others down and profit by their ruin, but to help all friends to a common growth, that we may all become greater and stronger together."

But the speeches of statesmen will not entirely dispel the fears of Spanish Americans. The people of the United States must learn to understand Spanish American. Despite the Pan American movement many citizens of the United States know little or nothing of Latin America, her past or her ideals. To many persons in the United States the liberators, Bolivar, San Martin, and Iturbide, who freed two continents from Spanish rule, are mere village patriots. The people of the United States know little about the constitutions which were adopted in South America after the revolutionists had triumphed over the royalists. While college students assiduously study the governments and the parties of continental Europe, they seldom have an opportunity to study the politics of the neighboring republics in America. To mention the history of Latin America to the man on the street is sometimes to provoke the disdainful remark that it is the dreary story of revolution after revolution. Such indeed it is, but it is much more than this. It deals with the romantic annals of warriors and friars who won a vast dominion for the king of Spain; it is the history of a unique civilization produced by the contact between Hispanic culture and Indian barbarism; it is the story of adventurous Americans who carved plantations from the fair lands of Mexico. These stories have often remained untold, or, if told, have not always been told rightly. The student who would become acquainted with certain phases of the history or of the contemporary life of Latin America may find himself confronted with a dismaying flood of ephemeral literature. The business man searching for information will find few reliable treatises which deal with the booming continent of South America. The universities of the United States must come to the rescue.

American universities have only begun to display an interest in this new cult. The study of Latin America has little more than commenced in the universities of the United States. Pioneer work in the study of the history of Latin America was done by the University of California: in the southwestern portion of the United States there was naturally much interest in Hispanic history. At Yale University courses are now given on the history and politics of Latin America: these courses, in a sense are a development from the work of the late Professor Edward G. Bourne. At Harvard University a course is given on the history of Spain with some attention to Latin America. At Columbia University the transition has been made from courses dealing with European history and with the history of the West to courses dealing with Latin America. Among the state universities of the middle west the University of Illinois has led the way in making provision for the study of the history of Latin America: since 1909 this university has offered courses in the history and politics of the republics under the Southern Cross. The awakening interest in Latin American history has influenced the library policies of leading American universities. In the east Harvard University, in particular, is steadily adding to the collections which concern Hispanic history. At the rate at which additions are now being made to its library the University of Illinois will soon have a splendid collection of Latin-Americana. Let us hope that these attempts to gather and to disseminate trustworthy information about the republics to the South will help the citizens of the United States to understand their southern neighbors better and to appreciate the part which the Latin American republics are destined to play in the international politics of the western hemisphere.

Besides the encouragement given to the study of Latin American history, the universities of the United States can promote good fellowship among the American republics in other ways. Increasing numbers of students from Latin American countries are coming to our universities: Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Illinois. Most of these students are sent north to secure technical training. They wish to become engineers or agriculturists; only a comparatively small number wish to secure a liberal education. But, in any case, they take back to Mexico or to Argentina the image of our Anglo-American civilization; they carry with them the good name of our universities. This inter-continental migration has attracted attention in South America: only a few months ago a professor of biology in the University of Buenos Aires visited several universities in the United States in the interests of the students from Latin America. The Americans have also been drawn closer together by the influence of those alumni of our universities who have done splendid service in Latin America. Mayhap a graduate of the University of Illinois is secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Montevideo; a graduate of Indiana University acts as fish commissioner of Uruguay; a graduate of George Washington University serves as consul

for the United States at Bahia; a graduate of the University of Wisconsin makes surveys for a railroad in Honduras. Again, a number of prominent professors at universities in the United States, among them Dean Kinley, have acted as delegates for the United States to the Pan American conferences. If the scheme advocated by the Pan American Union of a system of exchange professors between the universities of North and South America is ever carried out, another influence will be operating to break down the barriers between the United States and Latin America.

The American scholar should play his part in the development of an all American sentiment. By voice and pen the scholar may help to educate the American people to appreciate their southern neighbors. He may hope to remove from the minds of some people false and misleading notions about our relations to Latin America. He may foster the intellectual community of interests among the American nations; for there is a deplorable lack of scientific knowledge about Latin America. Scholars who are looking for new problems to investigate will find in Latin America vast fields for research in the natural sciences, archaeology, ethnology, linguistics, literature, and the social sciences. The fields are white for the harvest, but the laborers are few.

With regard to the possibilities of research in these fields only a few suggestions may here be made. In the natural sciences the work of research has little more than begun. Geologists have attempted only preliminary surveys of portions of South America. It appears that even the larger divisions of the geological ages of that *terra incognita* cannot be accurately mapped because the data which would determine the age and the extent of the various formations have not been gathered. The unknown South American continent offers rich possibilities to the student of biology. There is much to be done by way of classifying its *flora* and *fauna*. A graduate of Indiana University who recently roamed over South America to collect fishes for the Carnegie Museum thus suggests the opportunities which await the botanist and the zoölogist in Brazil: "In the great Guaporé valley there is scarcely a break in the gigantic forests, which are choked with vines, smothered with ephiphytes, and filled in between by bamboos and scrubby plants. In the midst of this floral confusion roams the whistling tapir, howling, babbling, and squealing monkeys from the size of a mouse to that of a dog. Countless gorgeously colored birds and butterflies flit around, huge alligators bellow in the lagoons, and the fish never stop leaping after foolish insects." It is noteworthy that the young scientist who wrote these lines, Mr. J. D. Haseman, made the longest and most venturesome trip that has been made to South America for the collection of fishes in the last century. He collected thousands of specimens in which were represented several species which had been unknown to scientists. The travels and investigations of Mr. Haseman in Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay, and Bolivia led him to doubt the soundness of the theory held by some scien-

tists that South America was formerly connected by a land-bridge with some portion of the eastern continent. Instead of accepting this theory he took the view that the distribution of animal life in South America "pointed to a northern origin and not to an African-South American Gonwanda origin." It is evident that further investigations are necessary before a satisfactory hypothesis in regard to the origin of the *flora* and *fauna* of South America can be formulated.

Such investigations may aid in solving the mooted question of the origin of man in America. Fascinating chances for original research are offered to the archaeologist in Central America and Mexico. The relics of pre-Colombian man in the pyramids of Teotihuacan have yet to be interpreted; the mysteries of Monte Alban have yet to be revealed; the hieroglyphs on the monoliths and the temples at Quirigua have yet to tell their story of the Maya civilization. Ample opportunities for the scientific study of ethnology are also found in Mexico and northern South America; for the mingling there of three races, the Caucasian, the Indian, and the negro produced new varieties of man. From the intermingling of these varieties have resulted many types of man. With regard to Mexico, at least, the scientific study of these types has only recently begun. The ethnologist who would find the melting pot of America should visit Brazil. Some students of philology have been attracted to Latin America because of the aboriginal languages and also because of the changes which were supposed to have taken place in the Spanish language in America since the days of Cortez. The scholars of the United States know little about the prose and the poetry produced by the Iberian race in the New World: the names of Ercilla, Rizal, Bello, and Aranha are seldom heard north of the Rio Grande. The student of Hispanic literature seeks in vain for a good book which gives a survey of the Spanish literature in America. Indeed it is only a few months ago that a preliminary bibliography of Spanish-American literature was published.

In the political history of Latin America there are great opportunities for scientific investigation. While articles have been written and symposiums have been held in the United States which called attention to the possibilities of research in this field, yet very few substantial contributions have been published. Interesting studies may be made of the transplantation to America of such Old World institutions as the *audiencia*, the *corregidor*, and the *viceroi*. There is a splendid opportunity to write biographies in English of such leaders as Bolívar, San Martín, and Hidalgo. Many problems await investigation which ought to appeal not only to students of history but also to students of political science: problems in the adoption and the amendment of constitutions; studies in diplomatic relations between the United States and Latin America. In economics similar conditions prevail. The currents of trade between North and South America as well as the currents of trade between South America and Europe deserve to be studied more care-

fully. The story should be told of the marvelous industrial revolution which is transforming in Latin America. In the South American field there is a real opportunity to write an economic interpretation of revolution and of constitutional change. But a trial bibliography of the Latin-American literature of the social sciences has not been made: at present there is not in print a preliminary list of the national bibliographies which have been published for the independent states of Latin America. In a word, grand opportunities for research await the investigator who can discern the large in the small.

The student who aspires to carry on investigations in Latin America should realize, however, that he will be a pioneer. He will encounter many obstacles and dangers which do not confront the investigator who remains at home. The biologist who hazarded a trip through South America to collect fishes had to traverse regions in which were found a surprising number of most troublesome insects. He had to paddle along river banks which were infested with "all kinds of tropical diseases." He was at times in danger of being stunned by an electric eel or of being carried off by a cayman. The student of history will be confronted by difficulties of another sort. He must have at his elbow books which are found, as yet, only in the library of the Hispanic Society. He may have to traverse the Atlantic Ocean to rummage musty archives under burning skies. He may find that eternal vigilance will not save him from the pitfalls of error.

But the labors of the scientist and of historian will have their compensations. These investigators will not be compelled to follow in the footsteps of other scholars. They will inevitably be brought into pleasant relations with fellow-workers in both Europe and America. Their hearts will be made glad by the thought that the Iberian or the Ibero-American who meets a citizen of the United States laboring in his own chosen field is generally sympathetic, appreciative, and helpful. The spirit of intellectual comradeship between Anglo-American and Latin-American investigators will be increased by every scholar who seeks the truth. May their number increase. May the American scholar lend his subtle influence to the endeavors of sages and orators and statesmen to promote harmony in the great family of American states. Thus may the day be hastened when the war drum throbs no longer and the battle flags are furled in the parliament of man, the federation of the world.

CONCERNING THETA NU EPSILON

(By the Editor)

No other article ever printed in the *Alumni Quarterly* has brought so many letters of cordial approval from the alumni as that entitled "Concerning Theta Nu Epsilon" by T. A. C., which appeared in the number for April. Besides the letters of approval there were three less sympathetic in tone, and the newspapers brought news of an indignation meeting of five or six alumni members of this mutual aid society living in Chicago. The most business-like correspondence is reprinted below. As no reply to the letter of April 30 has been received, it is supposed that Mr. Perkins is not yet in receipt of the full name and address of T. A. C.

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April 25th, 1913.

Editor of the Alumni Quarterly,
University of Illinois,
Champaign, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

In the April Quarterly, out on sale April 21st, you published over the signature T. A. C. a libelous and scurrilous article impugning the reputation and integrity of Alpha Chi Chapter, Theta Nu Epsilon. I beg to inform you that steps will be taken against you and the above mentioned T. A. C. as soon as I am in receipt of the full name and address of the above mentioned T. A. C. This, to hold good unless a complete retraction is published in the Daily Illini by your paper within ten days. The Organization does not see fit to wait three months in this case and insist that your retraction be in our hands within the above mentioned period. This suit for libel and slander will be prosecuted against you by

the Attorney General of Theta Nu Epsilon Society incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York in the United States District Court in the District in which you reside.

Very truly yours,

J. W. S. Moss.
Trustees T.N.E., Inc.
2 Rector Street,
New York City.

EDWARD B. PERKINS
Editor-in-Chief
T.N.E. "Quarterly",
604 West 114th St., N. Y. C.

George R. Sturges, Attorney General, Woodbury, Conn.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
URBANA

April 30, 1913

Mr. Edward B. Perkins
604 west 114th street
New York City

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of April 20, requesting that I make a retraction, through the *Daily Illini*, of the alleged libel printed in the *Alumni Quarterly* of the University of Illinois. I have scrutinized the article carefully, both before and since publication, and I am unable to see anything to retract.

Very truly yours

Frank W. Scott
Editor of The Alumni Quarterly

EDITORIAL

That the biennial appropriation to the University of the entire proceeds of the mill tax, amounting to about \$4,500,000 is the largest single government appropriation made for education in this country, is, although an interesting fact, not the most significant one. More important to the future of the University is the fact that the appropriation is practically a lump sum. Appropriations have hitherto been itemized in accordance with a system which served no essential purpose not served by the present method, and was open to two serious objections: first, that it gave the legislature power to obstruct or foster particular activities of the University; and second, that it afforded the Governor opportunity to lop off such items as might not meet his approval.

Under the law this year, there was no method by which the appropriations could be altered or reduced in detail. The whole responsibility for the distribution of University funds is thus transferred from the legislature to the Board of Trustees.

Thus the Trustees are now entrusted with a greater responsibility than any Board has had in the past. Considering both the amount of the appropriation and the freedom of distribution, our Trustees are entrusted with graver responsibilities and opportunities than are those of most other state universities. And in discharging their responsibilities and in availing themselves of their opportunities, they will be charged with the wise expenditure of more than six thousand dollars of the people's money every day in the year.

There was much point, consequently, in the remark made by one of the most influential members of the legislature to an alumni committee, that henceforth the alumni had best turn their attention, not to the legislature, but to the electorate, and see to it that Trustees as big as the job be nominated and elected to the Board. Illinois has been fortunate indeed in her Trustees. But that fact furnishes no reason to take it for granted that she will always be as fortunate. It is not too early now to begin to plan safeguards against misfortune.

A good many letters cross the desk of the editor asking why an alumni club should be organized in this and that town. One answer may be found in the following brief account of the activity of the Illini Club of Chicago during the recent session of the Legislature. When it seemed to the friends of the University that the present interests of the University were likely to be changed by the proposals to change its financial system, the Illini Club of Chicago within thirty-six hours had reached hundreds of

influential men in Chicago, procured their cooperation, and laid before every member of the Legislature and each influential member of the state administration the views of not only the alumni but of hundreds of other friends of the University in such a way as to make those views count for something at once. Now if the Illini Club never before had any object in view in the world, the prompt and effective way in which they got into action would justify its existence. Precisely this crisis may not arise again, but there is not a month in the year in which some kind of situation does not arise in which the alumni can be of more or less aid to the University in one way or another if they are organized and ready for business. After the crisis has come it is too late to organize, too late to create unanimity of purpose, too late to get into action. Whether we are militarists or not, we must all realize that a standing army can get into action and settle the fight long before any number of unorganized volunteers, no matter how willing and vigorous they may be, can get together and act to any purpose. A good organization always will find more to do than it will ever find time to accomplish. The birth rate would fall off remarkably if no children were born until a definite purpose had been conceived in advance for them to follow out.

UNIVERSITY FOR THE QUARTER

THE APPROPRIATIONS AND THE OUTLOOK

The legislative campaign of the year 1913 for the increase in the University appropriations has been crowned with unexampled success.

The preceding legislature passed a bill providing for the levy of a special tax for the support of the University of Illinois consisting of one mill on the dollar of assessed valuation of the property in the state. This tax if entirely collected would yield about four million seven hundred thousand dollars for the biennium. Making allowance for the usual loss in collection, it is estimated the tax will produce the sum of four and a half million dollars. The passage of this law was the result of long and repeated efforts made for the passage of a mill tax law by the legislature. There was much opposition to the passage of the law on the part of many people, which gradually dwindled, however, in each successive legislature until the question turned simply upon the amount of the tax, whether it should be a half mill, three-quarters of a mill, or an entire mill. Of the men who spoke against the passage of the mill tax law by the last legislature, no one objected to the principle involved or to the law itself, though some objected to the amount of the tax. And it was strongly urged upon the friends of the University that they do not press the bill at that session, or at any rate that they do not press it for the full amount of one mill. The result has demonstrated that the policy adopted by the board of trustees, namely to press immediate passage of the full mill tax, was wise.

Of course this does not mean so much as appears at first blush. Other states have a half mill, a three quarters of a mill tax, etc. No other state has a whole mill. But on the other hand, other states do not adopt the system of assessment adopted in Illinois, namely a system of from one-third to one-fifth the full valuation. Of course, as a matter of fact, speaking generally, the valuation is not even a third. It is a great question if it is a fifth, and if we were to judge by the price set by people upon land which they desire to sell, the ordinary assessment is not much more than one-tenth of the real value. So that the so-called mill tax, while a tax of one mill on every dollar of assessed valuation, is certainly not more than one-fifth on the dollar of the real valuation, and perhaps not more than one-eighth to one-tenth, varying according to the accuracy of the assessment.

But even so, the sum is a large one, though Illinois does not contribute anything like the same relative sum in proportion to the population or wealth toward the support of the University that is contributed by Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri or California. But the income from the mill tax will be a larger income than the University of Illinois ever drew before.

There was some talk about repealing the mill tax, and motions were made in the senate to diminish the amount from one mill to a half

mill. It is fair to say that all such propositions were simply laughed out of court, receiving practically no support in either house.

As a result of a long discussion the legislature made a very radical departure in the form of the appropriation bill. Instead of itemizing the appropriation in some fifty to seventy-five items as usual, the bill appropriates the entire sum of four and a half million dollars in two items, namely one million six hundred thousand dollars per annum for maintenance, equipment and operation, and six hundred fifty thousand dollars per annum for the purchase of land and the erection and equipment of buildings.

If the trustees are wise, this has very great significance for the future of the University. The appropriation of the entire proceeds of the mill tax, or what was supposed to be the entire proceeds, after making due allowance for loss in collection, instead of keeping some of the money to fructify in the treasury, as was desired by some people, practically makes it certain that the proceeds of the mill tax will be appropriated in the same way by subsequent legislatures. The appropriation of the sum in two simple items like that for maintenance, equipment and operation and that for the purchase of land and erection of buildings, permits the trustees for the first time in the history of the institution to make a careful and far reaching plan for the development of the various departments of the University. This will mean very important things for the state in the course of the years.

An attempt was made to charge up to the mill tax account certain appropriations for the support of work which although not strictly educational in the narrowest sense of the term, is carried on either by the University or under its auspices or at the site of the University in the interest of the state at large. Thus the State Geological Survey is a bureau of the state University, though it is managed by a separate board of trustees. The State Entomologist's office is located at the University. The State Laboratory of Natural History is a part of the University. The State Water Survey is a sub-department of the University, but it is carrying on certain very important work for the immediate benefit of the villages and towns throughout the state. The system of miners' and mechanics' institutes organized for the purpose of assisting the miners in the better education for their calling is provided for by a state law, and the trustees of the University are required to organize and conduct these institutes. All these are on the basis of special appropriations, and the attempt was made to charge them up to the mill tax fund. But in no case did the attempt succeed.

In every respect and in all its contentions the University won out before the legislature, except in one very important matter. The University has always had control of its own funds, which have been due and payable at the beginning of the biennium to its treasurer. This has rendered the administrative work of the University very simple and very efficient. The state administration insisted that the funds should be left in the state treasury instead of being turned over to the University treasurer, and that all payments should be made through the state treasurer. This involves the loss of two percent interest

on daily balances. This amounts to a considerable sum in the course of a biennium on funds as large as those of the University. Inasmuch as it requires all vouchers, etc., to be paid at Springfield, it increases the difficulty of doing business promptly and the University will lose, therefore, two important advantages by this change in the law.

On the whole it is apparent that the University of Illinois has demonstrated again its strong hold upon the affections of the people of the state. It is interesting to note that there was no tendency toward the introduction of politics into the questions concerning the support of the University. And this is quite in accordance with the whole history of the University. It was a republican administration which at Washington passed the land grant bill, signed by Abraham Lincoln, on the basis of which this University was established. It was a republican administration in Illinois that accepted the land grant bill which enabled us to proceed with the organization of the University. It was a democratic administration, however, that of Governor Altgeld, that made the first really considerable appropriation toward the support of the University by the state and opened a new era in the scope and magnitude of its work. It was a republican administration again which passed the mill tax bill, and it was a democratic administration which, refusing to make any changes in this bill, voted the entire proceeds of the mill tax in two items to the University trustees for the support of this institution. And there were no warmer supporters of this policy in either house than the socialists and the Progressives.

The future of the University is certainly bright, and while it has many critics—and where its work is not efficient it ought to have critics—and it has some carping critics—though it must be said very few—the people of the commonwealth are solidly behind it and its work; and all that they ask of trustees, students, and faculty, is that they shall give the best of their time and energy and the best of their thought to administering wisely in the highest interest of the people of the state, this great trust.

EDMUND J. JAMES

COMMENCEMENT

Commencement week brought a large number of graduates back to the University, and was uniformly delightful in all respects. President James delivered the Commencement address to the graduates. Dean K. C. Babcock was the orator at the meeting of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi. H. H. Horner, '01, gave the principal address at the Alumni Convocation, and F. L. Davis, '88, of New York, Chicago, and points east and west, was the principal speaker at the Alumni Dinner, where Henry

M. Dunlap, '75, acted as toastmaster.

The University conferred a total of 848 degrees at the Forty-second annual commencement, distributed among the schools and colleges as shown in the accompanying table. This is the first time the School of Music has conferred more than one degree of B.Mus., and the number of degrees of Ph.D. is considerably larger than ever before. Some increase is shown in nearly every item.

Degrees

Summary of Degrees

Degrees in the Graduate School

A.M.	54
M.S.	53
C.E.	5
E.E.	5
M.E.	2
Ph.D.	20

Total 139

Baccalaureate Degrees

A.B., College of L. and A.	137
B.L., College of L. and A.	1
A.B., College of Science.	66
B.S., College of Science.	24
B.S., College of Engineering.	179
B.S., College of Agriculture.	95
B.Mus., School of Music.	7

Total 509

Degrees in Law

LL.B.	23
J.D.	3

Total 26

Degrees in Library Science

B.L.S.	8
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TOTAL IN URBANA 682

Degrees in Medicine

M.D.	130
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Degrees in Pharmacy

Ph.G.	33
Ph.C.	3

Total 36

TOTAL IN CHICAGO. 166

TOTAL, ALL DEPARTMENTS. 848

Honors for excellence in scholarship
were granted at Com-
Honors mencement as fol-
lows:

BACHELOR OF ARTS WITH HONORS

In the College of Literature and Arts:

Louis Allen, in French; Jessie Fay Mil-

ler, in Latin; Lena J. Myers, in English;
H. C. Thompson, in Economics.

SPECIAL HONORS

In the College of Science: Robert
Back, in ceramic engineering; E. H.
Leslie, in chemical engineering; Charles
C. Rand, in ceramic engineering.

In the College of Engineering: Paul
T. Bock, in civil engineering; H. B.
Cooley, in architectural engineering; A.
S. Fry, in civil engineering; A. L. Riche,
in electrical engineering; H. A. Wier-
sema, in architectural engineering.

In the School of Music: A. E. Holch.

FINAL HONORS

In the College of Science: E. M. R.
Lamkey, C. W. Lantz, E. H. Leslie,
Alma Jessie Neill, Mildred C. Seyster,
R. W. Snapp, E. H. Taylor, Mabel Eliza-
beth Thorne, Chia Cheow Yen.

In the College of Engineering: H. S.
Badger, P. T. Bock, A. R. Brandner,
H. B. Cooley, E. R. Coolidge, A. S. Fry,
E. S. Lee, Howard Mathews, G. W.
Mayes, C. B. McGrew, M. L. Nebel, E.
E. Reddersen, Arthur L. Riche, F. C.
Rohrbough, Lloyd G. Smith, L. G.
Wheeler, H. A. Wiersema, W. S. Wolfe.

In the College of Agriculture: C. A.
Atwood, M. R. Bebb, A. M. Brunson,
E. McC. Clark, J. R. Dilworth, H. F. T.
Fahrnkopf, Elmer Roberts, C. B. Sayre,
R. S. Smith, R. R. Snapp.

In the College of Law: E. L. Dalbey,
W. D. P. Farthing, E. J. Verlie.

In the School of Music: Maud Denny.

In the Library School: Nellie Mabel
Robertson.

THE FRANCIS J. PLYM FELLOWSHIP IN
ARCHITECTURE

Max Alfred Montgomery, 1912.

THE B'NAI B'RITH PRIZE

First Prize, David M. Riff.

Second Prize, Nathan C. Seidenberg.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



COMMENCEMENT PROCESSION APPROACHING THE AUDITORIUM

Governor Dunne on June 24 signed the University appropriation bill carrying with it the sum of \$4,500,000, in the form printed in the *Fortnightly Notes* for June 15. The bill is important in several respects. It provides the largest sum yet appropriated to the University; it leaves to the Trustees the use of the funds to develop the University as they see fit; it permits the use of any part of the appropriation to support the College of Medicine. A determined attempt was made in the Senate to amend the bill in a way to prevent the use of any part of the appropriation for support of a medical college. The amendment was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 34 to 9; in the House it was also defeated, 94 to 37.

In addition to the appropriations made in the University bill, funds for the use of the University and allied bureaus were provided for in the omnibus bill as follows:

For the payment of interest on the endowment fund of the University, \$64,000 for the biennium;

A special appropriation for additional investigation by the Water Survey, \$21,500 per annum;

An appropriation for mechanics and miners' institutes, \$15,000 per annum;

Appropriations for the State Laboratory of Natural History, \$10,000 per annum.

The annual budget had not yet been presented to the Trustees when the *Quarterly* went to press, and consequently the principal list of appointments to the faculty had not yet been made. Among the more important earlier appointments, in addition to those

of Dean Kendric C. Babcock and others previously mentioned in the *Fortnightly*, are the following:

Charles Hughes Johnston, professor of secondary education. Dr. Johnston comes from the University of Kansas, where he has been dean of the School of Education.

John Sterling Kingsley, now professor of zoology in Tufts College, professor of zoology. Professor Kingsley is a graduate of Williams, received his doctorate from Princeton in 1885, and has occupied various important academic and scientific positions. He was professor of zoology at Indiana, 1887-89; Nebraska, 1889-91; Tufts, 1892-1913. He was editor of *American Naturalist* 1886-96, and has been editor of the *Journal of Morphology* since 1910.

Frederick Duncalf, assistant professor of history. Dr. Duncalf comes from the University of Texas where he has held the position of adjunct professor of history. He received his B.A. at Beloit in 1904 and his Ph.D. at Wisconsin in 1909. He collaborated with Dr. A. C. Krey in compiling "Parallel Source Problems in Medieval History, 1912.

Albert Howe Lybyer, associate professor of history. Dr. Lybyer has been professor of history in Oberlin college. He received his A.B. from Princeton in 1896, A.M., 1899; Ph.D., Harvard, 1909.

Lurene Seymour, associate in household science.

Gustav E. Wahlin, associate in mathematics.

Miss Clarissa Rinaker, instructor in English. Miss Rinaker received her doctor's degree from the University in June.

H. J. Van Cleave, instructor in zoology. He received his master's degree in 1910 and his doctorate in 1913 at the University.

Stuart J. Bates, Henry J. Broderson, and L. D. Smith, instructors in chemistry.

M. J. Curl, E. S. Jones, and Dr. Gertrude Schoepperle, instructors in English. Dr. Schoepperle was a member of the department in 1911-12.

Angelo Corrubia and James H. Forsyth, instructors in architecture.

Josephine E. Burns, instructor in mathematics.

Walter B. McDougall, instructor in botany.

Queen L. Sheppard, instructor in philosophy.

Dr. E. W. Washburn has been promoted from the rank of assistant professor to that of professor of physical chemistry.

Dr. Leonard Bloomfield has been promoted from the rank of instructor in German to that of associate professor of comparative philology and German. He has been granted leave of absence for 1913-1914 and will spend the year in Europe.

The position of vice president, which has been vacant since the resignation of Dr. T. J. Burrill a year ago, has been filled by the appointment of Dr. David Kinley, Dean of the Graduate School, Director of Courses in Business Administration, and Professor of Economics. The term of Dr. Kinley's appointment began on July 1.

Mr. C. R. Richards, professor and head of the department of Mechanical Engineering, has been appointed acting dean of the College of Engineering and acting director of the Engineering Experiment Station for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1913. This appointment is the consequence of a one year's leave of absence granted to Dean Goss.

An unusual number of important resignations must be recorded this year.

Resignations Dean Quine of the College of Medicine has resigned; Dean Townsend and Active Dean Daniels join the ranks of the ex-deans with the coming of Dean Babcock to the united College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. Heads of departments, professors, assistant professors, and many members of lesser rank have been called elsewhere and the surviving deans have had a busy summer in filling vacancies and making additional appointments.

Dean William E. Quine of the College of Medicine presented his resignation to take effect on June 30, or as soon thereafter as his successor is appointed.

Dr. Quine has been a medical practitioner since 1869, and a teacher of medical subjects since 1870. From 1870 until 1883 he was professor of materia medica and therapeutics in Chicago Medical College; since 1883 he has been professor of the principles of practice of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons—the College of Medicine—and he has been dean of the College since 1892. To him more than to any other man the College is indebted for its continued existence, for its standing, and for much of its equipment. The most tangible evidence of his generosity is found in the Quine library; but his deep interest and unfailing zeal and liberality have been a continuous and vital part of the life of the college.

Professor F. M. Mann, head of the department of architecture, has resigned to go into the practice of his profession at Minneapolis.

F. O. Dufour, assistant professor of structural engineering, has resigned his position. He will next year superintend the erecting of a large bridge in Massachusetts.

Dean W. F. M. Goss has been granted a leave of absence for one year in order that he may serve as engineer for the Chicago Association of Commerce which has assigned to him the task of abating the smoke nuisance in that city.

The reorganization of the College of Medicine and the reestablishment of the College of Dentistry will both be proceeded with under authority of the Board of Trustees, which on

July 2 appropriated \$100,000 per annum for two years for the College of Medicine, and \$20,000 for equipment and \$5,000 for salaries for the coming year for the College of Dentistry. The College of Medicine will be divided into a junior and senior college, including respectively the freshman and sophomore and the junior and senior years, corresponding roughly to what may be called the underlying scientific or laboratory departments on the one hand, and the clinical department on the other. Each college will have a dean. Admission to the College of Medicine will be in charge of the Registrar of the University in exactly the same way as the admission of students to other departments. The fundamental departments of anatomy, physiology, and pathology will be organized as soon as possible in the Junior college and other subjects in the Junior college will be, for the present, grouped about these three in so far as is feasible and suitable.

The University now has a Bursar, and Mr. O. E. Staples will next fall smilingly receive stu-

Bursar Staples dents' fees as graciously under the new title as he has in the past done under the meaningless title of chief clerk.

During the first two weeks in May, Professor A. F. Pollard, professor of English history in the University of London and fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, delivered a series of ten lectures under the auspices of the department of history. Professor Pollard is one of the more prominent among the younger English historians and has gained eminence both as a writer and as a teacher. He is best known for his brilliant study of the reign of Henry VIII, but he has written a number of other books and articles, most of them dealing with the Tudor period of English history.

The general subject of the lectures was Parliament: its Functions and Historical Development. Professor Pollard made no attempt to trace in detail the growth of parliamentary institutions: his chief purpose was to clear away certain misconceptions as to the nature and workings of the English government, especially on the parliamentary side. In his lecture on "the fiction of the peerage" he discussed the beginnings of the house of lords, for which body in its present form the lecturer showed little sympathy; he expressed the conviction that when England undertakes to reform the upper house her statesmen "will follow civilization" and do away with the hereditary principle. Professor Pollard is also a firm believer in the democratic development of recent times, but he holds that the only practical exercise of popular rule is by a cabinet directed and in a measure controlled by a legislative body like the British house of commons. He expressed a belief that some day we will find it convenient to modify our own American system in the direction of cabinet rule. In his comments and criticisms upon American affairs and problems, he showed a thorough knowledge of our governmental principles and machinery.

In his closing lecture he discussed parliament as the agent of the people; some time was given to the new political expedient the referendum, which the Unionists seem inclined to graft on the English system. Professor Pollard was very skeptical as to the practicability of the referendum when applied in the wider circles of administration. He also showed how a democracy can find monarchy valuable as a symbol of the state and for the traditions that have grown up around it. The lecturer closed with an eloquent tribute to democratic and parliamentary institutions as the only true promoters of enduring peace. Reference was made to the constant unrest and turmoil in such regions as the Balkans, and to the fear that haunts the nations whose boundaries are artificial and unsatisfactory. In contrast he called attention to our own artificial boundary to the north, the long line across prairies and mountains where there are no fortifications and where not a soldier walks, and to the Great Lakes where neither side has fleets or dreadnaughts. In this fact he saw "the greatest achievement of modern civilization." It is Professor Pollard's belief that the spread of real democratic principles will do much to create similar peaceful conditions along the European frontiers. His remarks were addressed to a large audience and were received with much enthusiasm. The series throughout was well attended and forms one of the notable events of the academic year.

Professor Robert W. Rogers of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, New Jersey, gave a series of lectures at the University, beginning May 21, on the general subject *Some Contributions of Ancient Oriental History to Modern Thought*. In addition to the six lectures upon the general topic, Professor Rogers gave a general lecture on *A Bundle of Letters Thirty Centuries Old*.

He spoke, also, to the graduate students in classics on *Elephantine Papyri and their Historical Significance*, and to the Historical and Classical clubs on *the Rise of Anshan and the Fall of Babylon*.

Other recent lectures include the following: Dr. George Hemphill, Leland Stanford, Jr., University: *Etruscan Runes*; John E. Wright, editor *St. Louis Times*: *Modern Newspaper Writing*; the Rev. Washington Gladden, at Convocation; Professor Walter Miller, University of Missouri: *Isles of Greece*; Frank K. Dunne, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois: *The Constitution, the Courts, and the People*; G. W. Simmons, Simmons Hardware Co., St. Louis; Professor Julius Stieglitz, University of Chicago: *Electric Theory of Oxidation*; W. H. Brett, Cleveland Public Library: *Larger Purpose of Libraries*; Professor R. W. Rogers, Drew Theological Seminary: *Ancient Oriental History and Modern Thought*.

Two years of college work will be required for admission to the College of Law, beginning with September, 1915. **Increased Entrance Requirements** The college has already made the change to one year of college work required for graduation without material reduction in its attendance; and the further increase of standards is deemed a practical, as well as a desirable, change.

Since the close of the second semester seventy-seven students have been dropped from college or from the University because of low grades. **Seventy-seven Students Dropped** One hundred and seventeen were put on probation. This number is somewhat smaller than the usual number of misfortunes.

W. E. Ekblaw, '10, and Maurice C. Tanquary, '07, sailed from New York on July 3 as members of the scientific staff of the Crockerland Expedition, to be gone three years and probably longer. The University has subscribed the sum of \$10,000 toward the expenses of the expedition with the understanding that the University is to receive material for the museum and for study collections. Professor W. S. Bayley, head of the department of geology, has been made a member of the committee in charge of the expedition. The Illinois Arctic Club, organized last spring, contributed more than five hundred dollars to furnish personal equipment for the two Illinois men.

Joseph C. Llewellyn, '77, of Chicago, has established, for four years, a prize of fifty dollars a year for a problem in design. Competition for the prize will be limited to architectural engineers. Mr. Llewellyn's motive is explained in the following paragraphs of a letter from him to Professor Mann.

"I have noticed with considerable interest the desire of the architectural engineers at work in the offices of architects and elsewhere to acquire some knowledge of architectural design. The advantage of such knowledge is apparent to any one who has attempted to work architectural draftsmen and architectural engineers together, and I can not help but feel that any instruction which would acquaint the architectural engineers with the principles of designing would be a distinct advantage to themselves and those who employ them.

"I realize it is practically impossible to crowd into a four years' course all that a young man should have, but it has occurred to me that a prize offered to

architectural engineers for the best presentation of some simple problem in design might induce them to do a little outside thinking, reading, and work along this line, so have this proposition to make to you."

Dr. H. S. Grindley, '88, Professor of Animal Chemistry, has presented to the Trustees a report summarizing the work of the research laboratory in nutrition from its establishment in 1897 to the present time. The five parts of the report show that a total of \$96,295 has been appropriated to the laboratory by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Elizabeth Thompson Science Fund of Boston, the cold-storage interests in Chicago, the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, the University Trustees, and the American Meat Packers' Association. The last named has furnished a total of \$50,000.

The summary of results shows that the work accomplished is more than commensurate with the expenses, but the summary is too long to find space here. Publications from the laboratory have reached the total number of seventy-five; three manuscripts have been accepted for publication; and five manuscripts are almost completed.

During the first week in March, the members of the Library School, including both junior and senior classes, made the customary visit of inspection to the libraries, book stores, printing establishments, and binderies of Chicago, Evanston, and Oak Park. The visit to Chicago is now a biennial one and alternates with a similar trip to St. Louis. The party consisted of 24 students, and was in charge of the Assistant Director, and Miss Adah Patton, of the Library

staff, with headquarters at the Auditorium Hotel.

The March meeting of the Library Club was held at Osborne Hall on the evening of the 18th. The program consisted of songs by Miss Elizabeth Bryan, and a lecture describing a summer in Scotland and England, by Miss Simpson. The lecture was illustrated by the use of the radioscope.

The course of lectures established by the University authorities has been continued during the month of April by Mr. Adam Strohm, librarian of the Detroit public library. Mr. Strohm spoke on the responsibility of the public librarian. He was elected at the Ottawa meeting, president of the University of Illinois Library School Association.

Two lectures were given by Miss Ethel S. Fegan, librarian of Ladies' College, Cheltenham, England, who is visiting library schools in the United States preparatory to organizing similar work at the Ladies' College. Miss Fegan spoke on April 11 on Experiences in the great university and reference libraries of England, and on April 12 told of the various agencies in Great Britain for training in librarianship, including among others her own courses at Cheltenham. She was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the members of the University Library School faculty at the University Club, on Friday evening.

Edna Lyman Scott, specialist in children's literature, spent five weeks with the senior class, meeting them five days each week. She also met the members of the junior class twice.

Mary E. Hazeltine, Preceptor of the Wisconsin Library School, spoke on April 29 on the Work of the Wisconsin free library commission, and in the afternoon gave a "Book talk."

The last lecture for the academic year was given by Mr. W. H. Brett, Dean of the Western Reserve library school,

and librarian of the Cleveland public library. Mr. Brett gave a talk on the larger purpose of a library.

The Library Committee recently submitted a report to the University Senate, showing that the total number of volumes in the library on May 1, 1913, was 233,000, an increase of 24,000 since May 1, 1912. The present number is twice the number of volumes in the library on January 1, 1909.

The scholarship averages of organizations for the second semester of 1912-1913, given out by the office of Dean of Men, show an advance in scholarship over all former reports. In the report for the first semester the high average was 85.66, and the low, 75.63. Twenty-three organizations averaged above 80% in the last semester as compared with eighteen during the first semester. The averages are as follows:

Iris	86.61
Zeta Psi	86.08
Triangle	84.53
Chi Phi	84.11
Theta Delta Chi.....	83.75
Pi Omicron	83.66
Chi Beta	83.60
Phi Alpha Delta.....	83.35
Phi Gamma Delta	82.86
Zeta Beta Tau	82.24
Alpha Sigma Phi.....	82.15
Phi Kappa Sigma.....	81.75
Phi Kappa Psi.....	81.55
Delta Upsilon	81.52
Alpha Tau Omega	81.48
Delta Kappa Epsilon.....	81.39
Sigma Pi	81.07
Beta Theta Pi	80.83
Sigma Alpha Epsilon.....	80.77
Phi Delta Theta.....	80.53

Sigma Chi	80.51
Delta Tau Delta.....	80.40
Chi Psi	80.27
Tau Kappa Epsilon.....	80.27
Alpha Delta Phi.....	79.93
Phi Sigma Kappa.....	79.83
Ilus	79.44
Acacia	79.37
Delta Omega	78.21
Sigma Nu	77.95
Kappa Sigma	77.83
Psi Upsilon	77.74
Phi Kappa	75.14

The enrollment at the 1913 Summer Session is 707, the largest it has been during the history of the Summer Session. As usual a very large percentage (possibly 75) is composed of high school teachers, principals, and superintendents in the State of Illinois. Only a few teachers in the elementary schools are in attendance.*

The lectures given by local men and by professors from other institutions have been more popular than ever during the present session. The superintendents and principals have been very well pleased with the lectures offered by Professor J. B. Stoughton Holborn of Merton College, Oxford, England; Professor John Adams of the University of London; Professor Leonard P. Ayres of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York City, and Dr. Hayward, School Inspector of London. A number of teachers, principals and superintendents are preparing for the examination for state life certificate which is to be held July 22 and 23 at the University.

The courses in the College of Agriculture preparatory to teaching agriculture in the high school has drawn a large number of teachers who are expecting to offer instruction in agriculture, along with the other high school science work.

It is believed that practically all of the students will complete the entire eight weeks' term which closes August 8.

The Trustees have provided a fund of \$300 to assist in maintaining an employment bureau for aiding needy students to find work.

Buildings are in process of being constructed on three sides of the south campus below the Auditorium. To the west the roof is being laid on the new Armory.

Progress on Buildings To the south the foundation of the new Stock Pavilion is in place. Additional glass houses and two service buildings are being completed on the east, near the forestry.

At its meeting on July 2 the Board of Trustees directed the Supervising Architect to proceed with the detailed plans for the addition to the Chemical Laboratory, the general plans for which have been approved, carrying with them an estimated cost of \$235,000; plans for a ceramics building to cost approximately \$65,000; plans for an addition to the Boiler House to cost approximately \$50,000; and the plans for the completion of the Natural History building to cost approximately \$75,000.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds now has under advisement several matters of campus improvement. These include a plan for the extension of the heat, light, and power plant; a system of water supply and drainage for the buildings south of the Auditorium; a plan for lighting the campus as far south as the Auditorium; and a plan for

the extension of the library book stacks. All of these improvements were ordered by the Trustees on July 2.

At the close of the academic year the University presented to the cadet senior officers the sabers and belts worn by the officers during the year.

If the recommendation of Col. Morse is carried out, this is the beginning of a custom to be made permanent. Col. Morse believes that such gifts will stimulate interest in securing positions in the regiment.

The University community will next year be able to hear more good orchestral music, if present

Orchestral plans do not miscarry.
Concerts, A petition from many
Perhaps members of the faculty was presented by

Director Mills of the School of Music to the Trustees, asking that a maximum of \$5,000 be appropriated toward a series of orchestral concerts. The Committee was given power to act in the matter, with authority to expend not more than the sum mentioned for the purpose. It is proposed that a series from four to eight concerts by the leading American orchestras be scheduled, at a low admission fee—two or three dollars—for the series.

It will cost money to use the Auditorium or the Armory henceforth.

A charge of \$15 will be made for all entertainments to be given in the Auditorium except those that are strictly University affairs, with additional charges for special lights, scenery, or other extra services. A charge of \$30 will be made for the use of the old Armory for dances and similar entertainments, with extras for extra work. It is supposed that "extras" will include the ejecting of

dancers and musicians at the fixed closing time.

President James has been authorized to organize a series of Sunday evening addresses to be given at the University on an undenominational basis throughout the year. It is intended that a series of visiting ministers be brought to the University to deliver these addresses.

A somewhat more uniform series of convocations for the coming year has been provided for by an appropriation to defray the expenses of men who will be invited to deliver addresses before University convocations during the coming year.

The Coburn Players gave an outdoor performance of "Iphigenia of Tauris" on the south campus May 29.

Out-of-Door On July 11 and 12
Plays the Ben Greet players presented Midsummer Night's Dream, Twelfth Night, and Love's Labours Lost, to large audiences. The performances were considered unusually satisfactory.

At a meeting held June 25 the Trustees voted the following resolution of appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. A. P. Grout and Mr. Fred. L. Hatch, '73, whose terms of offices as Trustees expired on March 11.

The University of Illinois has had a remarkable growth within the last decade. That growth has resulted from many causes. One of these causes is the presence upon the Board of Trustees of persons who have faith

in the future of the University and an intelligent understanding of the steps necessary to translate that faith into an enlarged physical equipment, courses of study, and teaching faculty.

It is the desire of the members of the Board of Trustees to express in this special manner their appreciation of the large services rendered to the University in this decade of growth by Messrs. A. P. Grout and Fred L. Hatch.

O. W. HOIT

F. G. BLAIR

Committee

A new cafeteria was opened on April 15 on the second floor of the Woman's Building. It is run by the household science department, and is under the direct charge of Miss Maude Edna Parsons. The project is not primarily commercial, but is intended for the benefit of those girls who desire a course in lunch room management. For the present, at least, the only meal served will be from twelve till one o'clock. The lunch room will accommodate eighty persons, is distinctly excellent in all its appointments, and is patronized to its capacity every day.

At its meeting on April 4, the Board of Trustees received from the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon a bronze replica of the marble bust presented to Mr. Cannon by his friends in Washington.

At the annual Illinois Cattle Feeders' convention held at the University on July 15, Charles E. Thorne, director of the Ohio Experiment Station, delivered the principal address. His subject was The Relation of Cattle Feeding to Soil Fertility. Clyde Ford of Geneseo gave the president's address, and Henry P. Rusk

presented the results of recent experimental work in beef cattle feeding.

Professor Franklin W. Scott, in charge of the courses in journalism, was elected chairman of the *Illini* board of trustees by the council. He succeeds Dean T. A. Clark, who has held the position for two years. The newly elected student members of the board are E. L. Hasker, E. A. Williford, and J. R. Colbert.

The "Corn Belter," a weekly feature page edited by Dr. B. E. Powell of the agricultural college publicity department, is now being used by eighteen newspapers in Illinois. When first published last September only three papers used it.

Articles for the sheet are contributed by the ceramics, engineering, household science, and soil survey departments.

One thousand dollars has been donated to the Y. W. C. A. of the University of Illinois by Mrs. J. S. Hall of Urbana. The gift is made by Mrs. Hall in memory of her daughter, Grace E. Hall, who was a member of the class of 1906, and formerly an active worker in the association.

Plans to raise \$200,000 for the erection and maintenance of a social center and dormitory for the Methodist students of the University were outlined at a meeting of the commission on work among Methodist students at the University, held at Trinity Church, Urbana, on June 24.

Lots have been purchased on west Green street, Urbana. The general social center building to be erected will serve also as a basis for the voluntary

Bible work offered on Sundays and for curriculum work in Bible, Church History, Methodist Polity, etc., which will be given by a well-equipped scholar, and for which the University will probably give credit in the regular University course. This instructional work will not be such as is offered in theological seminaries, but will aim to give the definite moral and religious training which the University cannot legally give. All state universities are encouraging activity on the part of the churches, and where it is of high-grade they give curriculum credit.

In this general social center building it is planned also to accumulate such books of a religious and moral character as will be helpful in solving the problems which are common to University students. Here also each year will be brought scholars and teachers of the church for lectures. The commission selected as the organizer of the financial canvass, Reverend G. E. McCammon of Mount Vernon, Illinois. His headquarters will be at Urbana.

Both Champaign and Urbana are erecting new high school buildings. The Champaign school building will cost \$250,000, and is located on the Scott property, corner of State and Green streets. The Urbana school building, of about the same size, is located on South Race street at Indiana avenue, seven blocks south of Green street.

In the University district the Phi Kappa Sigma house is being erected at the southwest corner of Chalmers and Fourth streets. The Kappa Kappa Gamma house is located at the north west corner of Chalmers and Third streets. Both will be completed by October. The Young Women's Christian Association building is almost finished.

In the University business block on

Green street two new store rooms are being built.

Bootlegging in Champaign has added murder to its list of crimes. Officer Thomas Dodsworth of the Champaign police force, and Ray Williams, a bootlegger, were killed, and Chief of Police Keller was seriously wounded, in a fight at Wilson's house on Sunday afternoon, July 6. Chief Keller and Officer Dodsworth had gone to the house in which Williams lived to serve him with a warrant of arrest for bootlegging. Upon their approach Williams began shooting. Dodsworth had been a member of the Champaign police department for eight years.

The municipal elections in Champaign and Urbana in April attracted more attention perhaps than any previous election in years. In both cities the law enforcement candidates easily won. In Champaign Mr. O. B. Dobbins on the citizens' ticket received a greater number of votes than both of his competitors combined. The result of the election seems to indicate that the better element in both cities is desirous of having a clean administration. It is to be hoped that the disgraceful situations which have obtained in the past may be remedied, and that Champaign and Urbana may be in fact what they have been advertised to be, and that is, decent places for young people to live.

PERSONALS

President James was on April 4 granted a leave of absence for the summer, and early fall, of the current year in order that he may attend an international conference on education to be held at The

Hague in the early part of September. President James goes on invitation of the Commissioner of Education as a representative of the state universities. This conference has been called by the Netherlands government, which has invited the countries having representation at The Hague to send delegates to the conference.

Professor John A. Fairlie of the department of political science has been granted leave of absence for the second semester of 1913-1914 that he may study political and municipal institutions in Europe, chiefly in Great Britain and Germany.

President Edmund J. James is announced as one of the members of the advisory committee of the National Soil Fertility League. This committee is giving every possible aid to the passage of the farm extension measure, known as the Lever bill.

Professor H. A. Hollister, High School Examiner, made an extended trip in April throughout the west. He lectured at the Universities of Colorado, California, Leland Stanford, at the San Jose Normal School, and at other points in California. His trip was for the purpose of studying educational conditions in the better high schools of the west.

He visited the schools of Kansas City, San Francisco, Oakland, and Los Angeles.

Professor William Spence Robertson, of the department of history, was married on June 30 to Miss Gertrude Mueller of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson will be at home after October first at 908 Nevada st., Urbana.

Professor John Detlefsen, Assistant Professor of Genetics of the University of Illinois, will sail June 17 from New York City for an extended trip through Germany, Austria, France and England. Professor Detlefsen will visit the principal genetic laboratories and experts of the above named countries, and will return October first.

Assistant Professor J. E. Readhimer, Superintendent of Experiment Fields at the University of Illinois since 1901, has just entered on his duties as Agricultural Adviser in Kane County, Illinois. Professor Readhimer began his work at the University when there were no experiment fields in the state outside of Urbana. As superintendent he has been intimately connected with the development of the experiment fields, and has seen them increase from the one in Urbana to thirty-five scattered over the entire state.

NOTES ON BOOKS AND ARTICLES

Under this head will be published notices (space permitting) of such books and articles as are sent to the Quarterly for that purpose, and under a sub-title will be listed all such books and articles by alumni, members of the faculty and allied scientific bureaus as may be brought to the notice of the Editor. The cooperation of the alumni and faculty is invited, that this department may be made a complete record of our contributions to current literature.—EDITOR.

BOOKS AND ARTICLES RECEIVED

Bode, B. H.: The Concept of Immediacy. *The Journal of Philosophy Psychology and Scientific Methods*. Vol. IX, No. 6, March 14, 1912.

Bode, B. H.: Consciousness and Its Object. *The Journal of Philosophy*

Psychology and Scientific Methods. Vol. IX, No. 19, September 12, 1912.

Bode, B. H.: The Definition of Consciousness. *The Journal of Philosophy Psychology and Scientific Methods*. Vol. X, No. 9, April 24, 1913.

Bode, B. H.: The Method of Intro-

- spection. *The Journal of Philosophy Psychology and Scientific Methods*, Vol. X, No. 4, February 13, 1913.
- Forbes, S. A., and Richardson, R. E.: Studies on the Biology of the Upper Illinois River. *Bull. Ill. State Lab. of Nat. Hist.* Vol. IX, Art. X, June, 1913. (Notice later).
- James, James Alton: George Rogers Clark Papers, 1771-1781, pp. clxvii + 715. Springfield. Illinois State Historical Library, Vol. VIII, Virginia Series, Vol. III, 1912.
- Kaiser, John Boynton: American Municipal Documents. *Special Libraries*, June, 1913.
- Larson, L. M.: "Eorl" in *Reallexikon der Germanischen Altertumskunde*. Strahburg, 1912.
- Lincoln, Francis Church, and Rietz, Henry Lewis: The Determination of the Relative Volumes of the Components of Rocks by Mensuration Methods. *Economic Geology*, Vol. VIII, No. 2, March, 1913.
- Moore, Joel Roscoe: Taxation of Corporations in Illinois Other Than Railroads, since 1872. *University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences*, Vol. II, No. 1, March, 1913.
- Oliver, Thomas Edward: Michel-Jean Sedaine le Philosophe Sans le Scavoir, Variorum Critical edition based upon the second Paris edition of 1766 and its appendix with an introduction treating of all known editions and translations. *The University Studies*, Miscellaneous Series, Vol. IX, No. 3, March, 1913.
- Parker, Horatio N.: An Outbreak of Typhoid in Belleville, Illinois. *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. III, No. 5.
- Smith, George McPhail: Heterogeneous Equilibria between Aqueous and Metallic Solutions. (Second Paper) The Interaction of Mixed Salt Solutions and Liquid Amalgams. *The Journal of the American Chemical Society*, Vol. XXXV, No. 1, January, 1913.
- Tagore, Rathindra Nath: O. E. Lessing. Berlin. Das literarische Echo, Vol. XV, No. 17, June 1, 1913.
- Tanquary, M. C.: Biological and Embryological Studies on Formicidae. *Bull. Ill. State Lab. of Nat. Hist.* Vol. IX, Art. IX, May, 1913.
- Ward, H. B.: Sigma Xi, Quarter Century Record and History, 1886-1911. University of Illinois. Urbana-Champaign.
- Sigma Xi is the honorary scientific fraternity of the United States, whose leading object is the encouragement of university education for scientific research. As compared with the companion literary fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa, it is still young. Having completed its first quarter century since its foundation at Cornell University in 1886, it has now published its quarter-century record, a volume of 542 pages, edited by its corresponding secretary, Professor H. B. Ward, of the University of Illinois. The bulk of the volume consists of histories of the twenty-eight existing chapters of the fraternity, each followed by a carefully prepared list of the membership active at the end of the year 1911. The introductory part of the volume is the more interesting to the general reader, containing, as it does, a well written account of the origin, purposes, and development of the society, evidently prepared by the corresponding secretary.
- The main strength of Sigma Xi is in the North-Central and North-Atlantic States, sixteen chapters in the former section and eight in the latter. Three of the four remaining are in the Pacific States, and one (Colorado) is in the mountain section. With the exception of Harvard, Princeton, and the University of Virginia, there are active chapters at all the leading universities in the country. Seven thousand four hundred and ninety-eight members had

been elected when this report was written, and the total active membership in 1911 was 1868. The Illinois chapter was chartered in 1903, and had, two years ago, 134 active members. It was the second largest chapter in the society, outnumbered only by Chicago, with 166 active members.

Mapes, Charles Halsted: *The Man Who One Day a Year would go "Eelin'".* New York. Putnam's. 1913.

The author of this diverting little book is apparently, whatever else he may be, a professional, or perhaps merely a practicing, alumnus. Some art, ingenuity, and imagination are required to be a practicing alumnus. Anyone can graduate from college; few ever acquire that state of mind and heart that distinguishes the living fountain of alumni enthusiasm and life. Such a person is naturally the wine of any alumni dinner, the well-spring of many a flood of loyalty. He is worth more than a million dollar endowment to his alma mater.

Mr. Mapes puts together here a number of nifty little alumni talks and a few good yarns. Any alumnus who wants to know how to make his fellows feel glad that he came to the dinner should have this book by him. It shows how to be a sociable alumnus—if you can. A little talk on "Alumni Enthusiasm" ends thus:

"Bulwer in his *Harold* tells how after the battle of Hastings they were searching for the body of the Saxon king. It was easily to be recognized: above the heart was tattooed the name of his first love, Edith, Edith of the Swan's Neck. It was faint, almost obliterated, for over it strong, clear was—England—and all knew that Harold had been found. Gentlemen, this is ancient history, but we can draw from it a moral for today. Above every impression that other interests, other loves may make, let us place ever fresh, unmistakable—Colum-

bia—and all must know whose loyal sons we are."

In the May number of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Dr. Fairlie describes in a seventeen page article the development and organization of county and town government in Illinois. His conclusions are very significant. Mention of one or two will indicate that he believes that radical changes are necessary. He concludes that the present decentralized and unorganized administrative machinery produces inefficiency and waste in the transaction of public business. Originating in a vague theory of local self-government at a time when, under frontier conditions, public business amounted to little, it has proved entirely inadequate to the complex social and industrial problems of today. The existing arrangements do not secure home rule for local communities in local affairs; but form a heterogeneous congeries of officials, lacking anything like systematic correlation to each other, and without effective responsibility either to the local communities or to the state, which vainly attempts to regulate their activities by an excessive degree of legislative centralization. To meet the conditions of today there is need for more systematic organization, and for a larger use of experts trained in special fields than can be secured by the smaller units of local government."

"The Haut-beau Club Abroad," is the title of a series of articles by Professor N. A. Wells of the architectural department, published in the *Western Architect*, beginning with the May number. These articles give the adventures and experiences of a number of architectural students and faculty men, under the leadership of Professor Wells, during their travels last summer.

STUDENT LIFE

The Senior Memorial of the Class of 1913 will be an ornamental gate-way made of tapestry, brick and Bedford stone, and located at the entrance to the campus back of Lincoln Hall. At the end of the year the prospect for the erection of the memorial was doubtful inasmuch as a large number of the seniors, including some members of the memorial committee, had failed to contribute to the fund. Fortunately, however, a part of the profits from the Senior Ball were given to the memorial fund, and the gateway is now being constructed.

The names of the Juniors elected to membership in Ma-wan-da at the second annual election of members were announced on an arrow-head placed on the ash tree by the 1902 fountain May 17.

The new members are as follows: Edwards Hall Berry, Oak Park, president-elect of the Illinois Union, Electrical Engineering, Delta Kappa Epsilon.

Louis Angelo Boettiger, Chicago, president of the Young Men's Christian Association, Literature and Arts, Chi Phi.

MacDonald Charles Booze, Sullivan, football team, Science, Sigma Nu.

Harley Marion Butt, Gilson, track team, president Junior class, Civil Engineering, Triangle.

Callistus James Ennis, Chicago, manager Interscholastic meet, Literature and Arts, Sigma Chi.

Fred Henderson, Miller's Ferry, Alabama, track team, Agriculture, Delta Upsilon.

Elliot Budd Hopkins, Racine, Wisconsin,

president-elect Athletic Association, Electrical Engineering, Alpha Delta Phi.

Wilford Espin Johns, Rockford, Agriculture, Business Manager of 1914 *Illio*, Zeta Psi.

Harold Paul Ousley, Paris, Literature and Arts, Chi Beta.

John Carne Phelps, Oak Park, captain-elect baseball team, Mechanical Engineering, Delta Kappa Epsilon.

Leonidas Willing Ramsey, Hazelhurst, Miss., Editor-elect of *Siren*, Agriculture, Kappa Sigma.

Enos Marion Rowe, Shoals, Indiana, captain-elect football team, Agriculture, Kappa Sigma.

Ralph Lloyd Sanders, Glasford, captain-elect track team, Civil Engineering, Acacia.

Mark Albert VanDoren, Urbana, editor-elect of *Illinois Magazine*, Literature and Arts.

Clifford Harper Westcott, Maywood, cadet-colonel, Civil Engineering, Zeta Psi.

There were more notable omissions in this election than ever before. Chief among these were the editor and business manager of the *Daily Illini*, the *Agriculturist*, and certain athletic association officers.

The members in choosing the new members followed the rule set up last year of ignoring the claims of all juniors who had been deficient in scholarship, subjected to discipline, or had been known to have affiliation with Theta Nu Epsilon interests.

At the company competitive on May 19 Company D, first battalion, Captain

P. E. Buck, ranked first among sophomore companies, and first place among freshman companies was won by Com-

pany D, Captain M. G. Severinghaus, of the second battalion. The freshman battalion competitive went to the third battalion under Major J. F. Brown. J. W. Holland of Company B, first battalion won the University gold medal. The Hazelton gold medal was won by W. R. Fischer, Company C, third battalion. The regiment made an unusually good showing all the way through.

Four hundred of next year's seniors have already ordered class hats. The 1914 hat is gray with a maroon band.

Class Emblems The junior cap is a blue golf cap with white numerals.

Five hundred sophomore "lids" have been ordered by second year men who wish to avail themselves early of their newly granted right to wear an emblem.

Sophomore hats have been voted by the Illinois Union to future second year men. The hat favored by the Union is a very simple and inexpensive slouch hat of dark greyish color.

Mask and Bauble has chosen as officers of the organization for the coming year: president, N.

Mask and Bauble M. Kneisly; business manager, Harter B. Hull; secretary,

Chancy Finrock; stage manager, F. K. Morrison.

A uniform day for all class elections and primaries has also been adopted by the Union. Primaries

Class Election Day for the four classes will be run off on the third Tuesday

after the opening of college each semester. The two candidates in each of these primaries receiving the highest number of votes will qualify for the final election to be held one week later. This will eliminate weeks of electioneering and all of the class

scraps will be settled in two days of each semester.

Illini Editor and Manager

Hale P. Daugherty and Vernon S. Warfield have been selected by the Illini Board of Trustees to be editor and business manager, respectively, of the *Daily Illini* for the year 1913-1914.

Daugherty's home is in Peoria. He has been registered in the course in journalism in the College of Literature and Arts for three years. He is a member of Beta Theta Pi.

Warfield's home is in Urbana. He is a member of Phi Kappa Sigma.

Illini Trustees

In the spring election for members of the Illini Board of Trustees, J. R. Colbert won the junior office with a vote of 92 to 75 over W. E. Johns. E. A. Williford won the sophomore position, holding office for two years. His vote was 77, while his opponents, R. L. Barlow and R. S. Colton, received 65 and 16 votes, respectively.

Illinois Agriculturist

E. S. Waters and R. P. Hall were elected editor and business manager, respectively, of the *Illinois Agriculturist* for next year.

The last issue of *Illinois Agriculturist* contained 144 pages with sixty half-tone cuts. As an original idea, twelve pages were given over to photographs of groups of seniors posed amid rustic agricultural settings from the south farms. Two thousand copies were distributed.

Illinois Magazine

At the annual business meeting of the staff of the *Illinois Magazine* M. A. Van Doren, '14, was elected editor-in-chief for 1913-1914. F. M. Cockrell, '14, was elected business manager.

Van Doren is in the College of Literature and Arts, and has for the past year served on the staff as an associate editor.

He is a member of Sigma Delta Chi and Phi Beta Kappa. Cockrell is registered in the College of Engineering, and is a member of Acacia.

The Siren

L. W. Ramsey is the newly elected editor of the *Siren*. He is a member of Kappa Sigma. A. C. Strong was elected business manager, while R. L. Stephens, '14, was chosen as circulation manager.

A new sorority has been organized at Illinois. It will be called Kappa Nu, and its membership will consist of girls in the University who are of the Catholic faith. The sorority will correspond to Phi Kappa, the Beta chapter of which was installed here last year.

The annual debate between the Philomathean and Adelpic literary societies was won by the Adelpic Society, the vote being two to one. The debate, which was held in Philo hall, was on the question: "Resolved, That immigration should be further restricted by a literacy test."

The affirmative for the Adelpics was supported by B. L. Wham, H. C. Helm and L. M. Fort, and the negative for the Philomatheans by M. F. Oehmke, R. E. Himstedt, and F. E. Britton.

The cup has been held by each of the societies for two years, and this debate decided who should retain permanent possession of it.

The Philomathean and Alethene societies jointly gave an out door performance of the "Chaplet of Pan" on Saturday night, May 10. The performance was especially delightful. M. D. Severinghaus, Katherine Lewis, Carrie Herdman, and

Lucile Needham took the principal parts. The play was given under the excellent direction of Mr. F. Kitson Cawley, of the department of architecture.

The following officers will serve the Illinois Union next year: President, E. H. Berry; general vice-president, L. A. Pope; secretary, E. B. Hopkins; treasurer, E. C. Prouty; L. and S. vice-president, D. W. Acer; engineering vice-president, C. H. Westcott; agricultural vice-president, L. W. Miner; Law vice-president, H. J. Howe; junior councilmen, E. D. Cogdall, L. W. Vansant, A. A. Odell, J. C. Hosteter, A. B. Rayburn, E. D. Claycomb, and F. A. Du Hadway.

The newly elected officers of the Glee and Mandolin Clubs are, president, D. K. Morrison; vice-president, D. P. Dewey; secretary, D. H. Sundell. W. H. Bennett is to be business manager for the season of 1913-1914, and M. S. Dutton and F. C. Richey will be the leaders of the glee and mandolin clubs, respectively.

The following graduate and undergraduate students have been elected to Sigma Xi, the honorary scientific fraternity: R. Back, A. R. Brandner, P. T. Bock, W. J. Carmichael, L. Chang, V. Chu, E. M. Clark, Lotus D. Coffman, H. B. Cooley, J. A. Detlefsen, H. F. Fahrnkopf, S. E. Farquher, E. C. Faust, A. S. Fry, T. W. Galloway, Grace Glasgow, Ruth Glasgow, E. A. Glenz, H. F. Hadley, C. E. Holley, Nellie N. Horner, L. T. Jones, F. H. Kay, A. J. Kempner, A. W. Kimbell, I. Kiyohara, E. M. Lamkey, C. W. Lantz, E. S. Lee, P. A. Lehenbauer, E. H. Leslie, H. Mathews,

Sigma Xi Pledges

Chaplet of Pan

G. and M. Club Officers

Adelpic Society Wins Cup

Illinois Union Election

Kappa Nu Organized

W. E. Mosher, Edna Mosher, H. V. Neal, H. L. Olin, A. Peterson, R. S. Potter, E. A. Reed, A. L. Riche, I. R. Ruby, C. B. Sayre, C. Scholl, G. W. Sears, Mildred C. Seyster, G. F. Sutherland, M. Takahashi, M. P. Taylor, G. Y. Williams, F. W. Wilson, W. S. Wolfe, and T. T. Woo.

The English prize in composition has been divided between Miss Jeannette

English Prize H. Van Doren. The
Awarded judges, Professors

Alden, Evarts B. Green, and Frederick Green, were unable to decide decisively in favor of one or the other contestant, and the fact that the award takes the shape of a money prize made a division of it seem the most feasible course. Calvin White and Charles J. Craigmile were given honorable mention in the contest.

Miss Stedman presented an intimate narrative and descriptive sketch, called "Paris;" Mr. Van Doren submitted an essay on "Youth."

The students' debates and oratorical council is planning an innovation in student assemblies

New Feature in for next year. This
Assemblies council proposes to call together the entire student body in an informal meeting whenever there may be any important questions of special interest.

The president of the council will act as chairman of these meetings, and any student may express his opinions and sentiments regarding the topic up for discussion. Several students who understand the question will be appointed at each of these meetings to lead the discussion and cause the entire body to enter into the meetings. It is believed that in this way the general sentiment of the University can be reached effectively.

Students will have absolute control of such gatherings and it is believed that interest in public speaking and debating will be created by them.

Phi Beta, a local sorority at the University, has been granted a charter as a chapter of Gamma

Gamma Phi Phi Beta. The in-
Beta Enters stallation ceremonies

were held Saturday, May 24, at the Phi Beta house, 1002½ west California avenue, Urbana.

The granting of the chapter comes as a result of several years' petitioning and active effort on the part of the local organization. Phi Beta was organized in March, 1909, under the supervision of Mrs. C. M. Moss and Mrs. E. C. Schmidt.

ATHLETICS

BASEBALL

Out of a schedule of twelve games the baseball team won eight and lost four. Wisconsin and Northwestern each defeated Illinois in one game, and Chicago took two. This record is the poorest Illinois teams have made for years.

BASEBALL SCORES

Illinois, 9; Indiana, 5.
Illinois, 6; Iowa, 1.
Illinois, 3; Northwestern, 4.
Illinois, 9; Purdue, 1.
Illinois, 5; Northwestern, 2.
Illinois, 4; Iowa, 3.
Illinois, 12; Minnesota, 3.
Illinois, 4; Wisconsin, 8.
Illinois, 9; Wisconsin, 0.
Illinois, 6; Chicago, 7.
Illinois, 7; Purdue, 2.
Illinois, 1; Chicago, 2.

Most followers of the game, however, consider the Illinois team fortunate to rank so high as it did. The quality of the players was much below the usual standard. The excellent pitching of Captain Watts saved many close games.

The seniors on the team were Watts, captain, Fletcher, Prindiville, Nevins, and Kay.

The freshman varsity squad developed a strong team, one that could play the varsity practically even. Prospects for the next year are bright. Coach Huff's eyes fairly gleamed as he watched the promising youngsters play.

TRACK

The track team ended the season in a glorious manner by winning the outdoor Conference meet by an overwhelming score. An Illinois victory was conceded by only a few before the meet. No one, surely, predicted the size of the score. Missouri, last year's winner, and a favorite for this year's meet, failed badly, and finished fourth.

Illinois won the meet with a total of $47\frac{1}{2}$ points, with Wisconsin second with $28\frac{1}{2}$ points. The Illini made points in twelve out of fifteen events.

Summary of Events

120 yard high hurdles—Won by Case, Illinois; Hazen, Kansas, second; Ofs-tie, Wisconsin, third; Busby, Purdue, fourth. Time, :15 $\frac{3}{4}$.

440 yard run—Won by Hunter, Illinois; Sanders, Illinois, second; Cortis, Illinois, third; Bassett, Wisconsin, fourth. Time, :51.

100 yard dash—Won by Hammitt, Illinois; Parker, Chicago, second; Phelps, Illinois, third; Knight, Chicago, fourth. Time, :10 $\frac{3}{4}$.

220 yard low hurdles—Won by Kuh, Chicago; Wilcox, Minnesota, second; Tilton, Illinois, third; Kirksey, Missouri, fourth. Time, :25 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Broad jump—Won by Lambert, Minnesota, distance 22 feet 3 inches; Nevins, Illinois, second, distance, 21 feet 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Husted, Illinois, third, distance, 21 feet 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches; Warrick, Northwestern, fourth, distance 21 feet 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Mile relay—Won by Illinois (Henderson, Cortis, Sanders, Hunter); Wisconsin,

second; Missouri, third; Notre Dame, fourth. Time 3:27 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Mile run—Won by H. H. Wood, California; Thorsen, Northwestern, second; Cope, Illinois, third; Crellin, Ohio State, fourth. Time, 4:34 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Discus throw—Won by Butt, Illinois, distance 127 feet 9 inches; Thatcher, Missouri, second, distance 126 feet 4 inches; Shattuck, California, third, distance 124 feet 3 inches; Ruffner, Purdue, fourth, distance, 121 feet 10 inches.

Running high jump—Wahl, Wisconsin, and Ellis, Wabash, tied for first, height 5 feet 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Klotch, Wisconsin; Gorgas, Chicago; Claar, Illinois; Schroeder, Iowa; Nicholson, Missouri, and James, Northwestern, tied for third; height, 5 feet 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

Pole vault—Won by Gold, Wisconsin, height 12 feet 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches; Floyr, Missouri, second, height 12 feet; Thomas, Chicago; Schobinger, Illinois, and Phelps, Purdue, tied for third, height 11 feet 6 inches.

Shot put—Won by Thatcher, Missouri, distance, 41 feet 8 inches; Van Gent, Wisconsin, second, distance 41 feet 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Koler, Wisconsin, third, distance, 41 feet 3 inches; Eichenlaub, Notre Dame, fourth, distance 40 feet 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

220 yard dash—Won by Parker, Chicago; Knudsen, Wisconsin, second; Ward, Chicago, third; Schley, Wisconsin, fourth. Time, :22 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Half mile run—Won by East, Purdue; Henderson, Illinois, second; Parsons, Iowa, third; Bresnahan, Wisconsin, fourth. Time, 2:03 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Two mile run—Won by Kraft, Northwestern; Criswell, Ohio State, second; Goldie, Wisconsin, third; Sumner, Iowa, fourth. Time, 9:58 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Hammer throw—Won by Shattuck, California, distance, 160 feet 4 inches; Coolidge, California, second, distance, 145 feet; Mathers, Illinois, third, dis-

tance 122 feet 3 inches; Van Gent, Wisconsin, fourth, distance, 119 feet 8 inches.

Track and weather conditions at Madison were very unfavorable to good records.

The Illinois quarter milers have gained a nation-wide reputation for their performances. Hunter, Cortis, Sanders, and Henderson formed the team that won the national intercollegiate mile relay championship in the Pennsylvania games.

In the Missouri Valley Conference meet, held at St. Louis a week before the Western Conference meet, this team broke the national intercollegiate mile relay record by the remarkable time of 3:19 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the Western Conference meet Illinois men took the first three places in the quarter mile run, and won the mile relay with ease.

A season like the last one reflects very great credit upon the coach, and all Illini rejoice that Coach Gill has received the recognition that has come to his capability as a track coach.

The seniors on the track team were Case, captain, Cortis, Hunter, Nevins, Cope, and Mathers. These men made 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ points out of the Illinois total of 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the Conference meet.

Case, Cortis, Hunter, Nevins, and Cope are now members of the Chicago Athletic Association teams.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

Officers of the Athletic Association for the year 1913-1914 are as follows: President of the Athletic Association, E. B. Hopkins; football manager, F. C. Richey; baseball manager, N. M. Kneisly; track manager, S. Casner; manager interclass athletics, J. J. McCoy; manager Interscholastic meet, C. J. Ennis; manager Interscholastic circus, L. W. Ramsey. J. C. Phelps was elected baseball captain, and R. L. Sanders, track captain.

INTERSCHOLASTIC WEEK

Interscholastic week, May 15-17, was a huge affair. Weather conditions were excellent and enormous crowds attended all events.

The list of entries in the athletic meet was about as large as last year. Mr. Zuppke's Oak Park team won the meet with a total of 34 points, followed by University High with 29, Raymond 12, Ridge Farm 8, and McLean 8 each.

Two new records were made as a result of the competition and a third was beaten in an exhibition. The pole vault mark, which has stood since 1908, was easily beaten by Foss of University High, the Midway athlete leaping 11 feet 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The other mark to go was the 220-yard low hurdles. In this event, Cory, also of University High, broke his old mark by the remarkable time of 25 seconds. This equals the Illinois record and is within one-fifth of a second of the Conference mark. Bitterberg of Raymond, won the shot put with many feet to spare, and in an exhibition throw, put the ball 50 feet, 1 inch. This broke Byrd's former mark.

In the tennis contests Jerry Weber, of the Howard school, Chicago, won the singles championship by defeating Lindaur of Englewood, in the finals. Jerry Weber and his younger brother won the doubles championship by defeating Lindaur and Beckett in the finals.

Lyle Smith, of Kenilworth, representing the New Trier High School, won first in the oratorical contest. Milton Morris, of the McKinley High School, Chicago, won first in the contest in extempore speaking.

The opening event of the program presented for the entertainment of the visitors was the Maypole Dance on Thursday evening. In addition to the usual features, a Children's Maypole and an Archers' Drill were given. The numerous balloons turned loose by the

"children" and the arrows shot off by the "archers" added a refreshing light touch to the more serious efforts of the girls in the more intricate numbers.

"The Evolution of a Butterfly," brought to life from the cocoon of a great, green caterpillar, by Delta Gamma, was awarded the cup at the Girls' Stunt Show. The "Mother Goose Primer," a clever adaptation of nursery rhymes to local situations, by Alpha Delta Pi, was given second. The information that "Uni Hall is falling down," was enthusiastically received.

On Friday night the James Milliken Glee Club assisted the Illinois Glee and Mandolin Clubs in a concert at the Illinois Theatre.

On Friday afternoon after the ball game the University Regiment presented the ceremony of dress parade and review.

Interscholastic Circus, bigger and, possibly, better than ever drew to Illinois Field a crowd of 8000 people.

The band of clowns was the largest which ever took part in the circus. "Abe" Glick was given the first prize as being the best individual clown, and H. E. Lichter was awarded second. R. Hill and E. Barrett were awarded first prize in the double clown stunts, and J. T. Senneff and A. Gonsior, second.

"The Days of '49," presented by Alpha Sigma Phi, in which the trick riding of F. D. Shobe was the feature, was awarded the first prize as the best in the fraternity stunts; Sigma Nu with the "Pathe Weakly," was given second; and Phi Gamma Delta, which presented "The Fiji Broilers," was awarded third.

The Ag Club's display, "Twenty Men Wanted for the U. S. Navy," was the winner of the first prize among the organization displays. Theta Delta Chi's resurrected "Primordial Tango" won the prize in the animal stunts.

The events were presented in a more orderly and rapid manner than in past years. The "stunts" were larger and more spectacular. There were two bands of sixty pieces each.

On May 16 before the largest crowd that ever came to Illinois Field for a Friday game, Illinois defeated Wisconsin in baseball by a score of 9 to 0. Captain Watts allowed only 29 opposing batsmen to come to bat. The fielding of the Illinois team was excellent.

On May 17 the Illinois team, playing a very weak game, lost to Chicago by the score of 8 to 7. In spite of the fact that Chicago out-fielded and out-hit the Illinois players, Illinois almost won by hard batting late in the game. Fletcher made two home runs in this game. Baumgarten, the Chicago pitcher, proved to be the best and steadiest pitcher Chicago has developed for many years.

On Friday afternoon the Illinois track team won from Wisconsin by the score of 74 to 52. The size of the score was a surprise, for the Wisconsin team had gained a good reputation by winning the Indoor Conference meet.

From a financial point of view, this year's Interscholastic week was the most successful ever held. In other ways, undoubtedly, the success was just as gratifying. At any rate, the fraternities pledged more high school prospects than ever before.

THE ALUMNI

FIRST ALUMNI CONVOCATION

The first convocation of the University of Illinois Alumni Association was held in Morrow Hall at 11 o'clock on June 10. The meeting was attended by more than three hundred—a larger number than have ever attended any formal meeting of Illinois alumni. At 10:30 o'clock the University Band led the alumni from the Library through the south quadrangle to Morrow Hall; more than three hundred graduates were in line. The meeting was opened with an invocation by Mr. Lloyd Douglas. President Junkersfeld gave a resume of the year's work of the Alumni Association, at the close of which he introduced President James. President James spoke with his customary candor and effect on the relation of the alumni to the University, urging that the graduates maintain a really lively interest in the important features of University life.

The tone of the meeting was fixed by the address of Harlan Hoyt Horner, '01, in memory of Dr. Andrew Sloan Draper, printed elsewhere in the *Quarterly*. At the close of the address J. M. White, '90, offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from the midst of his earthly labors our honored and beloved friend and former President, Dr. Andrew Sloan Draper,

BE IT RESOLVED by the Alumni Association in annual session assembled,

That in recognition of his untiring devotion to the advancement of the best interests of the University during the ten years of his official connection therewith, and with the feeling that in those ten years of masterly service there was consummated the truly greatest achievements of a notable career,

BE IT RESOLVED, That we inscribe in the minutes of this meeting our great appreciation of his services in strengthening the foundations, broadening the superstructure, and

widely extending the sphere of influence of our Alma Mater, and

That we extend our sympathy to his family with whom we all share the inheritance of his memory.

The roll call showed every class represented except '82 and '87, although no class had a large representation. The following list shows the number present from each class: '72, 5; '73, 3; '74, 1; '75, 9; '76, 7; '77, 4; '78, 8; '79, 3; '80, 1; '81, 6; '82, 0; '83, 2; '84, 2; '85, 2; '86, 2; '87, 0; '88, 11; '89, 4; '90, 2; '91, 1; '92, 3; '93, 3; '94, 1; '95, 3; '96, 3; '97, 1; '98, 5; '99, 5; '00, 2; '01, 4; '02, 4; '03, 7; '04, 5; '05, 7; '06, 17; '07, 13; '08, 18; '09, 11; '10, 12; '11, 12; '11, 16; '12, 10; '13, 6.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee, at its meeting on June 9, drew up a report (here somewhat condensed) of the work of the year, and presented it to the Council on the same evening. A digest of this report was read by President Junkersfeld at the Alumni Convocation on June 10.

The Alumni Association has been put into operation under the new constitution and has shown such a great increase in its activities in every respect as to indicate that the new form of organization is a practical and successful one for this association.

It has not been possible to bring all alumni forces into active participation in alumni affairs, but great progress has been made in that direction. The membership has doubled; the number of active clubs has increased; the income of the Association has increased forty percent. The association has actively

participated in the University's legislative campaign, and all over the State has made its influence felt among the members of the State government.

Meetings and Organization. The Executive Committee has held six meetings: July 13, September 21, November 15, 1912; February 8, May 3, and June 9, 1913. The Committee first met on July 13, 1912, and organized by electing P. Junkersfeld president and I. M. Western temporary secretary. Frank W. Scott was appointed temporary secretary and treasurer of the Alumni Association. The following sub-committees were organized: publications and records; finance; alumni clubs; meetings; University relations.

These committees have been organized under the several chairmen, and have conducted business and made reports to the Committee. The more important matters of business transacted and not covered in other parts of this report are as follows: the Association was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois; a special convocation and reunion was held on November 16 at the time of the fall homecoming; affiliated clubs were permitted to retain twenty-five percent of each \$2.00 membership; life memberships have been created at a minimum of \$25; progress toward a memorial to Dr. Gregory has been made.

Publications. The *Alumni Quarterly* has been continued. On January 1 the publication of *Fortnightly Notes* was begun and it has been continued. It has been well received.

Clubs. There are now 36 clubs maintaining some tangible existence. Of these, 27 are active; the others need attention. Of the active clubs, 18 have voted to affiliate with the general association:

1. Chicago Illini
2. Chicago Alumnae
3. Cleveland

4. Milwaukee
5. Pittsburgh
6. Peoria
7. Southwestern
8. Medicine
9. St. Louis.
10. Springfield
11. Belleville
12. Detroit
13. Champaign County
14. Vermilion County
15. McLean County
16. LaSalle County
17. Decatur
18. Centralia (Marion County)

Of these which voted to affiliate, 12 have qualified as affiliated clubs:

1. Chicago Illini (4)
2. Chicago Alumnae (1)
3. Southwestern (1)
4. St. Louis (1)
5. Peoria (1)
6. Pittsburgh (1)
7. Springfield (1)
8. Detroit (1)
9. Champaign County (1)
10. Aurora (1)
11. New York (1)
12. Vermilion County (1)

The following clubs are apparently dead:

1. New England
2. LaFayette
3. Schenectady
4. India
5. Brazil
6. Dentistry

Work among the clubs has been active through the year. Every existing club has been circularized and urged to affiliate; letters have been written to several alumni in each of the following places: Aurora, Plano, Bloomington-Normal, Danville, Decatur, Mattoon, LaGrange, Elgin, Joliet, Carbondale, DeKalb, Paris, Cairo, Mt. Vernon, Centralia, Salem, Ottawa, Moline-Rock Island-Davenport, Quincy, Kewanee, Galesburg, Macomb, Omaha-Lincoln, Granite City-Alton, East St. Louis,

Beardstown-Jacksonville, Philadelphia, Indianapolis. As many as three letters have been sent to such persons.

New clubs have been organized in Detroit, Western Illinois, LaSalle County, Vermilion County, McLean County, Decatur, Champaign County, Aurora, Centralia, and Tokyo, Japan.

Efforts toward the organizing of clubs are now being made in Moline-Rock Island-Davenport, Omaha-Lincoln, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Mattoon, Carbondale, Paris, Jacksonville. Clubs are to be organized in Joliet, Elgin, and Schenectady. Efforts are being continued to bring into affiliation the several active but unaffiliated clubs. Mr. C. O. Fischer, acting as assistant secretary, has visited seventeen places and attended meetings of alumni in eleven.

Membership. The records of the Secretary show that on June 1, 1913, the total paid membership in the Association was 1574; memberships that have lapsed within one year and now unpaid 387, making a total of 1961 on the mailing list. This is a marked increase over last year. The total membership was reported on June 1, 1912, as 1639, but that number included over 800 unpaid memberships. The actual number of paid memberships on May 1, 1913, was 732. The increase in paid memberships during the year has therefore been more than 800. This is in spite of the fact that more than sixty percent of the memberships are at the advanced rate of \$2.00 a year. A large part of this increase is to be credited to the work of the affiliated clubs.

Finances. The finances of the Association are in sound condition, showing increases in every source of income except the University subsidy, an increase in the cash balance, and a decrease in indebtedness. The report of the treasurer follows.

REPORT OF TREASURER

JUNE 1, 1913

Balance on hand June 1, 1912..\$ 363.08

RECEIPTS

Membership Fees..	\$2790.94
University	1000.00
Life Memberships..	525.00
Advertising	461.37
Office sales of Alumni Dinner tickets, and bal- ance of \$2.05 from committee	50.00
Quarterly Sales....	9.79
Sales of <i>Alumni</i> <i>Record</i>	1.50
Total	\$4838.65

DISBURSEMENTS

Printing	\$2040.36
Salaries and Com- missions	1512.76
Endowment Fund..	225.00
Postage	199.08
Supplies	85.81
Engraving	53.00
Incorporation Fee..	10.00
Photographs	5.85
Express	3.01
Freight	1.49
Drayage	1.35
Telegrams	1.10

Total

BALANCE\$ 700.11

Cash Balance..\$1063.19

CASH BALANCE\$1063.19

BILLS RECEIVABLE

On subscriptions...	\$ 570.00
On Advertising....	404.89
On <i>Quarterly Sales</i>	36.80

Total

BILLS PAYABLE

To Editor	\$ 300.85
To Printer	182.35
Salaries and Com- missions	183.81

Miscellaneous	145.38
Total	\$ 812.39
CREDIT BALANCE.....	\$ 199.30
Total Credit	
Balance	\$1262.49
SUMMARY	
ASSETS: Cash Balance.....	\$1063.19
Bills Receivable	1011.69
Furniture and Supplies.....	413.90
Endowment Fund.....	225.00
	\$2713.78
LIABILITIES (exclusive of liabilities to members)	812.39
Net Assets	\$1901.39

REUNION OF HONOR CLASS

The class of '88 celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in a most enjoyable manner. Sunday noon most of the Chicago people were met at the train by the local committee and escorted to the hotel. The afternoon was spent in calling upon old friends and attending Baccalaureate and in the evening a small social gathering was held in the lobby of the hotel. Monday morning the class revisited the old Main Hall, so dear to the heart of everyone, and "Philo" hall where the pictures of Kittie Baker and Maud Kimball and the group of '88 were fished out of the junk heap and rehung as a gentle reminder that all good things should not pass away. We heard again from the platform "The Wooden-Armed Soldier" from our honored president. The class attended the Band Concert on the lawn and from there went to the home of the secretary, Miss McLellan, where tea was served.

At 6 o'clock the class gathered at the Beardsley Hotel for the class dinner, an entirely informal and homelike affair. The tables were decorated with killarney roses and the central orna-

ment was the graceful silver cup given for the one coming the longest distance, by Mr. W. R. Roberts of Chicago. There were informal talks by President Frank L. Davis, of the class, Dr. Burrill, Professor Rolfe, Dr. Ira O. Baker, and Dr. N. C. Ricker. Those of the class making short speeches were H. S. Grindley, N. P. Goodell, Mary L. Barnes. A toast "To the men of '88" was given by Mrs. C. P. Van Gundy. The class election was held, Warren R. Roberts was elected president for five years, Frank L. Davis, treasurer, and Miss Mary C. McLellan was reelected secretary. Mr. Roberts then made the speech presenting the cup to the class. As the president, F. L. Davis, and Lincoln Bush live within a few blocks of each other, it was necessary for them to draw, the highest number falling to Mr. Bush, who had been Mr. Robert's roommate while in college. Nineteen members of the class were present, and with their families and invited guests brought the number up to forty. After the dinner the class attended the Senior Ball and the reception at the Woman's building. Tuesday the class was present at the alumni meeting and the alumni dinner, where it proceeded to assert its title to the first yell ever owned by the University. It was the joint production of Messrs. Schaefer and Van Gundy, who were both present at the reunion. After the dinner a visit was made to the class tree, a beautiful oak in front of the Natural History building, where several pictures were taken of the group. Later supper was served at the home of H. S. Grindley, and the time spent in conversation. A vote of thanks was given to Dr. and Mrs. Grindley, for their hospitality. At 8 o'clock the class again gathered at the Beardsley for the last evening. The old Sophograph was brought out and the prophecy read in a dramatic manner by John Samuels, who demonstrated his old time agility in a

leap for life at a critical moment. The last farewells were said and '88 disbanded, agreeing to meet on the thirtieth anniversary.

The list of those present was printed in the *Fortnightly Notes* for June 15.

REUNION OF '72-'76

This year the quadrennial reunion was of those in attendance between September, 1872, and June, 1876. An urgent invitation was sent to each matriculant whose address was known or could be found. Not infrequently a half dozen letters were written to find a single address and not always with success. A considerable number of those specially invited for this occasion had attended the first quadrennial reunion, and felt they could not attend again this year. The following registered:

Henry C. Holton, '71, Sidell; Isaac S. Raymond, '72, Sidney; Mrs. Edith Eaton Raymond, '72, Sidney; C. W. Rolfe, '72, Champaign; Walter Warder, '72, Cairo; G. W. Hubbard, '73, Urbana; J. A. Ockerson, '73, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Alice Cheever Bryan, '74, Champaign; C. W. Foster, '74, Champaign; Ira O. Baker, '74, Urbana; Walter Eyman, '74, Belleville; J. C. McCauley, '75, Defiance, Ohio; James E. Lowe, '74, Evanston; J. J. Davenport, '75, Sturgis, So. Dak.; F. A. Parsons, '75, Chanute, Kan.; Dillon S. Brown, '75, Geneva; P. M. James, '75, Amboy; V. W. Coddington, '75, North Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. Alice Lee Coddington, '75, North Milwaukee, Wis.; J. A. McFall, '76, Mattoon; Henry McKay, '76, Mt. Carroll; Frank I. Mann, '76, Gilman; J. F. Rhodes, '76, El Dorado Springs, Mo.; Arthur C. Allen, '76, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. Ophelia Everhart Lamson, '76, Cowden; Ralph Allen, '76, Delavan; Mrs. Ada Eaton Allen, '76, Delavan; Clarence H. Blackall, '77, Boston; Mrs. Nettie Adams Wilson, '77, LaFayette, Ind.; Avis E. Smith, '77,

Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Anna Condit McCormick, '77, Champaign; Mrs. Mary Larned Parsons, '78, Chanute, Kan.; I. C. Sargent, '78, Rock Island; George W. Tower, '78, Kingston; E. J. Baker, '78, W. Pullin; Lorado Taft, '79, Chicago; Otis W. Hoit, '79, Geneseo; C. B. Taylor, '79, Urbana; C. H. Nicolet, '81, LaSalle.

A roll call meeting was held in the Woman's Gymnasium Monday night. President James gave an address of welcome. Miss James and Misses Helen and Elizabeth Bryan during the evening rendered several vocal selections. The following made brief remarks: F. A. Parsons, '75; V. W. Coddington, '75; J. A. Ockerson, '73; C. H. Blackall, '77; W. F. Oliver, '75; Lorado Taft, '79; Dr. Avis E. Smith, '77. A considerable which contained information that would have been of interest, but which for lack of time could not be read.

Later an informal reception was held in the parlors of the Woman's building.

All of those who were present expressed great pleasure in being again at the University and seeing its wonderful growth, and in meeting the friends of long ago.

CHICAGO ILLINI IN THE CAMPAIGN

The Illini Club of Chicago was particularly active and effective in its work at Springfield during the legislative session just closed. As soon as the radical proposals had been made known concerning the management of funds and control of the general policy of the University, the club on May 28 adopted resolutions petitioning the Governor and the members of the Legislature to make no change in the existing system of conducting the University until a more careful investigation could be made of the proposition then being discussed. A copy of the resolutions was sent to each member of the Legislature, and personal

letters were written to Governor Dunne, Representative Shanahan, Lieutenant Governor O'Hara, Speaker McKinley, and Senator O'Connor. The resolutions together with a statement of the proposals were sent to every newspaper in the state. The petition, a copy of the proposals, and a four-page letter were sent to all former University of Illinois men now residing in or near Chicago. As soon as the petitions had been returned the Board of Directors sent George N. Morgan and R. E. Schreiber to Springfield, where they were given a hearing by the Governor, presented the petitions, had interviews with the Attorney General, State Treasurer, and the State Auditor, Representative Shanahan of the Appropriations Committee in the House, Senator O'Connor of the Appropriations Committee in the Senate, as well as many other senators and representatives. So fully did they impress the views of the alumni and other friends of the University upon the Governor that he issued a pamphlet setting forth in detail his position in the matter and disclaiming any intention of interfering in any way with the most advantageous operation of the University in its financial and other affairs.

The work of the Illini Club was prompt, vigorous, and effective, and offers a striking illustration of the value of a good organization.

NEW YORK ALUMNI PLAY BALL AND GIVE EKBLAW AND TANQUARY A SEND-OFF

The New York City alumni revenged themselves on the misguided individuals who live in New Jersey by making four runs to their three in the championship baseball game on June 21. Athletic rivalry has existed since the Jersey men won the prize cup at a bowling tournament last winter.

The New Yorkers secured a permit from Charley Murphy to play in Van Cortland Park and about forty of the alumni gathered to watch the struggle.

The only man brave enough to umpire was H. F. Wright, '05, of Minneapolis, who was in town only temporarily. From the time the New Yorkers muffed the first grounder until the last Skeetor struck out on three wide balls, the issue was in doubt. The final score was 4 to 3 in favor of New York (some prejudiced persons thought otherwise) when the game was abruptly terminated by a squad of New York's "finest" who, partly out of pity for the perspiring players and partly because of some stronger feeling, drove both teams off the field.

Arrangements had been made for a simple picnic dinner on the lawn of David B. Carse's house near the park. Instead of that Mrs. Carse served a near banquet in the immense living room of her home. A resolution thanking her for her hospitality was proposed by Mrs. Schoonhoven, '91, and enthusiastically carried. After a round of Illinois songs and yells, the Jerseyites started for their sedge and salt meadows and the New Yorkers went home after promising to travel out to the wilds of East Orange for a return game.

The New York alumni arranged to present Ekblaw and Tanquary with a large banner 6x3 feet, to be flown from the masthead of their ship as it left New York harbor on July 3.

On Monday, June 16, a special luncheon was given in honor of M. C. Tanquary and W. E. Ekblaw at Kalil's restaurant, Park Place, New York. The largest crowd this year at any luncheon was present. About 35 were there.

"Tommy" Amrine, '06, entertained the Illinois colony at East Orange in honor of W. E. Ekblaw June 25.

J. H. Zearing, '09, stopped in for luncheon with the New York alumni June 16. He was on his way to Europe and left on the 18th for a summer's trip. [Notice of Zearing's untimely death will be found elsewhere.—Editor.]

THE PITTSBURGH CLUB

"Parson" Hiles returned to Pittsburgh from Commencement Week brim full of enthusiasm concerning the University of Illinois. He heartily enjoyed his visit and was amazed at the numerous new buildings and the changes in the campus. He earnestly hopes that more of the University of Illinois alumni will come to Pittsburgh to make their home, and stands ready at any time to lend all of the assistance in his power in securing advantageous openings for them. In his present position as Secretary of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, he has a very wide acquaintance among engineers, managers, officials, etc., of the many industries in this section, and his assistance should prove effective.

It is probable that the University of Illinois Club of Pittsburgh will hold an old fashioned picnic this summer, but no date has been definitely settled upon. The Pittsburgh club has twenty-six paid up members and is going after ten or twelve more.

LIBRARIANS AT TACOMA

At the Pacific Northwest Library Association meeting which was held in Tacoma, Wash., June 12-14, the Illinois State Library School was represented by fourteen graduates. An Illinois dinner was held one evening at which the following persons were present: Roxana G. Johnson, Effie Sands, Helen Price, Della F. Northey, Mary A. Batterson, Gertrude F. Hess, Belle Sweet, Nelle Hewitt, Charles W. Smith, and Anne D. Swenzy. The four who were at the meeting but could not attend the dinner were: Florence Currie, Maud Osborn, Grace Switzer, and Cornelia Marvin.

VERMILION COUNTY CLUB

The first social meeting of the Vermilion County Illini Club was held in the Elks' Club Room at Danville on Wednes-

day evening, May 21. A part of the evening was spent in getting acquainted, after which the members were entertained with a lantern slide account of the progress of the University during the past two years, by C. O. Fischer, '12. Assistant Dean A. W. Warnock, '05, was also present and gave a talk on the University.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY CLUB

The Champaign County Illini Club was organized so shortly before Commencement that it was not able to accomplish a great deal during the year of 1912-1913, but the officers are planning a thorough campaign for membership to be inaugurated in the fall. The club was started with a membership list of about one hundred and eighty, and with some five hundred people eligible to membership the officers see no reason why the home club may not soon become one of the largest as well as one of the most useful clubs. Suggestions from other clubs as to ways in which this club may be of assistance to the whole alumni body and to other clubs will be gladly received, and will be acted upon.

AGRICULTURAL ALUMNI

The Agricultural Alumni Association of the University, organized in January, 1912, is actively collecting data of the alumni of the College of Agriculture. The College expects to publish a pamphlet bearing upon the success and work of the graduates of the College. Figures now in the hands of the Extension Department show that the greater number of the graduates are engaged in the actual practice of farming, and that more than two thirds of them are located in Illinois. Replies from 506 of the 935 graduates and former students of the College show the following interesting facts: 348 are located in Illinois; 148 are in other states; 10 are in foreign countries; 349 are farming; 104 are en-

gaged in teaching and investigational work; 4 are veterinary surgeons; 45 are in occupations directly related to agriculture; and 4 are in occupations unrelated to agriculture.

The purpose of the association is to promote the science of agriculture, encourage a more rational system of farm management, and to unify the efforts of all interested in agricultural education. C. A. Shamel, editor of the *Orange Judd Farmer* is president; Earl Garver, Rockford, vice-president; J. K. Kincaid, Athens, secretary and treasurer. There are no dues, but contributions of one dollar from members are gladly received. Such contributors are given a year's subscription to the *Illinois Agriculturist*.

ANNUAL REUNION OF MEDIC ALUMNI

On June 6 two hundred alumni of the Medical College met at the Congress Hotel at their annual reunion.

Dr. E. L. Heintz made a report on the work done during the last year in the campaign for the medical school. He was followed by Dr. D. A. K. Steele, who made a complete report as chairman of the committee on delivering the stock to the University. He disclaimed all credit except holding to a view of optimism in regard to the ultimate future of the medical school. President Abbott of the Board of Trustees, who has aided the campaign at all times told how he became interested in the medical school movement.

Mr. F. L. Hatch, one of the earliest friends of the school, referred to the former as "my boy", saying he could be trusted indefinitely.

Dr. A. C. Cotton of Rush referred with pride to Illinois' native sons and predicted a great future for the school.

Dr. C. S. Bacon referred to the legislative campaign, telling the audience that there were more hurdles to surmount, a

statement well borne out by later developments.

Dr. D. A. K. Steele was here caught off his guard by Dr. H. O. Shafer, who presented him with a loving cup from the alumni, saying that that was only a slight reminder of the regard that all former students held for him.

Dr. Charles Davison was presented with a cup by Dr. R. W. Morris in appreciation of his great services to the College and the love that alumni bore for him.

As an appreciation of his masterful efforts for the alumni and college, Dr. E. L. Heintz, the president was also presented with a cup by Dr. Bernard Fantus.

A petition to Governor Dunne in the interest of appropriations was signed by 223 alumni. The Constitution of the Alumni Association having been adopted by a letter vote, the dues were fixed at \$2.50 to include all the University publications.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, In the efforts to secure a Medical Department for the University of Illinois, it has enlisted the support of many persons and associations, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Alumni Association of the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois, representing 3700 practicing physicians, 1200 of whom are residents of Illinois, wishes to express its thanks to the members of the 48th General Assembly for their patience and courtesy in allowing the presentation of the subjects of state support of medical education and the establishment of a College of Medicine for the University of Illinois.

Be it Further Resolved, That the Association does hereby express its thanks to the Illinois State Medical Society, its component County Societies, the list of prominent physicians who petitioned

the legislature on this subject, the Illini Club of Chicago, and the Alumni Association of the University of Illinois.

And Be it Further Resolved, That we notify them of our appreciation.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY NOTES

At the close of the longer course in the School of Pharmacy June 6th, the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist was conferred on Forrest Omo Snyder and James Silas Vann. Adolph Emil Anderson received a certificate as a special student.

Wilbur Grimes, '06, and Miss Louise Kelley were married at Ottawa, June 18th. They will reside in Grand Ridge where Mr. Grimes owns a drug store.

Wm. A. Herrick, '10, has purchased a drug store at 75th street and Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago.

H. H. Worley, '12, has opened a new drug store at 63rd street and Drexel avenue, Chicago.

Adolph E. Anderson, '13, has taken a position as chemist with Armour & Company.

PICNIC AT ST. LOUIS

The midsummer "get-together" of the Illini Club of St. Louis will be held at "Forest Park Highlands" Saturday, July 26, 1913. The order of events will be a swim in the pool at four o'clock, followed by a good old Illini reunion and supper at six-thirty in the cafe.

LIBRARY ALUMNI NOTES

Flora M. Case, B.L.S., '13, has been appointed to a temporary position to catalog the collection of Landscape Gardening and Horticulture, in the College of Agriculture at the University.

Edith H. Ford, B.L.S., '13, will act as reviewer during the Summer Session in library science, given by the University.

Mary Hubbard, B.L.S., '13, is working temporarily in the University of Illinois

catalog department. At the completion of her work in the catalog department, Miss Hubbard will have charge of the courses in Library Economy given by the LaCrosse, Wis., Normal School for six weeks during the summer session. Upon completion of that work, on September first, Miss Hubbard has been appointed to a position in the University of Washington Library teaching the courses given in cataloging and classification by the University of Washington, and devoting some hours each day to the reference department.

Myrtle Renz, B.L.S., '12, will take charge during the summer of the Library of the Eastern Illinois Normal School at Charleston.

Anna May Price, B.L.S., '00, will be in charge of the courses in Library Economy, given at the University of Utah during the summer. Miss Price will be assisted by Miss Emma Felsenthal, B.L.S., '12, who has been relieved from work at the University Library in order to do this teaching.

Ethel Bond, B.L.S., '08, will have charge of the summer courses in library training given at the University in connection with the regular Summer Session.

Mary Zeliaette Troy, '12-'13, and Hazel Y. Shaw, '12-'13, have been appointed as temporary catalogers at the University Library for the summer.

Flora M. Brown, '12-'13, is also doing temporary work at the University Library.

Adeline Baker, Illinois, B.L.S., '02, who since the completion of her work at the University Library School has been connected with the Northwestern University Library, has accepted the position of heat cataloger in the Kansas Agricultural Library, at Manhattan, Kan.

Margaret L. Kingsbury, ex-'13, has resigned her position as custodian of the History and Political Science Sem-

inar Library. Miss Kingsbury will marry Mr. Frank Foote, Associate Professor of Mining Engineering at the University of California. The wedding will take place some time in July.

Agnes B. Cooper, B.L.S., '10, has resigned her position as cataloger at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, to accept a position in the Kansas City, Missouri, public library.

Mary P. Billingsley, B.L.S., '08, leaves the catalog department of the Kansas State Library at Topeka, for a position in charge of the documents in the Kansas City, Missouri, public library.

Lucy Lewis, B.L.S., '06, assistant librarian of the Oregon State Agricultural College, at Corvallis, has been granted a year's leave of absence.

Margaret Gramesly, B.L.S., '04, has been appointed on the staff of the Missouri Library Commission, with headquarters at Jefferson City.

Sabra L. Nason, B.L.S., '07, who resigned from the librarianship of the Fort Dodge, Iowa, public library, will take charge for six months of the Waterloo, Iowa, public library during the leave of absence of Fanny Duren, the librarian, who is to spend a half year in Europe.

Aurella Knapp, B.L.S., '12, has been appointed head of the catalog department at Indiana University, Bloomington.

Sabra Stevens, A.B., '06, is teaching in the Chautauqua Summer Library School, Chautauqua, N. Y.

THE ROCKFORD CLUB

The Rockford University of Illinois Club tendered a luncheon in honor of G. Huff on June 16, at which a considerable number of Rockford enthusiasts greeted Coach Huff and had a good time. Among those present were Mayor W. W. Bennett, President George P. Gallaher, '05, C. P. Briggs, '01, principal of the high school, Jesse

Barloga, '11, Tommie Gill, '07, Parker, ex-'12, E. S. Kern, '13, E. G. Brands, '12, C. K. White, '12, Roy Brown, '06, and A. C. Pearman, '08.

SYCAMORE ALUMNI

The alumni living in and near Sycamore have brought two fine panoramas of the University campus, had them framed in a long panel, and presented them to the Sycamore high school. There were twenty-six contributors.

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL

The Twin City Illinois Alumni Club had a meeting on June 28, but no account of the affair has as yet reached this office.

DIRECTORY OF MATRICULANTS

Work has already been begun at the President's office toward the compiling and issuing of a directory which shall include a list of all students who attended the University since its first opening, together with information as to the period of residence, degree or degrees held, present occupation, present address, and such other information as may be conveniently obtained and printed. It is estimated that this volume will contain the names of no fewer than twelve thousand persons, and will be quite as interesting and valuable in many ways as the Alumni Record.

MORE RECORDS TO BE SOLD

Circulars are being sent out from the President's office bringing to the attention of those alumni who have not ordered Alumni Records the many excellent features of that book, and stating that about one thousand copies are still available. The sale was unusually large, and the many comments printed in the circular issued show that those who bought copies are very much pleased with the book. Its excellencies become more apparent as continued use

is made of the volume. In his report to the Board of Trustees, Mr. J. H. Kelley furnished some interesting data as shown in the following table:

The 1913 *Alumni Record* contains biographical sketches as follows:

Baccalaureate alumni 1872-1911	4998	
Graduate alumni 1872-1911.....	251	
Honorary alumni.....	47	
		5296
Faculty	1174	
Trustees	137	
		1311
Deductions for alumni who are or were—		
(1) Faculty members	391	
(2) Trustees	10	
		401
Number of sketches.....		910
Names listed with addresses:		6206
1912 baccalaureate alumni....	526	
1912 advanced degree alumni	112	638
Total number of names		6844

SUMMARY OF ALUMNI

From 1872-1911	5296
1912 baccalaureate classes.....	526
Graduate alumni	731
Honorary alumni	102
	6655
Deductions for baccalaureate alumni included in graduate and honorary alumni.....	423

DEAN CLARK ABROAD

Dean and Mrs. T. A. Clark, who are spending the summer in Europe, will soon leave Italy for a tour of the lakes of Switzerland. They arrived at Naples after a smooth trip across, and a delightful cruise up the Mediterranean, stopping at a number of the most interesting towns on the way. The scramble and rush of going through the customs, the Dean said, reminded him of an Illinois push ball contest.

So far Dean Clark has spent most of his time in and about the cities of Naples, Rome and Florence.

Dean and Mrs. Clark will sail from Liverpool for New York on August 16.

SIX 1911 CITY ATTORNEYS

The recent city elections throughout the different cities in Illinois were very favorable to the 1911 graduates of the University College of Law. Six young lawyers of this class succeeded in being elected city attorneys in their respective cities.

Lawrence Glenn, '11, was elected city attorney of Champaign. Frank Newlin, '11, was elected city attorney of Robinson in a hotly contested election. Louis Zearing, '11, received the office of city attorney in Princeton, and Phillip Sesler, '11, was elected city attorney of Pontiac. T. F. G. Wagner, '11, was named city attorney of Spring Valley, and C. M. Walter secured a similar office in Savanna.

PARSONS A PHILANTHROPIST

F. A. Parsons, '75, has given three hundred dollars to students of the Chautau, Kansas, high school for original work in oratory. He is giving a prize of one hundred dollars a year, has been doing so for three years, and gives no indication of discontinuing the practice. He says he wants to do something to encourage education in his home town.

E. M. WATKINS IN COSTA RICA

E. M. Watkins, '11, writes as follows: "I was a member of the party of engineers which explored and surveyed the disputed area along the Costa Rica-Panama boundary and in that capacity saw some real experience. We penetrated into the interior to parts never before entered by white men—some of the peaks are avoided by the Indians as the abodes of evil spirits—and straightened out some strangely erroneous ideas regarding the rivers and nuts of the country. We reached altitudes as high as 11,000 feet, where freezing occurs every night in the year. At one time we were so far from Bocas del Toro,

our base, that it took one day on the rail road, two days in canoes on the Sixaola river and eleven days on foot to reach us.

I finished this job October 10 and was at once appointed assistant engineer on the Northern Railway of Costa Rica. I am engaged in locating and constructing a line south-east from here toward Bocas del Toro in Panama. For three months I was assisting an English engineer in the location but he has been removed, leaving me in charge. In the six months that I have been here I have had my salary increased twice and am getting fifty per cent more now than I was six months ago. And better still, I have heard of another increase in the near future. I consider my experience in engineering to have been unusually good, for in spite of swamps, difficult mountains, terrific rains and treacherous rivers I have managed to pull a liberal portion of the salary increases to myself, so I must have made a good showing."

RECENT GRADUATES LOCATED

Of the one hundred and seventy-nine graduates of the College of Engineering, all but about ten had signed contracts with various companies months before the date of graduation for work in their chosen line, the salaries ranging from sixty to eighty dollars per month.

Out of ninety-three men graduating this year, forty-four expect to go into actual farming operations; ten into experimental work at the University of Illinois; ten expect to teach; eleven will do graduate work; five are going to work for large implement companies, and the rest will be employed in work more or less connected with agriculture.

Of the one hundred thirty-eight students who graduated from the College of Literature and Arts at the University of Illinois, forty-eight (13 men and 35 women) have enrolled with the Ap-

pointments Committee looking forward to securing positions as teachers in the secondary schools and as principals and superintendents. Of this number eighteen have reported that they have already received appointments. Twenty-one of the forty-eight desiring positions as teachers have had experience as teachers. The salaries of those who have reported range between \$600 and \$1,800.

Of the twenty-five law students taking degrees, twenty-two received the degree of bachelor of law and three the degree of doctor of law. Four of the number are already licensed to practice, and the remainder plan to take the bar examinations in July. Most of them expect to open offices for practice in Illinois. One of the notable successes in this year's class work is Mr. W. D. Farthing, who in spite of blindness, has completed a three-years' course in the law school. Mr. Farthing is a graduate of McKendree College, and with the aid of his brother who reads for him, he has made an excellent record as a student. The brothers will open an office and practice law together in Southern Illinois.

MRS. ANNA FAY IS DEAD

Mrs. Anna H. Fay, for eight years matron at the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. house, died in Berea, Kentucky, on Saturday evening, April 19. Mrs. Fay was born in Brackin county, Kentucky, in 1846, and attended Oberlin College. She was married to Calvin Fay, who died three years later, leaving one child, Carl Fay. He graduated from Berea College and came to the University of Illinois for graduate work in 1899. He stayed one year, during which time Mrs. Fay was matron of the Christian Associations. They then went to Cornell, where he died the next summer.

Mrs. Fay, who had been with him for six months, returned here and became



HEAD OF THE COMMENCEMENT PROCESSION



AFTER THE PROCESSION HAD ENTERED



ALUMNI IN THE PROCESSION



ALUMNI IN THE PROCESSION

"Mother Fay" to many students. So much was her helpfulness felt, that when the new Y. M. C. A. was built she was offered a suite of rooms for as long as she would occupy them, her only duty to be that of friend. Her health had, however, begun to fail, and fearing that she might become a burden she refused the offer and returned to her old home in Kentucky, at Christmas time, 1907.

OBITUARIES

RALPH E. BOWSER, '05

Ralph E. Bowser, *ee*, died at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, on May 30 after a serious illness of only a few days from hemorrhage of the stomach resulting from heart trouble. His funeral was held at his home at Bishop, Ill., on June 4.

He was born March 6, 1877, at Bishop, Ill., receiving his preparatory schooling at Whipple Academy, Jacksonville, Ill., and at the University Academy. He graduated in 1905 from the University with the degree of bachelor of science in electrical engineering. In 1907 he entered the employ of the Dean Electric co., Elyria, Ohio. He left the

Dean co., to take a position in the physical laboratory of the Western Electric co., in July, 1909, where he was located at the time of his death. While in college, Mr. Bowser became a member of the two honorary engineering societies, Tau Beta Pi, and Eta Kappa Nu, and was also an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

J. H. ZEARING, '09

Joseph Hazen Zearing, *la*, died in Edinburgh, Scotland, early in July, and was buried in that city on the 9th. He left Champaign just before Commencement time for a four months tour abroad, was entertained in New York by the New York alumni, and seemed then in high spirits and good health. The cause of his death was diphtheria. He was born July 20, 1887, at Brooklyn, N. Y. He had been employed for two years as draft teller at the First National Bank of Champaign. While in college he was an active member of the Acacia fraternity. He was this spring elected treasurer of the Illini Club of Champaign County, and was active in promoting the interests of that organization.

NEWS OF THE CLASSES

When you have a new address, position, wife, or child, notify the editor. Announcements sent to friends may reach the **QUARTERLY**, but probably will not. Mail your information direct, unless your class has a secretary; in any case please make sure that the **QUARTERLY** is kept in touch with you.

1872

C. W. Rolfe, 601 east John street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1873

Fred L. Hatch, Spring Grove, Illinois, Secretary

1874

Mrs. Alice Cheever Bryan, 508 south Fourth street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

An outdoor picnic was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Riddle on Western avenue, Mattoon, June 14, in

compliment to Professor Ira O. Baker, *ce*, and Mrs. Angie Ritter, who are to be married during the summer.

One of the first students of the University, Mr. Cornell of Taunton, Mass., lately heard of Mr. H. S. Reynolds, so made the trip to Providence, R. I., on purpose to hear about the University. Mr. Cornell had never been back or had he seen any of the college men of his day. He was very much interested in all he saw and heard and marvelled at the wonderful changes since 1870.

There was a very cordial endorsement of the informal program of the

Monday night reunion by all the alumni who were present. Surely in the week of festivities there should be a place for three minute talks from a good many of the older alumni. This program was truly delightful together with the reminiscences of the "students of the I. I. U.", the address of President James, the music, the history of the University as shown by stereopticon views presented by Professor J. M. White, and the program lost nothing in the hands of Professor I. O. Baker, who presided with much reminiscent ability.

1875

George R. Shawhan, 606 east Daniel street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

V. W. Coddington, *me*, and Alice Lee (Coddington), *la*, attended Commencement exercises at the University. They are cousins of Professor Ira O. Baker, *ce*, '74

1876

Fred I. Mann, Gilman, Illinois, Secretary

1877

1878

E. M. Burr, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1879

Judge W. N. Butler, Cairo, Illinois, Secretary

One of the last official acts of Governor Deneen was to appoint Dr. S. Cecil Stanton, *sci*, surgeon general, with the rank of colonel, of the Illinois National Guard. This promotion came because of many years of efficient service as a surgeon in the National Guard. Dr. Stanton has also recently been elected secretary of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

1880

Charles W. Groves, 701 west Church street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Ella Watson (Davis), *hs*, of Straight Creek, Kan., attended commencement to see the graduation of her son, Chester Watson Davis.

1881

Mrs. Virginia Hammet Talbot, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

W. S. Weston, *ce*, has invented an ingenious instrument for facilitating the work of the draftsman in mapping railroad curves of large radius and in drawing curved lines in machine design. He is placing these on the market.

B. E. Beach, *la*, is on a fishing expedition on an Indian reservation in northern Minn.

Dorothea Beach, daughter of Bayard E. Beach, *la*, and Metta Macknet (Beach), has finished the sophomore year of Wells College.

Darley Thomas, *la*, F. M. McKay, *la*, Charles H. Niolet, *ce*, W. S. Weston, *ce*, and B. E. Pedro, ex-'81, were among the alumni day visitors.

The Chicago paper gave illustrated descriptions of the memorial day parade of 600 pupils of the Andersen school of which F. M. McKay, *la*, is principal.

Arthur N. Talbot, *ce*, was recently elected president of the American Society for Testing Materials. This important engineering society is exerting a strong influence on the standards for iron, steel, cement, and other engineering materials and on the basis of acceptance between manufacturer and consumer. He has also been elected honorary member of the Concrete Institute of Great Britain.

1882

N. S. Spencer, 401 west University ave., Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Kittie C. Avery, *la*, lost her home in the Omaha storm of March 23. The house was one of the worst wrecks in the path of the storm and the loss was a very severe one. Miss Avery had a narrow escape.

Henry Drum, ex-'82, has been appointed warden of the Washington state penitentiary. The papers of the state speak very favorably of the appointment.

1883

Judge J. F. Going, 221 Fremont street, Chicago, Secretary

Katherine Peabody (Girling), *la*, has a most unusual and touching story in the June *Atlantic*.

1884

Miss Keturah Sim, 6225 Greenwood avenue, Chicago, Secretary

Keturah Sim is spending the summer in Europe. She expects to return the latter part of October.

1885

1886

S. F. Bullard, 3001 south 29th street, Tacoma, Washington, Secretary

Rev. and Mrs. M. W. Everhart, of Urbana, parents of T. W. B. Everhart and L. U. Everhart, *law*-'09, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on June 28, 1913.

1887

Mrs. Angie Gayman Weston, 601 east Daniel street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1888

Miss Mary C. McLellan, 706 west Park avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Nellie W. Jillson found it impossible to be present at the reunion on account of sailing for Naples in a few days after.

Mrs. Effie Enlows was detained at home owing to the death of a girlhood friend at the beginning of Commencement week.

Frank Davis has added palmistry to his other accomplishments.

A. G. Goldschmidt of Davenport, Iowa, and J. G. Beadle of Galesburg had intended to be present but were detained at the last minute by business.

N. P. Goodell and family sailed for Europe on the 18th of June. Mrs. Goodell regretted not being able to come to the reunion on account of home duties.

Dr. Fritz Hadau, ex-'88, of San An-

tonio, Tex., Minnie Pearman, ex-'88, Ida Stoltey Petty, Oklahoma City, and Etta Beach Wright, Webster Groves, Mo., sent messages of good will and regretted their inability to attend the reunion.

Henry Bacon intended coming to the reunion but was kept back at the last moment by business relating to the plans for the Lincoln memorial, at Washington, D. C., of which he is designer.

1889

Miss Amy Coffeen, 806 south Fifth street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Edward F. Ligare is assistant engineer of West Chicago Park Commission, Union Park, Chicago. He was here for the '88 reunion, having entered the University with that class. He has promised to return next June for the twenty-fifth anniversary of '89.

C. A. Bopes, of Reynolds, was present Alumni Day. He also expects to be in attendance next June.

1890

Thomas Arkle Clark, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

George F. Beardsley, father of John W. Beardsley, *la*, and Henry M. Beardsley, *la*, '79, died on May 6, 1913, at Champaign, at the age of nearly eighty-six years. Mr. Beardsley had long been prominent in business and church work in Champaign, where he lived for nearly half a century.

F. H. Clark, *me*, was recently elected a member of the executive committee of the American Society for Testing Materials. He is General Superintendent of Motor Power of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

1891

Glenn M. Hobbs, American School of Correspondence, 58th street and Drexel avenue, Chicago, Secretary

Summer greetings to the class. If it is as hot where you all are as it is in Chicago you are getting out of all the

work possible. McClure at Ishpeming is the farthest north of any I can think of, and I don't believe he is far enough to escape some of this temperature. We must apologize to the class for not getting out a summer run, but we were absolutely too busy to start the works going. A few members were kind enough to send in communications without prodding, and with a left over or two we have succeeded in making up a short report.

A letter from Harvey arrived about April 1, too late to go into the April magazine. He had the "face" to say that the Spring poem dodge was all a fake, but of course when he wrote this he did not know that our worthy President was to qualify so brilliantly for the whole class. Harvey was also kind enough to state that the news column in the *Quarterly* was very much appreciated, for which "kind words" we render thanks. We are wondering when John Chester gets his work done for in this letter Harvey mentions receiving a telephone message as John passed through Kansas City. John expressed the opinion over the telephone wire that since he had that tug-of-war experience on board ship he felt sure he could lick any Kansas City citizen that might appear on the horizon. Harvey took a taxi down to the depot, but John had left town. Kansas City seems to be the hub of '91's universe for Harvey also mentioned seeing John Frederickson. We were glad to hear from John even indirectly as he has preserved a discreet silence for many months. We managed to pick up a little news from an unexpected source which he, just from spite, probably never would send a poor secretary. We were passing Robert Gaut's home the other night—most of you will remember Gaut of '94, I believe—and he called the secretary in to meet John Frederickson's sister and niece. From them we learned that John is building

a state capitol at Salt Lake City and also one at Boise City, Idaho. John believes in concrete expressions of his art.

We have also had a fine letter from John Powell during his brief stay in Kansas City. The letter, which is dated April 31, stated that he was expecting to leave for LaPorte, Tex., after the annual dinner of the Southwestern Alumni Association on May third. As we haven't heard anything more from him (our fault by the way as we owe him a letter) we assume that he has not returned.

Those of you who keep track of this column will remember that we were able to report quite extensively on two of our farming experts in January and April. I made the promise to deliver something from Shamel, and by inviting him out to lunch and taking him to the Illinois-Chicago ball game, which sad to relate we lost in twelve innings, I got him so mellow that he promised to send me a history of his life. To get a dyed-in-the-wool editor to furnish something outside of his own paper for nothing is, I believe, some feat, and we congratulate ourselves upon being able to submit the following:

"Just completed a book on 'Farm Leases'. This was written from a conviction that the tenant farmer is to be always with us, and that we should do all in our power to make him a good farmer. My experience as a landlord has taught me that a long time lease is the best lease—that a perpetual lease (one which enables the tenant to stay on the land as long as it is for rent) gives the tenant a much deeper interest in maintaining soil fertility, keeping up buildings, etc. I have also discussed the annual farm lease, in other words, have tried to cover the whole farm leasing proposition. This is my second book, the first being on 'Profitable Live Stock Raising', brought out about two years ago. I was one of a committee of three to put on at the Sherman House at Chicago, April 8th to 10th inclusive, the first National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits, a meeting which it is believed marks the beginning of a national movement that will result in greater profits to the producer and lower cost to the consumer. May 16, 1913, I delivered an address during Journalism Week at the University of Missouri on

'The Newspaper and the Farmer', besides a number of addresses at agricultural conventions in various parts of the middle west."

C. A. left June 18th for a two weeks' trip through irrigated sections of Colorado and Idaho, inspecting an eighty million dollar irrigation project being handled by Chicago and New York capitalists. He believes in practicing the agriculture which he preaches in the *Orange Judd Farmer* by running, with the aid of a partner, a big grain and live stock farm in Eastern Saskatchewan, Canada. With the aid of another partner, which he has taken on for life, he is raising a couple of bunches of live stock, both of the male variety, which C. A. declares show the proper intelligence, but are much harder to bring up than farm live stock.

We had a short letter from Frank Eno under date of May 16, which told of a three months' vacation which he planned to take this summer, leaving on June 9 for Arizona, California, and back home by way of the Canadian Pacific. He agrees to show himself in Chicago about September first, which is welcome news.

A letter written April 19 from Smolt reached us about a month later. At the time of writing he was in the midst of the hot Philippine season, and he could hardly imagine that spring commencement had not yet passed. Smolt gives no news of himself, but is anxiously awaiting the round robin. His hope seems to be a little misguided, as evidently our robin should have been a homing pigeon in order to cover the distance. After the experience which we noticed in the papers a few days ago of a homing pigeon that flew from Reo across water in forty-eight days, the experience of our poor little bird seems almost pitiful. Smolt promised more than anybody so far, namely, that he would buy the thing a return passage on a safe and rapid line to Frisco. He admits the trip out and back will

consume seventy or eighty days, but still what is that to over a year in getting out of Illinois.

We had occasion to write to Ed Clarke in regard to certain business matters and in his reply he mentioned the death of his father on May sixth at Albuquerque, N. M., at the age of seventy years. The members of '91 express their deep sympathy to Ed and Fred, and to the other members of the bereaved family. Ed reports his work in Quincy as active as could be expected in this slack time.

We have already ventured to surmise that our round robin should have been a carrier pigeon, but as the days go by without hearing any word we fear that it has turned into an ostrich, which has buried its head in the sand, and then, making a noise like a mail train, imagines it is really on its way. We have made several requests to members to drop the secretary a line when the packet reached them; no one but Isabel Jones ever did this. Hurrah for Isabel!! It seems a shame to create all this interest and not be able to satisfy it. With Smolt, John Chester, Helen Schoonhoven, Frank Eno, and a lot of the other Eastern bunch calling for the robin, it looks a little bit discouraging. We are contemplating sending out engraved invitation with return postage to all the members to report on this case. In the meantime the secretary hopes that every member of the class will have a successful vacation, even including John Chester, who doesn't seem to need one.

1892

Mrs. Cassandra Boggs Miller, 1103 west Illinois street, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

1893

1894

L. Pearl Boggs, 811 west Illinois street, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

1895

J. W. Royer, *arch*, is architect for the following buildings in Urbana this summer: Urbana high school which will cost \$150,000; a fire proof addition to a building for Judge Cunningham; a frame residence for Fred Silver costing about \$5,000; a new two-story frame residence for H. H. Bubes which will cost \$3,000; a new two-story brick residence for Bowen Busey to cost \$12,000.

1896

Sophia Nott Leal, *la*, and James Welten Hays were married on April 24, 1913, at Urbana. Until recently Mrs. Hays has been teaching in California. Mr. Hays was for many years superintendent of the Urbana schools, having lived in retirement since leaving this position some years ago. They are living at 708 west University ave., Urbana.

Ross Lennington Trevett, *la*, ex-'96, died after a lingering illness on June 15, 1913, at Denver, Col.

A. M. Simons, *ee*, is principal of the Dinuba. Saltana and Wilson District high school, Dinuba, Cal.

1897

O. L. Gearhart, 107 west Springfield avenue, Champaign, Illinois, *Secretary*

1898

D. R. Enochs, 20 north Neil street, Champaign, Illinois, *Secretary*

The fifteenth annual reunion of the class was attended by ten members of the class. The principal event of the reunion was a dinner which was served at the Phi Gamma Delta house. After the dinner the evening was spent with reminiscences of old times. It was voted to have a class organization to keep in touch with all members of '98 who matriculated in '94 but did not graduate. The officers elected were A. R. Crathorne, president; Alice Frazey, vice

president; D. R. Enochs, secretary; C. R. Clark, treasurer. It was voted to assess the class one dollar each to pay the expenses of collecting class data and notifying members of the twentieth anniversary reunion. The reunion was attended by the following: Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Coffeen, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Crathorne, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Collins, Miss Alice Frazey, Miss Pearl House, C. R. Clark, D. R. Enochs, W. J. Fulton, L. E. Fischer. At the dinner many letters and telegrams from absent members were read. The greeting to the class which traveled the farthest was from E. F. Nickoley, *la*, Beirut, Syria.

At this year's commencement E. F. Collins and L. E. Fischer received professional degrees in engineering.

Dr. A. J. Helton, ex-'98, writes that he is getting along nicely at North Yakima, Wash., but has lost his hair, his shape, and his appendix.

L. A. Robinson, *la*, who is head of the department of psychology of the University of Porto Rico, sent his greetings to the class.

G. A. Thompson, *la*, now professor of English at the University of Maine, will spend the summer in Europe.

George Hopper, *la*, is head of the French department of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute at Peoria.

Don Hays, *ce*, has given up engineering, and has taken up an irrigated ranch near North Yakima, Wash. Mrs. Hays was Daisy M. Owens, *sci*-'99.

H. M. Pease, *ee*, sales manager and director of the Western Electric co., Ltd., of London, England, says that his English friends have found that his ten years in England have civilized him. He has evidently dropped his experiments in eye water.

The class of '98 boasts of 103 children. The oldest child is Ladue Brockway, age 13. As to occupations the class is divided as follows: architects 9,

army officer 1, chemists 2, business 6, engineers 30, farmers 5, collector of customs 1, physician 2, preacher 1, lawyers 6, scientists 1, real estate 2, teachers 16, dentist 1, insurance 2, housekeepers 4.

1899

L. D. Hall, 111 east Chalmers street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1900

Nellie McWilliams Enochs, 38 Second South street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

William Walter Smith, *la*, received the degree of C.E. at the University in June. He is connected with a cement manufacturing plant at Philadelphia.

Mrs. Lena Westerman, sister of Peter Philip Schaefer, *law*, died on April 11, 1913, at Carlyle. Their father died in February.

Harry Roberts Temple, *arch*, is building a brick residence at 909 west Church street, Champaign.

Rev. Oliver K. Doney, *law*, has been reelected pastor of the Morris Street Church of Christ, Indianapolis, for the fifth year. His address is 1036 Reisner st., Indianapolis.

1901

Frank W. Scott, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

The secretary has been building a bungalow in Michigan and hasn't found any news in the process.

1902

H. F. Post, 18 Davidson place, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Ruby Demotte (Brown), *sci*, and Briggs O. Brown, have announced the birth of twins, a daughter and son, on June 1, 1913. The daughter died on June 6. Their address is 548 east 46th st., N., Portland, Ore.

Hiram Franklin Post, *me*, is building a residence at 828 west park ave., Champaign. It will be two stories, constructed in the old Dutch colonial style.

Jeannette Stedman, *mus*, ex-'02, graduated from the School of Music in June.

1903

Ethel Forbes Scott, 1209 west Springfield avenue, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

William Lyman Franklin, father of Lois Franklin (Stoolman), *la*, died on May 26, at Champaign.

1904

R. E. Schreiber, 1500 Farwell avenue, Chicago, Secretary

William A. McKnight, *mse*, the last week in May accepted the secretaryship of the Young Men's Christian Association at Montevideo. Mr. McKnight reports that his mother's health has been bettered by the change to Montevideo. His present address is Callo Ricon 413, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Olin Lorraine Browder, *la*, *law*, was installed mayor of Urbana on May 1.

Alfred M. Danely, jr., ex-'04, was reelected city engineer of Urbana in April.

1905

Thomas D. Casserly, Chicago Plumbing & Heating Company, 3941 Evanston avenue, Chicago, Secretary

Marjorie Schutt, 20-months-old daughter of Alfred G. Schutt, *ce*, and Ada Furber (Schutt), of 2352 Arkansas ave., St. Louis, Mo., is the second child to be selected to represent the Missouri type of children at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915. The pictures of children from every state will be on exhibition in the Child's Life Exhibit. The selection was made without the knowledge of the child's parents.

1906

W. R. Robinson, 1401 Williams boulevard, Springfield, Illinois, Secretary

E. J. Mehren, *ce*, now managing editor of the *Engineering Record*, has become an associate member in the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Carl William Vandagriff, *ce*, ex-'06, and Marie Dietrich were married on June 12, 1913, at Ft. Wayne, Ind. Mr. Vandagriff has been playing professional ball since leaving the University.

1907

Thomas E. Gill, 521 Ashton Bldg., Rockford, Illinois, Secretary

C. C. Austin, *me*, who received his M.E. degree at the University in June, contributed an article to the May 6 issue of *Power* on the power plant at Jacksonville, Fla.

The engagement of Maurice E. Vasen, *la*, to Miss Ione Ellis has been announced. Mr. Vasen is in partnership with his father for the practice of law at Quincy.

Ward Louis Hull, *ag*, and Pearl Marie Ellis were married on June 4, 1913, at White Hall. Mr. Hull is connected with the dairy extension work of the University of Oregon, at Corvallis.

Wilbur Fiske Galeener, *law*, ex-'07, died on May 1, 1913, at the age of thirty-one, at Springfield, of typhoid fever. He leaves a widow and three children. Mr. Galeener was acting assistant state's attorney of Sangamon county at the time of his death.

Verna Mae Good, *la*, ex-'07, and Dr. Floyd E. Magee were married on June 14, 1913, at Neoga. They will live at Webb City, Mo.

Walter Robert Block, *ag*, the third week in April, purchased an interest in the Champaign Seed co., and became its vice-president.

1908

B. A. Strauch, 629 south Wright street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

The class of 1908 met at 9:00 a. m. in the Y. M. C. A. Lounging Room on June 10 for a formal class meeting. But seventeen members were present. In considering the question of a class memorial, the majority of those present wished that the class be represented by some form of memorial, but to postpone action until time for the next quinquennial class reunion. The funds meanwhile were to be used to be replaced by the biennial class assessments which the class secretary was authorized

to make. A class dance for all alumni present was decided on for the evening, and was held in Bradley Hall. The class then adjourned to meet at the general alumni reunion and meeting held in Morrow Hall. To date, the class secretary has received in assessments the total sum of \$23.30. The expenses incidental to the office have been \$30.60. If you have not already done so, please enclose twenty-five cents in an envelope and address the same to the secretary.

Following is the report of the chairman of the memorial committee as submitted to the class:

LAFAYETTE, INDIANA, June 7, 1913

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF 1908:

I have the letter of the class secretary calling for information from the memorial committee on two points,—why the memorial was never completed, and what funds the class has available at present.

1. The memorial, which was to have been a symbolic bronze tablet to be placed in the foyer of the Auditorium, was modeled by Miss Florence Wyle of Chicago. The first model did not meet with the approval of the faculty committee appointed to pass upon its fitness. The second model, submitted a few weeks before the end of the year, was likewise disapproved. Miss Wyle never received any compensation for the work she did.

2. In May, 1908, I advanced \$100 to bind the contract with the founders who were to do the casting of the tablet. That was more than had been collected at that time. Just after this, I was taken sick, and was in the hospital until after commencement. The following year, Mr. W. Z. Black, treasurer of the committee, turned over to me the total amount collected, \$161.00. The founders returned to me half of the forfeited \$100.00. The incidental expenses of the committee, including carfare, printing, postage, etc., were \$24.25. The balance of \$86.75 has been drawing interest of 3 per cent at the Lafayette Trust and Savings Bank. I am sending my personal check for the amount with interest to the class secretary (\$89.35). All the vouchers were inspected by the auditing committee, and are in my possession.

A. H. DAehler.

George C. Bartells, jr., *chem*, is assistant to the superintendent of the Murray plant of the American Smelting and Refining co. His address is P. O. Box 6, Murray, Utah.

Charles B. Baxter, *me*, is employed with Stone and Webster, engineers, at

Keokuk, Iowa. His address is 917 Blondeau street, Keokuk.

S. M. Berolzheim, *me*, is employed as engineer with the McKinzie Furnace co., of Chicago. His address is 354 east 60th st.

Lee R. Blohm, *la*, is superintendent of the Heyworth high school.

Nelle Dickinson (Chenoweth), *hsc*, lives at 1740 north 15th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Maurice G. Dadant, *la*, is manager of the *American Bee Journal*, at Hamilton.

Sara W. Eno, *la*, is in the Bryn Mawr College Library at Bryn Mawr, Pa.

H. M. Forman, *law*, is engaged in market gardening at Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

Paul Gillespie, *arch*, is a draftsman with Joseph Schwartz, architect, 1 & 2 Pettigrew bldg., Sioux Falls, S. D.

Alfred O. Gross, *sci*, is assistant professor of zoology at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

Arthur N. Heaney, *ce*, is city engineer at Enid, Okla.

Carrie M. Hill, *la*, is a teacher of French in the high school at Marquette, Mich. Her address is 114 east Arch st.

Cora Jacobs, *sci*, is seed analyst with the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Baton Rouge, La.

Grace D. McMahon, *lib*, is assistant librarian at the Lewis Institute, and her address is 403 north 2nd ave., Maywood.

Harry C. Moran, *law*, is judge of the city court at Canton.

George M. Palmer, *la*, is instructor in engineering at the University of Montana. His address is 523 Woodford st., Missoula, Mont.

R. E. Robinson, *me*, is employed with the T. W. Snow Construction co., 537 south Dearborn st., Chicago.

Jose G. Sanvictores, *ag*, is clerk in the Extension Bureau, The Government of the Philippine Islands. His address is Pasig, Rizal, P. I.

Hugo J. Thal, *law*, is engaged in the practice of law with offices at 1040 Otis

bldg., Chicago. He resides at Arlington Heights.

E. A. Tilden, *arch*., is junior partner of the firm of Guy Tilden & Son, architects, 334 Schaefer blk., Canton, Ohio. His residence address is 1011 Cottage Grove ave.

L. C. Westervelt, *law*, is cashier of the Shelby Loan & Trust co., Shelbyville.

Ira T. Carrithers, *la*, who has had charge of athletics at Knox College for the last three years, has resigned to accept the position of assistant football coach at the University.

Mark Deems Disosway, *ce*, and Elda Patience L'Hote were married on April 26, 1913, at Milford. They are living at Michigan City, Ind.

Mrs. Thomas J. Roth, mother of Harold D. Roth, *law*, died on June 6, at Urbana.

1909

P. K. Johnson, Belleville, Illinois, *Secretary*

M. K. Jordan, *ce*, has changed his address and may now be found at 1317 south 33rd street, Kansas City, Kan. He is draftsman for the Kansas City Structural Steel co.

Announcement was made on May 28 of the engagement of Sarah Grace McMillen, *la*, and Frederick Jorgensen, *ag*, ex-'07.

Leon U. Everhart, *la*, *law*, was reelected city attorney of Urbana in April.

The marriage of Hermien Clare Way, *la*, ex-'09, and Harry H. Bradley, which occurred on February 27, 1913, at Kenosha, Wis., was announced at a luncheon on May 9, at Champaign.

Rose Bland, *la*, in April was promoted to the position of head of the department of education in the University of Arkansas, at Fayetteville, where she has been teaching for several years.

LeRoy Lang, *ag*, and Margaret Hope Hallett, *sci*, '10, were married on May 5, 1913, at Springfield. Mr. Lang has a

position as dairy inspector at Troy, N. Y.

Delos Lawrence James, *ag*, and Emma Edna Walter were married on June 4, 1913, at Hummelstown, Pa. They are living at Woodstock.

Joseph L. McLaughlin, *law*, has been admitted as member of the law firm of Whitley & FitzGerald, and hereafter the firm will be known as Whitley, FitzGerald & McLaughlin. Mr. McLaughlin has been associated with this firm for nearly three years.

Joseph H. Zearing, *la*, who sailed for Europe the last week in June, died from diphtheria at Edinburgh, Scotland, and on account of the nature of the disease he was buried at that place on July 9.

1910

W. E. Ekblaw, 1103 west Springfield avenue, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

George S. Ward, *la*, graduated from Columbia University Law School in June.

Edgar D. Doyle, *ee*, was married on June 26 to Edythe N. Schumacher of New York City. Mr. Doyle is employed by the Electrical Testing laboratories of that city.

The *Quarterly* wishes to correct a statement which appeared in the April issue announcing the marriage of Milton L. Stevenson, *la*, to Miss Grace Milean. The newspaper item from which this was taken proved to be a "joke", and was recalled.

The engagement of Sarah Hazel Brand, *la*, to Oswald Karl Yeager, *sci*-'11, has been announced. The marriage will take place some time in the fall.

Rev. Elmer Archibald Leslie, *la*, and Helen Fay Noon were married on June 26, 1913, at Lunenburg, Mass. Rev. Leslie has a pastorate at Arlington Heights, a suburb of Boston. He expects to continue his studies next year.

Wilber L. Buchanan, *la*, the first week in May, opened offices for the general practice of law in the First National

Bank building, Chicago. He and his sister Beulah are living at the Gladstone Hotel.

Eston Valentine Tubbs, *la*, has been reemployed as superintendent of the Centralia schools at a salary of \$1,850.

Nolan Dickson Mitchell, *ae*, and Isabel de Wandelaer were married the last week in April, at Tampa, Fla. They are living at Havana, Cuba.

R. B. Fizzell, *la*, graduated from the Harvard law school in June, and is now in the law office of Bowersock, Hall and Hook, Fidelity Trust bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

U. S. Fitzpatrick, *la*, graduated from the Harvard law school in June.

1911

Ruth M. Burns, Macomb, Illinois, Secretary

The engagement of George Owen Cogswell, *ae*, to Katherine Saxton, *hsc*, '15, has been announced. The wedding will occur this fall.

Roger L. Morrison, *ce*, is now at 204 east Frederick st., Staunton, Va.

Ray C. Sparks, *law*, has returned to Champaign from San Diego, Cal., and entered into the real estate business here. Upon his graduation he entered into the practice of law in the western city, but because his eyes failed him he decided to cease law work and come to this city to engage in the land business. He was married to Miss Helen Lindsay on June 7, at Topeka, Kan.

The engagement of Oswald Karl Yeager, *sci*, to Sarah Hazel Brand, *la*-'10, has been announced. The marriage will take place some time in the fall. Mr. Yeager is in the contracting business at Danville.

The engagement of Margaret Lucy Kingsbury, *lib*, ex-'11, of the Library staff, and Professor Francis Seeley Foote, jr., of the University of California, was announced on June 7. Professor Foote was an instructor in rail-

way civil engineering at the University during the year 1910-11.

Fernor Spencer Cannon, *arch*, and Mary Lucetta Goss, *la*, ex-'12, were married on May 29, 1913, at Urbana. They will be at home after September 1, at 3323 College ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

John Warner Foley, *ee*, and Ellen S. McCarthy, instructor in chemistry, were married on June 9, 1913, at Urbana. Mr. Foley holds a position in New York City. They will be at home to their friends at 146 Elliott st., Yonkers, N. Y.

William Walter Cort, *sci*, and Nellie Magruder Gleason, *la*, were married on June 18, 1913, at Champaign. They will live at Colorado Springs.

Matilda M. Voss, *la*, and Bertha M. Jones, *la*, are attending the summer session at the University of Wisconsin.

Owing to a misunderstanding as to the time and place of assembling, a regular meeting of the class of 1911 was not held Alumni Day as had been planned. Nevertheless, a group gathered at the library and had an informal reunion. At the convocation sixteen responded to roll call, so that our class stood near the top in numbers represented.

The names of a number of Eleveners appeared again on the Commencement program. The names and the degrees received were as follows: D. D. Kirk, M.A. in economics; Mary M. Spangler, M.A. in English; Orpha M. Wellman, M.A. in English; Ruth M. Burns, M.A. in English; Oliver Kamm, M.S. in chemistry; C. E. Anderson, M.S. in electrical engineering; H. A. Brown, M.S. in electrical engineering; M. S. Mason, M.S. in electrical engineering; W. C. Eells, M.S. in theoretical and applied mechanics.

Myrtle Trowbridge, *la*, who has been the principal of the Green Valley public schools this past year, will spend part of the summer touring in the east.

Mayne S. Mason, *ee*, will be located at Schenectady, N. Y., next year. He expects to spend a month or two this summer in Europe.

Bella Turk, *la*, who for the past two years has taught English in the township high school at Farmer City, has been elected to teach English in the Maccomb high school.

Cecile Montgomery, *la*, will spend the summer visiting in Col.

H. M. Thrasher, *la*, who has been principal of the Stockland township high school for the past two years, has been elected principal of the township high school at Hutsonville.

G. B. Allen, *me*, is working as a machinist for the Hudson Motor Car co., Detroit, Mich.

W. H. Almy, *ee*, and Florence Baird (Almy), *la*, will spend the summer in Indianola. They expect to return in the fall to Harvey, where he teaches manual training in the high school.

Philena Clark, *la*, has been reelected principal of the high school at Hamilton.

An article entitled Burbanks of the Kitchen, by Gretchen Krohn, *la*, ex-'11, appeared in the Chicago Sunday *Tribune* on April 20. She is a prolific contributor to the W. G. N.

1912

Mildred V. Talbot, 1011 west California avenue, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

During the past year news items of the tribe of twelve have been secured through the kindness of professors, through records kept by two departments of the University, and by chance newspaper items. As only a small amount of information will be obtainable from these sources another year, it will be necessary that all cooperate in sending news. This can best be done by answering with items about yourself and your classmates as soon as you receive your class letter in the fall.

G. W. Seiler, *sci*, will be instructor in the high school at Boise, Idaho.

C. F. Anderson, *la*, has been reelected teacher of English at Houghton, Mich.

After teaching at Bellflower for one year, Mary Barry, *la*, as accepted a position in the Champaign high school.

Eva Blair, *hsc*, has been appointed teacher of household science and biology in the Centralia township high school.

George K. Slough will be an instructor in the Momence high school next year.

John P. Sheay, *ag*, will continue as agricultural director at Hutchinson, Minn.

T. H. Schutte, *la*, is principal of the township high school at Herrin.

Cleda V. Moses, *mus*, will teach music and physical training in the Marion township high school.

A. T. Evans, *sci*, has been reappointed principal of the high school at Wakefield, Mich.

Georgia E. Fleming, *hsc*, is teaching in summer school at the University.

Byne Goodman, *la*, has received a fellowship for next year at Bryn Mawr.

Eva Mitchell, *la*, is attending summer school.

Edith H. Hatch, *la*, ex-'12, was married to Lieutenant W. H. Rucker, U. S. A., on July 1, 1913, at San Francisco. Immediately after the marriage Lieut. and Mrs. Rucker sailed for the Philippines.

Ruth Leonard, *la*, physical director of the Y. W. C. A. at Elgin, has resigned to accept a similar position at the New Trier Township high school at Kenilworth. New Trier has an entire new building devoted to physical work, and is said to have the best equipped high school gymnasium in the United States.

The engagement of Frank L. Vandervort, ex-'12, to Miss Lora Schneider of Bloomington was recently announced. Mr. Vandervort is a mechanical engi-

neer in the employ of the John Deere co., at Moline.

The engagement of James Vail Stevenson, *sci*, to Lucile Needham was announced on June 21. Mr. Stevenson is a junior in the extension work of the Agricultural College, and intends to take charge of his father's farm near Streator.

Myrtle A. Renz, *lib*, has charge of the library of the Eastern State Normal School, at Charleston, during the six weeks summer term.

The engagement of Harry Fedde, *ee*, to Edith Marian Craig of Normal, has been announced, and the marriage will take place this summer.

Earl Jones Gossett, *ee*, ex-'12, and Ida Olander were married on April 23, 1913, at Chicago. They are living in Chicago, where Mr. Gossett is employed by the Houston Steam Equipment co.

Besse Bonbrake Evans, *la*, ex-'12, will teach in a grade school of Champaign next year.

Walter Van Turner, *me*, and LaDella Strong *la*, ex-'14, were married on April 29, 1913, at Urbana. Mr. Turner is superintendent of the Belt Gas co., at Deadwood, S. D.

Marie Christine Goebel, *la*, and Sidney Fiske Kimball, a member of the department of architecture, were married on June 17, 1913, at Urbana. They will spend the winter abroad.

Emma Felsenthal, *lib*, left June 13 for Salt Lake City to take a position during the summer months. She will resume work at the University Library in the fall.

Harry Edgar Montgomery, *ee*, and Grace Flack were married on June 17, 1913, at Decatur. Mr. Montgomery is a district inspector for the Central Illinois Public Service co., at Taylorville.

Luverne Henrietta Crawford, *la*, and Richard Franklin were married on June 18, 1913, at Champaign. They are living at Spokane, Wash., where Mr.

Franklin is engaged in the lumber business.

Mary Anna Haan, *la*, has been engaged as mathematics teacher in the Monticello high school.

The engagement of Edna Hazel Throne, *mus*, ex-'11, to Roswell Goodrich Curtis was announced on July 2.

R. A. Soto, *me*, has recently been appointed teacher of Spanish and mathematics in the West Texas Military Academy at San Antonio.

Lucius O. Chamberlain, *ry ce*, is assistant on the engineering corps with the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburgh. His address is New Castle, Pa.

1913

Elizabeth Murdock, *mus*, ex-'13, is attending the summer session at the University of Wisconsin.

Lena J. Myers, *la*, has been elected to teach English in the township high school at Hutsonville.

The marriage of Earl Burres Dickerson, *la*- ex-'13, and Miss Inez Moss, which occurred on June 7, 1912, at Peoria, was announced on June 7, 1913.

Evans Sherwood Kern, *ag*, has been selected as the new public school agricultural teacher in Bloomington. He succeeds Carl Colvin, *ag*, '12, who goes to Carlinville.

Ralph Cleland Scott, *la*, graduate secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, will attend the theological school of Boston University next fall.

His engagement to Genevieve Dupuy, *la*, '15, was announced the first week in May.

Chester Charles Dillon, *sci*, has been appointed to the position of teacher of mathematics in the Springfield high school.

The engagement of Abraham Rosset, *ce*, ex-'13, to Lillian Rose Goldstein, was announced on May 12.

Ruby Letitia Allen, *la*, has been employed as principal of the Monticello high school, and as English teacher. She was salutatorian of the class.

Carl Morris Plochman, *ee*, ex-'13, and Margaret Jane Webber were married on June 10, 1913, at Danville. Mr. Plochman is engaged in a manufacturing business in Chicago. They will be at home after August 1 at 903 Main st., Evanston.

Laura Mary Hubbard, *lib*, has a position on the staff of the University of Washington library at Seattle.

The engagement of Louise Wallace Garrett, *la*, to Frederick Charles Bauer, *ag*, '09, instructor in soil fertility, was announced on June 11. The marriage will take place in the late summer or early autumn.

Louis Allen, *la*, will enter the University of Paris, France, and take a course in the French language.

Bruce Piper, *ag*, has a position in the agricultural department of the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale.

MARRIAGES

- 1893 Frank Minear Brown, *arch*, to Cora Lowman, on April 17, 1913, at Champaign.
- 1896 Harry Curtiss Marble, *ee*, to Sarah Trevett, on June 22, 1913, at Decatur.
- 1896 Sophia Nott Leal, *la*, to James Wellen Hays, on April 24, 1913, at Urbana.
- 1898 Delbert Riner Enochs, *la*, to Nellie Louise McWilliams, *la*-'00, on July 9, 1913, at Champaign.
- 1900 Nellie Louise McWilliams, *la*, to Delbert Riner Enochs, *la*-'98, on July 9, 1913, at Champaign.
- 1901 Walter Charles Lindley, *la*, to Louise Dewey Brown, on April 30, 1913, at North Egremont, Mass.
- 1906 Mary Louise Gay, *la*, to Harry Blunt, on July 15, 1913, at Indianapolis, Ind.
- 1906 Paul Edward Howe, *chem*, to Harriet Beckwith Rinaker, *hsc*-'09, on June 18, 1913, at Carlinville.
- ex-'06 Carl William Vandagriff, *ce*, to Marie Dietrich, on June 12, 1913, at Ft. Wayne, Ind.
- ex-'06 Alfred Austin Harding, *me*, to Margaret Frances Rogers, on June 11, 1913, at Champaign.
- 1907 Ward Louis Hull, *ag*, to Pearl Ellis, on June 4, 1913, at White Hall.
- ex-'07 Verna Mae Good, *la*, to Floyd E. Magee, on June 14, 1913, at Neoga.
- 1908 John Emery Morrison, *law*, to Mary Villa Gray, on June 18, 1913, at Beecher City.
- 1908 Stanley Gardner Cutler, *ce*, to Lottie Gertrude Moseley, on April 23, 1913, at Keokuk, Iowa.
- 1908 Bernard Andrew Strauch, *la*, to Pearl Winifred Ashton, *hsc*-'12, on June 25, 1913, at Urbana.
- 1908 Chester Robert Dewey, *la*, to Helen Lucille Capron, on February 1, 1913, at Boonville, N. Y.
- 1908 Mark Deems Disosway, *ee*, to Elda Patience L'Hote, on April 26, 1913, at Milford.
- ex-'08 Bruce La Teer Crosthwait, *la*, to Marietta Russell, on April 9, 1913 at Honesdale, Pa.
- ex-'08 Ellera James Corwin, *sci*, to Maude Eileen Winn, *mus.*, ex-'12, on June 17, 1913, at Champaign.
- 1909 Elmer Fauntleroy Maryatt, *ee*, to Eugenia Bradley, *la*-'12, on May 14, 1913, at Loda.
- 1909 Paul Vincent Schaefer, *law*, to Helen Berger, on May 10, 1913, at Carlyle.
- 1909 Ray Carlisle Sparks, *la*, to Helen Lindsay, on June 7, 1913, at Topeka, Kan.
- 1909 Harriet Beckwith Rinaker, *hsc*, to Paul Edward Howe, *chem*-'06, on June 18, 1913, at Carlinville.
- 1909 Edward Cleveland Rainey, *la*, to Katherine Larimer, on May 28, 1913, at Salem.
- 1909 LeRoy Lang, *ag*, to Margaret Hope Hallett, *sci*-'10, on May 5, 1913, at Springfield.
- 1909 Delos Lawrence James, *ag*, to Emma Edna Walter, on June 4, 1913, at Hummelstown, Pa.
- 1909 Robert Newman Erskine, *la*, to Florence Glentworth Matthes, on April 19, 1913, at Chicago.
- ex-'09 Hermien Clara Way, *la*, to Harry H. Bradley, on February 27, 1913, at Kenosha, Wis.

- ex-'09 Clara Belle Touzalin, *lib*, to Porter Edwards Stone, on June 16, 1913, at Chicago.
- 1910 James Thomas Hanley, *ce*, to Florence Margaret Kelly, on June 13, 1913, at Chicago.
- 1910 Charles Vincent O'Hern, *sci*, to Tressa Smith, in June, 1913, at Peoria.
- 1910 Edgar Dwight Doyle, *ry ee*, to Edythe Nesslage Schumacher, on June 26, 1913, at New York City.
- 1910 Elmer Archibald Leslie, *la*, to Helen Fay Noon, on June 26, 1913, at Lunenburg, Mass.
- 1910 Margaret Hope Hallett, *sci*, to Leroy Lang, *ag*-'09, on May 5, 1913, at Springfield.
- 1910 Nolan Dickson Mitchell, *ae*, to Isabel de Wandelaer, in April, 1913, at Tampa, Fla.
- ex-'10 Roy Harrison Rich, *law*, to Helen Mabel Barnes, *arch*, ex-'13, on June 30, 1913, at Springfield.
- 1911 Lester Charles Maxey, *la*, to Leila Wilson, on June 10, 1913, at McLeansboro.
- 1911 Elmer Franklin Heater, *ee*, to Sue Carson, on May 31, 1913, at Mahomet.
- 1911 John Warner Foley, *ee*, to Ellen S. McCarthy, on June 9, 1913, at Urbana.
- 1911 Fermor Spencer Cannon, *arch*, to Mary Lucetta Goss, *la*, ex-'12, on May 29, 1913, at Urbana.
- 1911 William Walter Cort, *sci*, to Nellie Magruder Gleason, *la*-'11, on June 18, 1913, at Champaign.
- 1911 Nellie Magruder Gleason, *la*, to William Walter Cort, *sci*-'11, on June 18, 1913, at Champaign.
- 1912 Marie Christine Goebel, *la*, to Sidney Fiske Kimball, on June 17, 1913, at Urbana.
- 1912 Luverne Henrietta Crawford, *la*, to Richard Franklin, on June 18, 1913, at Champaign.
- 1912 Walter Van Turner, *me*, to Laddella Strong, *la*, ex-'14, on April 29, 1913, at Urbana.
- 1912 Harry Edgar Montgomery, *ee*, to Grace Flack, on June 17, 1913, at Decatur.
- 1912 John Edwards Evans, *me*, to Leta Anna Whiting, on March 21, 1913, at Washington, Iowa.
- 1912 Pearl Winifred Ashton, *hsc*, to Bernard Andrew Strauch, *la*-'08, on June 25, 1913, at Urbana.
- 1912 Eugenia Bradley, *la*, to Elmer Fauntleroy Maryatt, *ee*-'09, on May 14, 1913, at Loda.
- ex-'12 Maude Eileen Winn, *mus*, to Ellera James Corwin, *sci*, ex-'08, on June 17, 1913, at Champaign.
- ex-'12 Mary Lucetta Goss, *la*, to Fermor Spencer Cannon, *arch*-'11, on May 29, 1913, at Urbana.
- ex-'12 Earl Jones Gossett, *ee*, to Ida Olander, on April 23, 1913, at Chicago.
- ex-'12 Edith H. Hatch, *la*, to Lieutenant W. H. Rucker, on July 1, 1913, at San Francisco, Cal.
- 1913 Charles Lyman Porter, *ag*, to Mary Ellen Stouffer, in June, 1913, at Hennepin.
- ex-'13 Earl Burres Dickerson, *la*, to Inez Moss, on June 7, 1912, at Peoria.
- ex-'13 Gertrude Fifield, *la*, to Percy Ellis Clark, *arch*, ex-'14, on May 31, 1913, at Urbana.
- ex-'13 Harrison Wiley Derry, *ag*, to Bessie Jordan, on June 11, 1913, at Glenarm.
- ex-'13 Carl Morris Plochman, *ee*, to Margaret Jane Webber, on June 10, 1913, at Danville.
- ex-'13 Harry Eberhard Heidhues, *ag*, to Elsie Louise Henrici, on June 18, 1913, at Chicago.

BIRTHS

- 1900 To Albert Danforth Mulliken, *law*, and Pearl Mulberry (Mulliken), *la*-'06, on May 18, 1913, a son.
- 1902 To Ruby Demotte (Brown), *sci*, and Briggs O. Brown, on June 1, 1913, twins, a daughter and son.
- ex-'02 To Bessie Gibbs (Beardsley) and William Waite Beardsley, on April 14, 1913, a son, William Waite, jr.
- 1903 To Leroy Fitch Beers, *me*, and Clara Darrohn (Beers), on April 30, 1913, a son, Kenneth Darrohn.
- ex-'03 To John Newell Allen, *law*, and Winifred Chessly (Allen), on January 22, 1913, a daughter, Mary Winifred.
- 1905 To Franklin Wales Marquis, *me*, and Elizabeth Parr (Marquis), *la*-'11, on July 1, 1913, a son, Franklin Parr.
- 1906 To Herman G. James, *la*, and Genevieve Kuby (James), *la*, ex-'13, on May 19, 1913, a daughter, Margaret Helen.
- 1906 To Pearl Mulberry (Mulliken), *la*, and Albert Danforth Mulliken, *law*-'00, on May 18, 1913, a son.
- 1907 To Wilhelmina Gentsch (Harris), *la*, and Ivor Harris, on February 9, 1913, a son, David Ivor.
- 1907 To Alfred P. Poorman, *ce*, and Elizabeth Ellmaker (Poorman), on May 13, 1913, a son, George Ellmaker.
- 1907 To Edward O. Heuse, M.S., and Gertrude Harris (Heuse), *mus*, ex-'07, on May 7, 1913, a son.
- ex-'07 To Gertrude Harris (Heuse), *mus*, and Edward O. Heuse, M.S., '07, on May 7, 1913, a son.
- 1908 To Willabelle Wilson (Powers), *sci*, and Clyde V. Powers, on November 16, 1912, a daughter, Jane Adams.
- 1908 To Hazel Cooper (Dillon), *la*, and Edward Leland Dillon, *ag*-'10, in June, 1913, a daughter.
- 1908 To Fred E. Ebert, *dent*, and Margaret Gorham (Ebert), *la*, ex-'12, on May 16, 1913, a daughter, Margaret Ruth.
- 1909 To Mabel Gridley (Kressman), *chem*, and Fred W. Kressman, *chem e*, on June 6, 1913, a son, Frederick William, jr.
- 1909 To Fred W. Kressman, *chem e*, and Mabel Gridley (Kressman), *chem*, on June 6, 1913, a son, Frederick William, jr.
- 1909 To Preston King Johnson, *law*, and Celia Alexander (Johnson), on May 8, 1913, a daughter, Mildred Glassel.
- 1909 To Bruce A King, *ag*, and Rhoda Reinhardt (King), *la*, ex-'11, on April 22, 1913, a son, Bruce Adams, jr.
- 1909 To Andrew F. Hunsaker, *la*, and Florence Wilson (Hunsaker), *sp*, in May, 1913, a daughter, Imogene.
- 1910 To Edward Leland Dillon, *ag*, and Hazel Cooper (Dillon), *la*-'08, in June, 1913, a daughter.
- ex-'10 To Elizabeth Booth (Hamlin), *mus*, and Jesse York Hamlin, on July 9, 1913, a son.
- ex-'10 To Charles Wallace Graham, *law*, and Marie Lewis (Graham), on July 2, 1913, a son.
- 1911 To Elizabeth Parr (Marquis), *la*, and Franklin Wales Marquis, *me*, '05, on July 1, 1913, a son, Franklin Parr.
- ex-'11 To Rhoda Reinhardt (King), *la*, and Bruce Adams King, *ag*, on April 22, 1913, a son, Bruce Adams, jr.
- ex-'12 To Margaret Gorham (Ebert), *la*, and Fred E. Ebert, *dent*-'08, on May 16, 1913, a daughter, Margaret Ruth.
- ex-'13 To Genevieve Kuby (James), *la*, and Herman G. James, *la*-'06, on May 19, 1913, a daughter, Margaret Helen.

DEATHS

- | | | | |
|--------|---|--------|---|
| ex-'96 | Ross Lennington Trevett, <i>la</i> , born
July 27, 1876, at Champaign, died
June 15, 1913, at Denver, Col. | 1909 | Joseph Hazen Zearing, <i>la</i> , born
July 20, 1887, at Brooklyn, N. Y.,
died July, 1913, at Edinburgh,
Scotland. |
| 1905 | Ralph Emmett Bowser, <i>ee</i> , born
March 6, 1877, at Bishop, died
May 30, 1913, at New York City. | ex-'13 | George Arthur Kempfe, <i>ae</i> , born
January 2, 1890, at Chicago, died
April 17, 1913, at Chicago. |
| ex-'07 | Wilbur Fiske Galeener, <i>law</i> , born
February 14, 1882, at Shelbyville,
died May 1, 1913, at Springfield. | | |



TWO VIEWS OF THE MUSEUM OF EUROPEAN CULTURE

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THE MUSEUM OF EUROPEAN CULTURE

NEIL C. BROOKS

Curator of the Museum

The *Quarterly* of last January contained an account of the Museum of Classical Art and Archaeology with mention of the fact that the Trustees had at the same time established another museum in Lincoln Hall. This other museum, the Museum of European Culture, was formally opened last February with an address on "European Aids to American Citizenship" by Dr. Kuno Francke, Professor of German Culture and Curator of the Germanic Museum of Harvard University.

While both of the new museums have to do with the art and culture of Europe, the one that bears the name Museum of European Culture has for its field the periods other than those of ancient Greece and Rome, and hence chiefly the medieval and modern periods. Both museums will in their separate fields work together toward the realization of the ideal contained in these words of Professor Francke's address: "A museum of European culture in its most comprehensive form is a museum which will bring to view the outward aspect of European civilization from the age of Homer to the present day, a museum which will contain in historical arrangement specimens of architecture, of sculpture, of painting, of handicraft, of popular costume, of military armaments, of household utensils, representative of the civic and artistic development of the Greeks, the Romans, the Italians, the Spanish, the French, the Irish, the Germans, the English and the other peoples of the Germanic race, and finally the Slavs. In other words, such a museum would be an attempt at 'seeing history'. It would be an attempt to show how the nations which have shaped the destiny of Europe have shaped their own existence, what outward forms of popular tradition surrounded them, what artistic expression they gave to their ideals both in public and in private life, what contribution each of them has made in visible creations of the hand to the common possession of mankind."

Far from such ideal completeness is the small collection which the museum contains at present. It does however illustrate in a some-

what meagre way a considerable number of periods and phases of culture. The chief stress thus far has been laid upon the medieval period. There is a peculiar interest and educational value in trying to understand the beginnings and early periods out of which modern culture has developed. The material is practically entirely in the form of reproductions, in fact it is evident that a museum that aims to confine itself to what is important and typical must be in the main a collection of reproductions.

One of the most important manifestations of the culture of any period is its art. For the plastic art of the Middle Ages a few examples of Romanesque and Gothic sculpture have already been obtained. Three casts from the Cathedral of Chartres, an Annunciation and two of the Apocalyptic Elders with their musical instruments and "vials full of odors," illustrate the earlier Romanesque. For the late Romanesque, showing its transition into Gothic, there are three examples from the south portal of the Strassburg Cathedral; one is the Death of Mary, a beautiful group showing the Virgin with Christ and the Disciples, the others are two graceful figures symbolizing the Church and the Synagogue. For the Gothic period the museum has as yet only the bust of the large Christ statue of the Cathedral of Amiens, two or three small reliefs from Notre Dame of Paris and the Cathedral of Reims, and, for late Gothic, the Angel of Lude, a French work of the fifteenth century, of which the original is in the collection of the late J. Pierpont Morgan.

For the Italian Renaissance the collection contains examples of the work of several of the sculptors. For Donatello there are several of his small reliefs, including his St. Cecilia, and excellent large wall pictures of his St. George and his equestrian statue of Gattamelata. A cast of his David was injured so seriously in shipping that it will have to be replaced. Luca della Robbia is represented by six of the panels of his well-known Cantoria Frieze, by a small relief with the heads of three saints, and by a Madonna and Child. This Madonna, altho a reproduction in plaster, is painted in skilful imitation of the enameled Della Robbia ware of the original. In similar colored reproduction are two of the lovely child-figures which Andrea della Robbia made for the foundlings hospital in Florence. For Verrocchio the museum has his David, one of his Madonnas, and a wall picture of his splendid equestrian statue of Colleoni. Majano is represented by one Madonna and Child. The work of Michelangelo is illustrated by the bust of his colossal David, his Kneeling Cupid, one of his Madonna reliefs, and a large picture of his Moses. Of considerable interest are the reproductions of two small bronzes, each representing Abraham's Sacrifice. They are the competitive treatments of this theme by Ghiberti and Brunelleschi, upon the basis of which the making of the famous bronze door of the Baptistry at Florence was awarded to Ghiberti. There is also a bronze relief by Ghiberti from his tomb of St. Zenobius.

For the German Renaissance there are as yet only the Nürnberg Madonna, the small figures of Peter Vischer and St. Sebaldus from the Sebaldus monument, and large photographs of Peter Vischer's King Arthur and of the Blumenburg Madonna. This Madonna, a beautiful wood-carved figure in the Castle Church of Blumenburg near Munich, is not so well known as the Nürnberg Madonna, but compares favorably with it.

Among the newest additions to the museum are some fine color reproductions of masterpieces of painting. These are mostly of the Italian and Netherland schools, but include also a few Spanish and English works. Fifty plates are from a magnificent work on Netherland painting by Professor Pol de Mont, Director of the Antwerp Museum of Fine Arts, a work that is rare and completely out of print. The other plates are published by the Medici Society of London.

An important art of the early Middle Ages, especially of the Carolingian period, is ivory carving. To illustrate this art the museum has about twenty reproductions, all in excellent imitation of the originals. These include the reliquaries of Henry the Fowler and Otto I with their setting of gold and precious stones, two fine hunting horns from Prague, two ivory book bindings, several Madonnas, crosiers, triptychs, and vessels for church service. Along with these objects may be mentioned a reproduction of the famous Tassilo chalice, altho the original is in copper and gold.

To illustrate the art of miniature painting in the Middle Ages there are thirty plates in color, reproducing some of the best miniatures of the British Museum and ranging in time from the eighth to the fifteenth century. For economy of space these are exhibited in swinging frames attached to the wall. In other swinging frames are about an equal number of paleographic plates not in color. These show some miniatures but are chosen and arranged especially to show important types of handwriting from the fifth century on. Similar to this material are some facsimiles of various kinds, some of historical documents, such as the Magna Charta, some of early German and English literature, some of the time of the Reformation, including a Latin indulgence on parchment with its seal.

In the civilization of all times war has played such an important role that it is a natural function of the museum to gather material to illustrate the development of warfare. A beginning in this line has been made. There are about thirty-five models of weapons from the Stone Age down to the nineteenth century. There are models of three or four shields, including a handsome one from designs of Albrecht Dürer. Of particular interest to most visitors are the two complete suits of armor. One is a stalwart figure in chain mail with helmet, shield, and sword. It is reproduced from a full length figure on an ancient grave-monument and shows armor of the late twelfth or early thirteenth century. The other is a suit of plate armor from about the end of the sixteenth cen-

tury, of which the original is in private possession in Munich. An outstanding order will add a fine Gothic armor of the fifteenth century and a half armor of the time of the Thirty Years' War, and it is planned to add soon models of a German and a Roman soldier of early Romano-Germanic times.

The museum has a few other models of various kinds; there are two or three of runic descriptions, one of a prehistoric house urn used for the ashes of the dead, one of a Slavic idol, one of the order of the Golden Fleece, four of early musical instruments, and several others. Of the musical instruments the most interesting one is a full-sized model of the harp of Oswald von Wolkenstein, one of the last of the German minnesingers. The original is preserved in the Wartburg.

Finally the museum has a small collection of seals, chosen and arranged to illustrate various types and periods. Some are historically interesting; others have artistic merit. They range in time from the antique stone with the head of Jupiter Serapis which was used as a seal by Charlemagne, down to a seal of the time of the French Revolution with a guillotine on it. They were reproduced by the National Archives in Paris from their enormous collection.

In addition to objects of larger interest for permanent exhibition such as those that have been described, the museum plans to gather material in the form of photographs, facsimiles etc. for various temporary exhibits. These can often be brought into connection with this or that course in the University and held at the time in the year that will best serve the interests of the particular courses. In addition to what the museum may purchase there is a good deal of interesting material in the possession of various departments and of the University library that is available for such temporary purposes. At present some facsimiles of early block-books that belong to the library are on exhibition there and there is also a temporary Luther exhibit. The museum has already for such purposes about three hundred and fifty excellent photographs of objects of cultural interest in the Germanic Museum at Nürnberg.

For a university of the size of the University of Illinois and one so remote as it is from the museum material of any large city, the present collection is naturally only a beginning, which must develop in time into a large and comprehensive museum. There are no fixed traditions for the building up of this rather new type of museum and it is impossible to outline in advance just what the order of development will be. In addition to further development of the lines already represented, the plans of the curator include an exhibit of some of the chief types of popular costumes, a series of models of dwellings showing types of development from the Lake Dwellers on and including a typical medieval burg and characteristic peasant houses such as the Saxon, the Black Forest, and the South Bavarian types, material to illustrate the prehistoric

culture of the cave-dwellers, Norse, Anglo-Saxon, and German antiquities of Romano-Germanic times, models of ships, such as a Viking boat, a Hansa ship, a Spanish ship of the time of Columbus, models of certain typical theaters, such as the Fortune Theater of Shakespeare's time, together with other illustrative material for the study of the drama, an exhibit of reproductions of *mappaemundi*, or old maps of the world, showing the quaint conceptions of early times and the gradual increase of geographical knowledge, etc.

The recognition of the educational value of museums and of illustrative material in general has grown very rapidly in the last decade or two. Most of the large universities are far ahead of the University of Illinois in museum development. Some of them have made substantial progress in developing 'museums of culture', but this has been mostly along national lines. There is however a distinct educational advantage in having all the material bearing upon European culture in one museum, thus making it possible to illustrate in their entirety great social and cultural movements or periods of culture that are common to the various nations of Europe. The University of Illinois has a unique opportunity in being the first university, so far as the writer knows, to establish a museum of *European* culture with all the possibilities of development which this broad scope carries with it.) The practical value of such a museum will lie first and foremost in the service it will render in the teaching of the humanities, strengthening and vivifying instruction as it must in various departments, but it will also be of interest and value to the university community as a whole and to the hundreds of high school teachers and other guests that visit the university in the course of each year.

As the Museum of European Culture grows and develops it will be able to contribute more and more to such an understanding of the past and its message to the present as Professor Francke suggests in the following words of his address: "Now it seems to me clear that a museum such as I tried to define at the beginning, a museum such as is in the process of budding here at the University of Illinois, is an indispensable part of a comprehensive college course in the humanities. Such a museum will bring out, in the first place, the unity, or rather the interdependence, in the development of various expressions of national life. It will show palpably, for instance, the close interrelation between drama and sculpture. It will show how the measured beauty and harmony of Sophocles finds a counterpart in the calm grandeur and noble simplicity of Phidias, how the emotional pathos of Euripides is reflected in the plastic work of Skopas and his successors. It will show how the incidents and characters of the medieval Christmas and Passion plays reappear much in the same arrangement and manner in the sculptures of the portals and altars of Gothic cathedrals. But beyond this interdependence of the various arts within a given national organism, this museum will also bring out the unity of artistic development in its progress from

one nation to another. It will show how Greek idealism was modified, hardened but at the same time enlivened, by the virile realism of the Romans, how the Byzantine canon of—one might say—superhuman splendor dominated the early Middle Ages, how French refinement and German sturdiness combined to evolve from this basis in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries a new type of classic form, how the quickened and intensified life of the later Middle Ages disintegrated this form and led to that extraordinary outburst of uncompromising naturalism which makes the fifteenth century a period of the discovery of the ugly as a subject of art, while the same period, in the early Renaissance, brings also a return to the pure line of formal beauty. In short, such a museum will inevitably develop in the student a sense for the interrelation of all things, it will breed in him a feeling of reverence for the great spiritual whole of which all visible manifestations are only integral parts. It will be impossible, I think, for a youth who has worked intelligently in such a museum to look at any artistic production of the past, be it literary or plastic or pictorial, as something detached, as an unrelated curiosity. Such a museum will be the most concrete expression of a genuine new humanism, a humanism which does not, like the old humanism of the classical order, exalt one particular time and one particular nation as the paradise of human perfection, but which finds the striving for the land of the spirit everywhere throughout history and which treads on hallowed ground whatever field of human activity it may explore.”

UNIVERSITY FACULTY IN 1869-1870

In striking contrast to the faculty of the University of today, which at the annual general meeting held each fall is barely able to find seating room in the University chapel, was the original faculty out of which this great group of teachers has been developed. The picture on another page shows the faculty as it was in 1869 and 1870, two years after the University was opened to students. Not the least interesting fact about the early group is it that four of the thirteen are still living, and one of them still has an office at the University and is actively engaged in investigation and research.

THOMAS JONATHAN BURRILL

Thomas Jonathan Burrill was assistant professor of natural history in 1869 and 1870. He came in 1868 from the Urbana public schools, of which he was superintendent. Dr. Shattuck came the same year, and both men served forty-four years, retiring last September on the Carnegie foundation. During his long and productive years of service, Dr. Burrill has been acting president, vice-president, dean of the College of Science, dean of the Graduate School, professor of botany and horticulture, and assistant professor of natural history. He remained with

the University and believed in it during the barren days when being loyal was not so easy as it is now. He was born April 25, 1839, at Pittsfield, Mass., and was educated in the Rockford, Ill., high school, and in the State Normal University. He has received honorary degrees from various Universities, including Illinois, besides the title of professor *emeritus*, and has been an industrious writer in the field of natural history, notably in botany. In connection with the University his name is probably as widely known as that of any other man. He still has his office and laboratory on the campus, where he may be found daily, writing and experimenting as busily as ever.

SAMUEL WALKER SHATTUCK

Samuel Walker Shattuck was professor of civil engineering in 1870. He had come to the University two years before as assistant professor of mathematics and instructor in military tactics, after service of several years in the United States Army. Prior to these activities he had been president pro tem and vice-president of, and professor in, Norwich University, from which he took his bachelor degree in 1860. In the University here he was at various times head of the department of mathematics, acting regent, business agent, business manager, and comptroller. During the formative period of the University, Professor Shattuck carried the responsibility of the financial management. Very few persons realize yet the magnitude of his services in those trying times.

Professor Shattuck was born seventy-two years ago at Groton, Mass., and prepared there for college. He was instructor in mathematics in Norwich during the first few years after his graduation. After forty-four years of service for the University he retired in September, 1912, on the Carnegie foundation, after receiving the honorary degree of LL.D., and the title of Professor *emeritus*. He also received a specially designed gold medal. Professor Shattuck is a member of Theta Chi and of Sigma Xi, and of many honorary scientific societies.

JOHN MILTON GREGORY

John Milton Gregory, whose grave beautified with growing flowers is always pointed out to summer visitors on the campus, was regent of the University from its beginning up to 1880. He was born July 6, 1822, at Sand Lake, N. Y., and graduated from Union College in 1846. He then studied law and theology for several years, and for a time was in the Baptist ministry. In 1858 he was elected to the position of state superintendent of public instruction in Michigan, and in 1863 became president of Kalamazoo College. This place he held until 1867, when he resigned to become head of the University, which was opened for instruction a year later. He not only planned the departments and courses of instruction, but also called them to the attention of the public as he traveled about the state. The University's financial troubles reached

WILLIAM MELVILLE BAKER

*Professor of the English
language and instructor
in natural philosophy*

WILLARD FLAGG BLISS

*Professor of agriculture
and instructor in French*

A. P. S. STUART

*Professor of
chemistry*

STILLMAN WILLIAM ROBINSON

*Professor of mechanical engineering
and physics*

THOMAS JONATHAN BURRILL

*Assistant professor of natural
history*

SAMUEL WALTER SHATTUCK

*Professor of civil
engineering*

JOHN MILTON GREGORY

*Regent of the
University*

EDWARD SNYDER

*Instructor in
book-keeping and German,
and professor of military
science*

JAMES BELANGEE

*Instructor in
architectural and
mechanical drawing*

HENRY MARSHALL DOUGLAS

*assistant teacher of
languages*

ROBERT WARDER

*Laboratory assistant
in chemistry*

SANBORN TENNEY

*Non-resident lecturer
on zoology*

JOHN A. WARDER

*non-resident
lecturer on
vegetable physiology
and forestry*

THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY

1869-1870



THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY
1869-1870

an acute stage in the latter part of Dr. Gregory's administration, and he finally resigned in 1880. He later was a member of the United States Civil Service Commission, and was honored by the University with the appointment to the chair of Professor *emeritus* of political economy. He died October 20, 1898, at Washington, D. C. Dr. Gregory founded the *Michigan Journal of Education*, and was recognized as an authority on educational matters. He served as commissioner to the Vienna and Paris expositions, and wrote several books on educational subjects.

STILLMAN WILLIAMS ROBINSON

Stillman Williams Robinson was professor of mechanical engineering and physics, 1870-1878, and became dean of the college in the latter year, but resumed his old place in 1879 and remained until 1882. Professor Robinson took his C.E. from the University of Michigan in 1863; and received his D.Sc from Ohio State in 1896. He died in 1910, at which time he was professor *emeritus* of mechanical engineering at Ohio State University. He was born in 1838 at South Reading, Vt., and received his preparatory education in Springfield, Vt., and Ann Arbor, Mich. He held various faculty positions in the University of Michigan before coming to Illinois. Besides the accomplishment of his faculty duties here and later at Ohio State University, he found time to act as consulting engineer for the Santa Fe Railroad and for the Lick Telescope and Mountings co. His patented inventions numbered about forty, among which was the first thermometer graduating machine to be introduced. He was the author of many books and pamphlets, and a member of several organizations for engineers and scientists.

EDWARD SNYDER

Edward Snyder, whose loan fund for students helps to keep fresh our remembrance of him, came in the opening year of the University to teach bookkeeping and German. In 1870 he was made professor of German and of military science, and was in charge of the battalion for ten years. In the busy time between 1880 and 1896 he was professor of German, recording secretary of the board of trustees, business agent, and dean of the College of Literature. He was born in 1835 in Austrian Poland, and was educated in Lemburg, Vienna, and in military schools. He came to the United States in 1862, and after serving in the Civil War taught in St. Louis and in Carlinville, before coming to Urbana. He served the University for almost thirty years, and during that time his value to the institution steadily increased. His resignation in 1894 was not accepted, and he was granted a year's leave of absence on half pay. He served for a time after his return, but resigned in 1896 and went to California. He died at Pacific Beach seven years later. [An appreciative account of Captain Snyder was published in the April, 1907, number of the *Alumni Quarterly*.]

WILLARD FLAGG BLISS

Willard Flagg Bliss was professor of agriculture, instructor in French, recording secretary of the board of trustees, and clerk of the executive board during the years 1868 to 1870. He graduated from Harvard University with the degree of bachelor of arts fifty-eight years ago. He was then twenty-six years of age. Born in Essex, Vt., he came west to St. Louis to begin his preparatory education in Edward Wyman's School, but returned to Phillips Exeter to finish. Following his graduation from Harvard he was assistant professor of Latin in Washington University for four years, and was engaged in farming for eight years prior to his coming to the University. He is a member of Zeta Psi, and of the Institute of 1770, Natural History Society. After leaving the University he returned to his farm near Sterling, Va., where he still makes his home.

A. P. S. STUART

Professor Stuart came to the University from Harvard where he had done research work. He was full of a kind of enthusiasm which indirectly resulted in the building of the first chemical laboratory at the University, the structure now occupied by the College of Law. Professor Stuart was put into a basement room of the Old University building. When University Hall was erected, basement quarters were set aside in the new building. Then and there Professor Stuart said he had done all the services he was going to do in the basement, and resigned. His resignation bore in on the Board of Trustees the need of a chemical laboratory, and the structure was erected as soon thereafter as possible. After leaving the University in 1874 he went to Lincoln, Nebr., where he entered the banking business and became quite wealthy. He was, however, caught in the financial panic of 1893, and the sudden reverse proved to be too much for him. His mentality became affected, and he died about 1895. Even in his declining years his interest in science did not abate, and he went east regularly to attend meetings of scientific societies.

WILLIAM MELVILLE BAKER

William Melville Baker held the position of professor of the English language and instructor in natural philosophy from 1868 to 1873. He died on April 16 of the latter year, and his simple gravestone may be seen in Mt. Hope cemetery, Urbana. Professor Baker held no collegiate degree, but was educated at home and in the school of George Field, Prospect, Maine; one year in Waterville; one year in the Bangor Seminary; and three years in Bowdoin College. He was born on Independence Day, 1823, at Phippsburg, Maine. He taught in various schools from 1846 to 1857, and in the latter year organized a classical high school at Quincy, Ill. Later he became assistant to the superintendent of public instruction. He was chaplain of the 97th Ill. Volunteers, 1861 to 1864.

HENRY MARSHALL DOUGLAS

Henry Marshall Douglas was "assistant teacher of languages", 1869-1873. He came here from Oswego, N. Y., where he had been teaching in a normal and training school for a year. He had attended school there, and at Rensselaer Academy, Mexico, N. Y. He was born September 15, 1846, at Fernwood, N. Y. After leaving the University in 1873 he continued teaching, but later entered the Baptist ministry. He has had charge of congregations in New York and Vermont; and has done some writing in the field of modern languages. His address is Bernardston, Mass., where he is a Baptist minister.

JOHN A. WARDER

Dr. John A. Warder of Cincinnati was non-resident lecturer on vegetable physiology and forestry from the opening of the University to 1873. He was well known as a scientist, and had named and recorded a new species of catawba. Several of his books are still read, among them being his work on pomology, and also his "Hedges and Evergreens". He has been dead for several years.

SANBORN TENNEY

Professor Sanborn Tenney was non-resident lecturer on zoology from 1870 to 1874. His home was in Massachusetts, where he assisted Horace Mann of the state board of education. The time and place of his death are not specifically known.

ROBERT WARDER

Robert Warder, son of Dr. John A. Warder, was laboratory assistant in chemistry, 1869 to 1871. He was a graduate of Earlham College and of Harvard University. He later became professor of chemistry in Howard University, Washington, D. C. He died there in 1905.

JAMES BELANGEE

James Belangee was instructor in architectural and mechanical drawing during the period under discussion. He came in 1869 and remained four years. Little is known concerning his present whereabouts, or even whether he is still alive.

THE LINCOLN WAY

C. M. THOMPSON

Instructor in Economics

The last General Assembly wisely and patriotically resolved that the route traveled by Lincoln and his folk from his birthplace in Kentucky to his tomb in Illinois ought to be determined, and forever known as the "Lincoln Way". At the same time the Trustees of the State Historical Library were asked to supervise that part of the investigation which lay within the state of Illinois. When the resolution was passed, and for some time afterwards, no one fully realized the difficulties that beset such an investigation. A member of the House said to me several months ago: "We thought that any standard biography of the martyred president would contain the information desired." It is safe to say that the same idea was in the minds of every member of the General Assembly that voted for the resolution. Such was my own feeling, and naturally enough I turned to the life of Mr. Lincoln by Nicolay and Hay, but the result was disappointing. One after another of his biographies was examined with similar results, until the whole range of printed matter had been gone over. The first rift of light came from the work of one of our own fellow citizens, the Honorable J. McCann Davis of Springfield. He and Miss Tarbell in their excellent volume on the early life of Lincoln, had ascertained the fact that the Lincoln party passed through Vincennes, Indiana, and Palestine, Illinois. This gave me a clue, and a valuable one indeed.

With the fact established that the information sought could not be acquired from books, attention was turned to a serious study of the country through which the Lincolns were most likely to have traveled. Such a study has resulted in bringing to light important historical data, which in themselves are interesting and instructive, and when seen in the light of the particular investigation under way are doubly so and merit our attention for a moment.

From the evidence at hand, the Lincolns appear to have traveled through what were then the counties of Lawrence, Crawford, Clark and Shelby, and into Macon. These five counties had approximately an area of six thousand square miles; and contained within their borders some fifteen thousand white people.

Everything points to the fact that these counties, as well as those to the northwest, were filling up with settlers during the late twenties and early thirties. From the older settlements of Lawrence and Crawford counties came many seeking newer and cheaper lands; with them came immigrants from Indiana and Kentucky. It would be a safe guess to say that a great majority of these settlers came in ox wagons and that

many of them had tall awkward sons. The spectacle of the Lincolns hauling all their earthly possessions in wagons drawn by oxen kept to their task by the lash of the ever watchful Abe could hardly have caused a second notice. He was but the type of a hardy throng and all his uncouthness, awkwardness and peculiar ways found exact counterpart in the people with whom he came in contact on the trip.

If the party passed through York and Palestine, and there is every reason to believe that it did, the road traveled was the best in that part of the state. Its northern terminus was at Paris or Danville, while the southern end extended into Lawrence county and perhaps farther. Indian trails branching off from this road sufficed for routes of travel. These routes still remain and present roads attest their excellence. Naturally they led along high ground and across the shallows in the rivers and creeks, and travelers through a strange and uninhabited country could be expected to follow them, unless some particular and pressing reason turned them aside.

While all those connected with this investigation have taken great care to make it clear that no final determinations have been made, and that investigation at every point will be carried out to the very end, it is perhaps not inappropriate at this time to mention some of the places through which the Lincolns appear to have passed, together with a notice of the difficulties encountered, and the prospects of carrying the work to completion.

According to Mr. Lincoln's biographers, Thomas Lincoln, Dennis Hanks, and Squire Hall, with their respective families, left Gentryville, Indiana, for the Sangamon country on March 1, 1830, and two weeks later arrived in Macon county at the farm of John Hanks. Mrs. Harriet Chapman, whose father was Dennis Hanks, and who is one of the two surviving members of that historic party, stated that thirteen persons made the journey. She says further that there were three wagons, two drawn by oxen, and one by horses. Mrs. Chapman corroborates Mr. Lincoln's biographers in their statement that the trip was made directly and without delay.

With the arrival of the party at Vincennes, our special interest in the "Way" begins. After a short stop the journey was resumed in a northwardly direction through Bruceville, Indiana. The river was crossed at Russellville. Continuing northward, the party passed through Palestine, which was then the seat of a government land office, through Hutsonville and York. The last named place was also of great importance. It was situated on the Wabash river at the headwaters of a certain kind of navigation, and enjoyed a large export trade as well as being the center of a thriving farming community. Passing through York the party continued northward a few miles, and then struck off on an Indian trail that led to the interior. This trail extended from the Wabash country to the headwaters of the Little Wabash and the Embarrass rivers and possibly

farther. Finally the travelers came to the route of the National Road, perhaps at the site of the present city of Martinsville. From this point the evidence is conflicting. Mrs. Chapman believes that the party turned westward, crossing the Embarrass river at the place where Greenup is now located. Conflicting evidence has it that the trail was followed in a northwestwardly direction from Martinsville, and that the crossing of the Embarrass was at Logan's, now McCann's Ford. To support this last statement I have seven or eight affidavits and a great many letters received since making my report to the Trustees of the Library. All accounts agree, however, that the party stopped with relatives near the headwaters of the Little Wabash. From this point to Decatur, the next place where the Lincolns appear, the route is in doubt. Mrs. Chapman insists that the party kept in a northwestwardly direction, but she can give no details concerning the route. To some, a more probable route would have been by Shelbyville and thence north to Decatur. This is an uncertainty that must be cleared up in due time.

In an investigation of this sort one meets up with all kinds of situations, some of which are serious, others ludicrous.

As an extreme illustration of the difficulty of ascertaining exact facts about affairs and events with which almost every body professes to be conversant, allow me to call your attention to the surveying and building of the National Road. All of us have general ideas about that work of internal improvement, but I confess to you that I have been unable to learn with even approximate definiteness just when the survey in Illinois was made and when the route was marked or blazed through. Somewhere at Washington lies buried in a mass of material the facts that we seek. The commissioner of the general land office after a careful search has been unable to unearth them, and has referred me to the treasury department, which is supposed to have kept on file receipts for the expenditure of such surveying.

Problems of a similar character, but ones that cannot be answered by a consultation of records relate to the general topography of the country. For instance there is a large swamp situated in the eastern part of Lawrence county. The laws of Illinois indicate that some sort of a road ran from a point opposite Vincennes northward toward Palestine, but an examination of the ground, and the evidence of the oldest citizens of that locality, unite in seeming to show that such a road would have been impassable except in the driest seasons.

These obstacles have been serious, and it is to be expected that many more of a like nature will arise to plague the investigation. There are, however, others of a no less serious nature that would be ludicrous to the extreme if it were not for the seriousness with which they have to be taken. For example, while on one of the many trips out through eastern Illinois, I was informed that a certain gentleman could enlighten me, and was advised to call upon him. Following my avowed policy of

taking advantage of every opportunity to gain information, I hastened to call upon the gentleman to whom I had been referred. Apparently my coming was anticipated, for before I could even introduce myself and explain my mission, I was assured by my host that he knew all about the "Lincoln Way" and would be glad to enlighten me. As a premise for whatever arguments he intended to make, he proceeded to declare that one of his ancestors had come to Illinois in the Lincoln party. Instantly I saw the end of my troubles and eagerly reached for my maps and note book; but as if inspired by some unseen force I casually asked my host what year his said ancestor came to Illinois. Without hesitating he replied: "In the year 1819."

False notions of a different type keep constantly cropping out. In one particular instance a gentleman makes the claim that the Lincolns stopped with a friend while on the way, and that this same friend was at the time a candidate for an office in a particular county that had not yet been established or even authorized to be established. Another gentleman has the Hankses leaving the party soon after entering Illinois, and settling in a region quite remote from the place where they actually settled. Still another would put the old Lincoln homestead in a county south of where it is located.

Still another type of authorities on the "Lincoln Way", and one with which reason does not always prevail, would project the travelers through forest and prairie, over hills and across rivers, with little or no regard for the character of the ground and the location of roads, trails, and fords. If it be assumed for a moment that the Lincolns refused to follow the beaten paths, made so by hundreds that preceded them, then the task we have set up for ourselves is hopeless. There were certain well defined trails and paths, along which settlers were clustered, and over which these same settlers had come, and any opinion or theory that would have the Lincolns disregard such established routes of travel would stamp Thomas Lincoln, Squire Hall and Dennis Hanks, all three experienced pioneers, as no pioneers at all. Besides what could the travelers have expected to gain by refusing to follow such trails and paths? By direct air-line the distance from Vincennes to Decatur is something like one hundred and five miles, while the distance by established roads and paths between these same two points is not more than one hundred and thirty miles and perhaps not as much as that. In exchange for the saving of something like twenty-five miles, the party would have been compelled to strike across trackless forest and prairie, over or around steep hills, and through almost impassable swamps. In my opinion the "Lincoln Way" will be found in the main to lie along the most direct traveled route, and to the determination of this route all investigations must be turned.

For continuing the investigation the last general assembly appropriated one thousand dollars. During the summer months a careful exam-

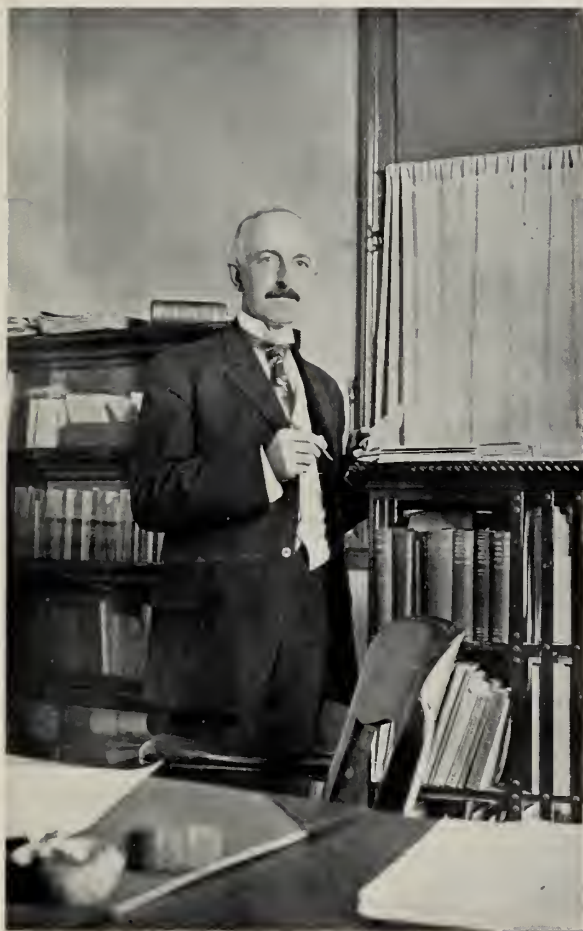
ination was made of the county archives of Coles, Clark and Shelby counties, and Knox County, Indiana, in an attempt to locate the trails and fords used at the time the Lincolns migrated to Illinois. The work is being carried forward as rapidly as time and the nature of the investigation will allow, and if no unforeseen obstacles arise a finding will be made next year.

BUSINESS EDUCATION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

ERNEST R. DEWSNUP

Professor of Railway Administration

The University of Illinois showed an early interest in the training of men "for the arduous and risky responsibilities of the merchant and business man". The original nine departments of the University included one of "Commercial Science and Art", in charge of Captain E. Snyder, who was appointed as accountant and teacher of bookkeeping and afterwards (March, 1870), made professor of bookkeeping and teacher of military tactics. Captain Snyder's previous career had been full of incident. Thirty-three years of age when he entered the employment of the University, he had seen active service as an officer of the Austrian army in the Italian campaign of 1859, and, after coming to the United States in 1862, in the Civil War, serving with the New York regiment. One can well imagine that so stirring a history made him a man of marked interest to the early undergraduate. This interest was intensified by his attractive personality. Whether this influenced the registration of students or not, certainly Professor Snyder's courses in commercial subjects were well attended. At the beginning of the year 1869-70, fifty students were taking work in the commercial department; a couple of years later, as many as one hundred and twenty were registered in the course of bookkeeping, and sixty in commercial law. In 1870, the University rearranged its general presentation of courses, in line with which the commercial department was described henceforth as the "School of Commerce." Bookkeeping, commercial calculation, and commercial correspondence were the chief subjects of the course, which extended over three terms of eleven to twelve weeks each. The number of students enrolling for the complete course was quite limited; a registration of fourteen was reported to the trustees on March 10, 1874, twenty-four on June 6, 1876. As a matter of historical interest, the outline of the course is reproduced here.



KENDRIC C. BABCOCK
Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences

First Year (No course outlined for the second year)

Course of School of Commerce as given in the Circular of 1874

FIRST TERM	SECOND TERM	THIRD TERM
Bookkeeping by single and double entry	Partnership Accounts	Banking
Theory of Mercantile Accounts, and the several principal and auxiliary books	Commission and Shipping	Brokerage
Penmanship	Farm Books	Railway Accounts
Commercial Calculation	Business Forms and Papers	Political Economy or Commercial Law
English or German	Notes, Drafts, Exchange, Endorsements	English, German, or Mathematics
Mathematics, Chemistry, or History	Bills of Lading	
	Accounts current	
	Account sales	
	Inventories, Invoices, etc.	
	Commercial Correspondence	
	English or German	
	Mathematics or Chemistry	

Professor Snyder's interest in the teaching of German, and his election as Dean of the College of Literature and Science in February, 1878, induced him to relinquish the work which he had handled so efficiently for ten years, and, in June, 1878, Mr. Fernando A. Parsons, a graduate of the University, was appointed instructor in bookkeeping. An attempt was now made to raise the standards of the School of Commerce by adding a second year's course, but, apparently there was little call for such a development, and, on September 10, 1879, the Board of Trustees passed a resolution to the effect that "the course of studies in the 'School of Commerce' is more extensive than is practicable to teach at the present time". The actual work in the School of Commerce at this time seems to have consisted mainly of a term of elementary bookkeeping for preparatory students. In the second term of the same year, Mr. Parsons, who had arranged to go into the hardware and implement business in Kansas, sent in his resignation, and on June 10 the Board voted to discontinue the school. In spite of the zeal and ability of the instructors concerned, and of the stimulating interest of Regent John M. Gregory, the attempt to construct a university school of commerce along the lines of a 'business college' had proved unsuccessful. In reality, the school had done little more than to prepare clerks and bookkeepers; as yet it had not been clearly realized that the function of a university school of commerce was to prepare for future leadership in economic enterprise, not for clerkships.

Twenty-two years elapsed before the School of Commerce was re-established. But, during this interval, the subject which is now properly

regarded as the heart of university business training, namely, political economy, continued to be taught. From the opening of the University, Regent Gregory, a constructive thinker in economics, had taught the subject himself. In the list of the faculty of the College of Agriculture, contained in the Circular of 1870-71, the Regent is styled Professor of Political Economy, and, upon his retirement from university administration in 1880, he was given the title of Professor Emeritus of Political Economy. He was the author of "A New Political Economy", published at Cincinnati in 1882. In nearly all courses of study political economy was prescribed or recommended. The amount of time devoted to it, however, remained fixed at a single term until 1893, though after 1891 the course was made more prominent in the Catalogue by being described under a separate head. Professor Crawford, of the Department of History and Social Science, was now in charge of the course. The American Economic Association, organized in 1885, had begun, by this time, to stimulate a very decided interest in the science of economics, and the larger institutions of the country were giving the subject a more important place in their curricula. Under the influence of this movement, the University of Illinois determined to establish a separate department of economics, and, in July, 1893, the Board of Trustees appointed David Kinley, a graduate of Yale University and a Ph. D., of the University of Wisconsin, in charge of it. The young assistant professor wrought an immediate and striking change in the position of economics in the university curriculum. The catalogue for 1893-94 showed an offering of eight courses, covering economic theory, public finance, taxation, money, and sociology, to which, in the following year, were added courses in financial history, railway transportation, and statistics. In the summer of 1894, Dr. Kinley was made professor and also dean of the College of Literature and Arts, and, for the next three years, single-handed, he discharged the duties of dean and offered an extensive series of courses in his own department. Relief came in the appointment, in 1897, of Dr. M. B. Hammond and, in 1900, of Dr. N. A. Weston to the department. Mr. Hammond had been teaching economics in the University of Missouri the year previous to his appointment here. Mr. Weston was a graduate of the University in the class of 1889. From 1889 to 1893 he had taught in the Champaign schools, and from 1893 to 1897, in the preparatory department of the University. The number of students taking courses in the department rose rapidly. During 1894-95, there was a total of 73 registrations. By 1896-97 this had risen to 180, by 1901-02 to 253.

The years from 1880 to 1902 may well be regarded as marking a second period in the history of the relation of the university to business training. The abandonment of the course of the school of commerce was not an auspicious opening for the period, but in reality it was a beneficial one since it put an end to the "business college" conception of university

commercial education, and offered a clear field for the re-establishment of the course on its only proper basis, that of economic science.

About 1899-1900, the administration of several of the leading universities of the country had become convinced of the appropriateness and desirability of the systematic organization of courses specifically preparing students for careers in commerce. Dean Kinley urged that the University of Illinois should place itself in line with this movement, and asked for an appropriation of \$15,000 or \$16,000 per biennium for this purpose. It was obvious to the Board of Trustees that the department of economics had laid an excellent foundation for the expansion, and, accordingly, an appeal for funds was made to the legislature. In 1901 a small appropriation was made, and in 1902 the school of commerce was re-established under the title of the Course of Training for Business, Professor Kinley being appointed director, and the third period of the history of business training in the University was thereby inaugurated. Two new professorships were created, one in commerce and the other in industry and transportation, George M. Fisk, of Tome Institute (Port Deposit, Maryland), and Maurice H. Robinson of Yale University being appointed to these positions.

The effect of the new policy upon the development of the department of economics was immediate. The department had recorded a total registration of 253 for the two semesters of 1901-02. In 1902-03, this increased to 309, in 1903-04 to 735; by 1906-07, it had reached 1143. This large increase arose not only from the greater number of students registering for full four-year courses in business administration, but also from the more general election of economic subjects by students of other departments of the University, to fill out their courses. The number of those enrolled for full courses in business training was fourteen, in the spring of 1903; two years later it was 65, by the second semester of 1906-07 it had reached 111.

The demand for such training was obvious, and, in 1907, the legislature determined to provide an appropriation more nearly proportionate to real requirements. The funds now furnished enabled further needed expansion to be made. A professorship of railway administration was established in 1907, to which was appointed Ernest R. Dewsnup, of the University of Chicago, accountancy was provided for in the appointment of John C. Duncan, of Ohio University, to an assistant professorship in that subject, in 1908, and provision was made for economic history in 1909 through the appointment of Associate Professor Ernest L. Bogart. Professor Fisk having resigned in 1908, Simon Litman, of the University of California, was chosen to take charge of the work in commerce. The continued interest of the general administration of the University in this work of business training was insured by the election of Edmund J. James, at one time Director of the Wharton School of Economics and Finance, at the University of Pennsylvania, to the presidency of the

University. Since 1904, the cooperation of President James has been an important factor in the development of the work.

The growth in enrollment since 1907 has been marked. The 1143 registrations in the courses in economics during the two semesters of 1906-07 have increased to 2125 for the year 1912-13, representing about 1500 individual students, of whom 250 are registered for full four-year courses in business administration. The graduating class of 1903 numbered two; in 1912 it numbered thirty-seven. The rapid increase in courses and students soon brought into relief the urgent need of special accommodation for the work in commerce. The overcrowded condition of University Hall had caused the courses in commerce to be scattered almost from basement to attic, the students failed to feel a sufficiently close nexus between themselves and the faculty of the business courses, facilities for the more technical courses were almost nil, even office accommodation was lacking. The business interests of the state soon saw that to secure from the courses the service needed, a special building was essential. Their enthusiastic support helped to convince the legislature of the reasonableness of the recommendation of the trustees, and an appropriation of \$125,000 was made in 1911 for the erection of what will be known in future as the Commerce Building. The completion of Lincoln Hall during the fall of that year permitted relief from the congestion of University Hall, and, for the time being, all the advanced work of the courses was transferred to the former building. The Commerce building was sufficiently completed by February, 1913, to be ready for occupancy, and most of the classes of the department of economics were transferred to it. The seminar library, however, remained in Lincoln Hall.

The anticipated advantages of the new building are being fully realized. The student body of the courses begins to feel an individuality previously unknown, the professional character of the training seems to become more distinct, the instructors have been brought into more intimate touch with one another and with their students, much to the advantage of all concerned. The work in accountancy, statistics, banking, railway administration, commerce, and in other subjects, is now capable of being developed, and will be developed, to a degree of practical efficiency unattainable in the past. And it is not an unpleasing thought to the citizens of Illinois as well as to members of the University that, in developing its facilities for the training of men to fill positions of responsibility in both public and private administrations, the State of Illinois has placed itself in the vanguard of educational progress.

A word about the subsequent activities of the graduates of the business courses may be of interest. A considerable proportion of the men, about forty-three per cent of those graduating from 1903 to 1912 inclusive, have gone into mercantile business or into banking, bond-house, or real estate work. The others have distributed themselves among very

diverse occupations, manufacturing, railroading, publishing, newspaper work, advertising, farming, teaching, accountancy, and law.

Much has been done, during the past eleven years, in the development of the courses in business administration, but much still remains to be done. There are already indications that the accommodation of the new commerce building will be inadequate to the demands that will be made upon it. It is not merely a case of the provision of recitation rooms. Modern methods of instruction in what may fitly be termed business technology call for generous provision of museums, laboratories, instrument rooms and so forth. To meet the actual needs of the business world, it will be necessary to expand the courses in accountancy, business organization and practice, commercial law, and other subjects, and new courses in such subjects as salesmanship, advertising, and secretarial work, are being called for. Two years have elapsed since the building was authorized; the enrollment of the department of economics during those two years has increased forty per cent. Such progress shows a lively appreciation of the benefits of training in business subjects, and throws a corresponding obligation upon the University and the State to see that this desire for economic efficiency on the part of the youth of the State is met by provision of proper and adequate facilities.

THE COMMERCE BUILDING

NATHAN A. WESTON, '89

Assistant Director of Courses in Business Administration

The new Commerce Building is centrally located on the University campus, standing a little south of University Hall and facing on Burrill avenue. In its architecture, the building harmonizes with the other structures on the south campus, though differing from them considerably in style. The first story and the cornice are constructed of white stone, while the rest is of brick of the type used in the adjoining buildings. The east facade is the only part of the present structure which will show when the building is completed. This facade is somewhat more elaborate in its detail than in the case of the other buildings on the campus. Its most striking feature is the broad entrance, flanked by large stone pylons supporting massive bronze lanterns.

The spacious but simply designed entrance hall, with marble wainscot and low vaulted ceiling, leads directly to a large lecture room seated in amphitheater fashion, which furnishes comfortable accommodation for several large lecture courses. The room is well lighted and ventilated and will be equipped with the most improved type of lantern for stereopticon illustration. Corridors leading north and south from the entrance hall give access to two other large lecture rooms, to the office of the Director and Assistant Director of the Courses in Business Administration, and to the stairways leading to the upper floors.

On the second floor are located the offices of the professors of railway administration and commerce, a large lecture room seating about one hundred, and equipped with a lantern for the special use of the courses in commercial subjects, and two smaller class rooms for the use of advanced classes in business administration. The statistics and commerce laboratories and the commerce reading room are also located on this floor. The statistics laboratory is being equipped with the machines, apparatus, and books necessary for the most advanced statistical investigations along all lines. The commerce laboratory is furnished with an extensive collection of commercial products, maps, charts, etc. The current financial and trade newspapers and periodicals as well as general reference works in commerce will be kept on file.

On the third floor are the accountancy room, additional class rooms, and the offices of the professor of industry and transportation and of the instructors in the business courses. The rooms for the use of the courses in accountancy consist of a laboratory and a machine room. The accountancy laboratory, about eighty feet long and thirty feet wide, is the largest room in the building. It is furnished with large drafting tables for the use of students in designing accounting forms, and handling the books used in the accounting courses. The lighting of the room is very satisfactory. Eventually, the accountancy machine room will be equipped with the various machines used in business and accounting offices. Many of these machines are electrically operated and the necessary connections have been installed in the room.

As a whole the building is substantially constructed, simple in plan, and convenient and well adapted to the purpose for which it is intended.

THE CHICAGO ILLINI CLUB HOME

R. E. SCHREIBER '04

The new club quarters of the Illini Club of Chicago occupy the entire sixth floor of the Chicago Engineers' Club building located at number 314 South Federal street. It is immediately adjoining the Union League Club, in the heart of the loop district. The building is seven stories high, of attractive appearance, and covers a ground area of twenty-five by one hundred feet.

The floor space has been divided in a manner which enables the club to transact its many activities and which provides well for the comfort of the members and guests. A directors' room well furnished and especially suited for board and committee meetings is located at the front end of the building. Adjoining the directors' room is the office of the club fully equipped with filing and recording devices, desk, typewriter, and miscellaneous fixtures, so that all records, files and correspondence of the club may be properly preserved and all matters handled.

in a business-like manner. A spacious coat room, with ample facilities for storage, is situated near the office; a lavatory, a cigar counter and telephone have been provided near the elevator entrance. The reception hall connects the directors' room with the general lounging room.

The lounging room is equipped with various leather chairs, davenport, rockers, and settees. A piano with a large selection of music rolls has been provided to serve as one form of entertainment. Writing desks, chess, and game tables are distributed in various parts of the room. Adjoining the lounging room is the section given over to dining purposes. This space is arranged in a manner to permit tables and chairs being placed to provide for the seating of about sixty persons. The tables have been specially constructed in such a manner that they can be easily removed, to allow the use of the dining section in conjunction with the lounging room as one large room. The floors throughout are polished and the entire space of the lounging room and the dining section is well adapted for dancing.

A kitchen with all modern appliances, work table, gas range, ice box, shelving, coffee urn, together with a complete set of utensils and china ware sufficient to serve more than one hundred persons, will enable the club to serve meals and luncheons as frequently as the members may desire. At the rear of the building is the card and game room. A standard pool table has been purchased, and sufficient space remains for adding additional equipment for various other amusements.

The color scheme throughout the rooms is a blending of the orange and the blue. The polished floors are covered with blue rugs specially designed and woven for the club. The walls, artistically panelled in the lounging room, are tinted in a manner so that the blue effect of the rugs is gradually blended through a warm brown to the rich orange above, the color gradually brightening in tint toward the cream ceiling. The alternating wall panels are embellished with a conventionalized designed of the University of Illinois monogram. Attached to the beam ceilings are specially designed electric light fixtures, giving an indirect lighting effect to the rooms. The smaller rooms are tinted in an attractive cream color. All hangings and draperies are of bluish tint. All wood work and furniture is of fumed oak. The entire finishing of walls, floors and ceilings was done and paid for by the club.

The cost of the finishing and equipping the rooms was approximately \$3600.00. The lease for the next three years provides for an annual rental of \$1200.00. The budget of the club shows the present annual expenses for conducting all its activities to be about \$4000.00, and the total income for the fiscal year will exceed \$5500.00.

The club has now 590 active members and is growing constantly. Mr. D. C. Gurnee has been employed as the paid secretary of the club and he is in attendance at the club rooms at all hours of the day.

EDITORIAL

In completing with this number the seventh volume of the *Alumni Quarterly*, the Editor is able to announce an important addition to the editorial staff in the person of Mr. Carl Stephens, '12, who will serve as assistant editor. The growth of the **Volume VII** Association, the greatly increased activity of the alumni **Completed** clubs, and the additional work of issuing the *Fortnightly Notes* have rendered the labors in the Association office almost twice as arduous as they were a year ago. Those who are acquainted with the genial style of the originator of the *Campus Scout* in the *Daily Illini* of two years ago will understand that the editorial work of the offices will be lightened by Mr. Stevens in more than one sense.

The Editor wishes to repeat to the Alumni the assurance that suggestions and contributions of all kinds, and criticism likely to be helpful, will be cordially welcomed.

Michigan's chances of reentering the Conference have not been improved by the latest reopening of the subject. Three classes are more or less concerned with the problem: the alumni, the **Michigan** students, and the university authorities. There are many indications that Michigan very much over-estimates the interest felt in this subject by any one or all three of these classes. It is probable that the alumni of Illinois are distinctly agreeable to the idea of Michigan's resumption of relations with Illinois in athletics; a small minority may be really anxious that the relations should be resumed. They recall with pleasure the days when the maize and blue did battle on Illinois Field, and their subsequent absence from the University has caused them to retain much of the keen regret felt by everyone at Illinois when Michigan withdrew. But even those who still feel this regret most keenly have not recently manifested a desire that the Conference rules should be altered in order to bring Michigan back.

To the undergraduates now in college, Michigan means no more than any other university fairly near but not in the Conference. It is not hard to get on without pleasures one has never known. It is easy enough, and every succeeding year makes it easier. Of course the students hear gossip and reminiscences of the old time games with Michigan, and wish there might be more of them. But the wish is not keen; it will never be keen enough to induce any sacrifices of any kind in order to attain it.

The University authorities are not interested to any great degree. They of course look upon Michigan as by nature of her position naturally a participant in our intercollegiate activities, but they have never shown or felt any inclination to alter the Conference rules at Michigan's behest. They are furthermore accustomed to regard questions of policy in intercollegiate athletics as distinctly matters of faculty control. They do not countenance student control; still less do they believe that the trustees

should participate in discussions or decisions on such subjects. So far as Illinois is concerned, therefore, the student agitation at Michigan will have no influence at all; the recent attempt of the Michigan board of regents to take up the question with our trustees will have a very decided influence. It will make any further discussion of the subject increasingly difficult. The natural inference to be drawn from the attempt to negotiate with the trustees is that the University Senate is believed not adequate to represent the attitude of Illinois. That belief, if it exists, is distinctly and wholly erroneous. By neither the trustees nor the students has an criticism of the Senate position been voiced recently among the Illini. Only one complaint has been made of late—that the University Senate has spent too much time in the discussion of athletics. There are important educational problems ready for consideration.

There is little or no difference of opinion at Illinois on the Michigan question. The Wolverines can get in the Conference the same way any other non-conference institution can gain admittance. But what is the Michigan attitude on this subject? Who represents Michigan opinion? The Regents? The Board of Control? The Students? The Alumni? Or a faction of one of these bodies? Or a combination of factions? Which faction, or which combination? Whatever may be the answer, two things are obvious enough: first, that the present state of affairs is more uncomfortable to Michigan than to the Conference; and second, that any change in the conference will be made by a majority vote of the members within the Conference organization.

Salaries are being increased. Despite the number of new foundations to fall over, piles of fresh earth rising in path and sward, yawning incomplete tunnels to tumble into, snorting derricks, and stinking tar kettles, all to be encountered by one who would in peace and the smoke of burning leaves walk the campus in the soft October air—in spite of all these manifestations of activity in the piling up of brick and stones; in spite of the long building program outlined for the coming two years; in spite of the activity of the state architect, who recently completed a perfectly good three-story flat building in Chicago—there is reason to believe that Illinois salaries are really being pushed upward toward adequacy quite as rapidly as the buildings rise and the farm lands stretch out toward Sidney and points east. To be sure there are those who scan the new salary budget and turn away with “To him that hath” on their lips; but ignoring grumblers, one must find in the very general increase in salaries a pledge and a prophecy in part already come true, of better things for the faculty laborers. Whether the professors still rise with the lark at break o’Monday to do the family wash before eight-o’clocks is not as yet a matter of general report; but there is clearly a better prospect for the sale of stocks in clock and piano factories, of prune orchards in the Nile delta, and gold mines in Terre del Fuego.

Salaries

UNIVERSITY FOR THE QUARTER

REGISTRATION STATISTICS

	Men		Women		Total	
Colleges and Schools	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913
Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	785	888	501	596	1286	1484
Engineering	1151	1087	1	2	1152	1089
Agriculture	714	766	86	143	800	909
Music	4	5	72	68	76	73
Total, Undergraduates	2654	2746	660	809	3314	3555
Law	118	102	....	....	118	102
Library School	1	1	32	39	33	40
Graduate School	180	190	38	46	218	236
Total	2953	3039	730	894	3683	3933
Summer Session	430	441	210	272	640	713
Deduct duplicates	222	217	51	72	273	289
Net, Summer Session	208	224	159	200	367	424
Total	3161	3263	889	1094	4050	4357
Duplicate Registration .....	...	3	....	2	....	5
Net Total to Date	3161	3260	889	1092	4050	4352
Increase .....	...	....	....	....	71	302

The total number of students in the University on October 1 was 4902. The number recorded on October 4 was 4971. The most notable increase in the three days was in the College of Medicine, where thirty-six registered. The net total of students at Urbana on October 4 was 4382, an increase of 332 over last year. The College of Liberal Arts and Science, and the College of Agriculture made the largest gains, while the College of Engineering shows a slight decrease.

Among the various departments the registration in chemistry is pointed out as the principal instance of over-crowding, the enrollment having reached the thousand mark. Two students now juggle beakers where one did before. There are more than 1200 students spoil-

ing theme paper and the mother tongue in Rhetoric I.

At Chicago the School of Pharmacy registration shows a good increase, due partially to the higher entrance requirements required this fall at Northwestern. The attendance in the College of Medicine is somewhat limited by the more advanced prerequisites for entrance, and by unusual scrutiny of applicants' credentials. The registration for freshmen was expected to reach sixty. The total attendance seemed likely to aggregate 450.

The College of Dentistry opened late, partly on account of delay in receiving printed matter for registration, so that the enrollment given will doubtless be considerably increased.

A casual survey of conditions at the opening of the forty-fifth year of the

Outlook Is Excellent

University's life reveals prospects of a year of unusual service to the 5000 students thronging the class rooms. The new mill tax now in effect has added a stability never before assured to the foundation of the institution, and the up-building may now proceed with more confidence. Growth is obvious in the purchase of land adjacent to the campus; in the erection of buildings; in the attention to the departments below normal. The College of Medicine and Dentistry, strengthened and encouraged, resume their places in the educational world; and the School of Pharmacy registration shows a large increase.

One of the most gratifying proofs of the expansion prevalent throughout the

Appointments

University is found in the additions to the faculty. To recall an October in which so many notable appointments could be recorded, is not easy. The resignations of the University's most efficient men were, however, unusually numerous; and this circumstance is partly responsible for the income of so many educators of achievement. The salary budget shows that money is being used liberally to secure high-grade instruction. As an illustration of the monetary factor, the following selection of ninety-two members from the faculty list has been made. It is seen that one receives \$12,000; one, \$7,000; two, \$6,000; sixteen, \$5,000; seven \$4,000; thirty, \$3,500; and thirty-five \$3,000. A glance at the column of promotions shows that the number is unusually large. The list of appointments following does not include assistants, of whom there is a small army. Many of the appointees, among whom are Dean Kinley, Dean Babcock, Acting

Dean Richards and Professors Frazer, Trelease, Harding, Johnston, Kingsley, and others, have been mentioned previously in the *Quarterly*.

David Kinley, vice-president of the University. Dr. Kinley's activities since coming to the University in 1893 as assistant professor of economics have extended to every branch of the School of Commerce, and to many subjects outside. He has been director of the School of Commerce since 1902, and professor of economics and Dean of the Graduate School since 1906. He was Dean of the College of Literature and Arts for twelve years after 1894. Dr. Kinley was born in Scotland in 1861. He graduated from Yale in 1884, received his doctorate from Wisconsin in 1893, and holds the degree of LL. D. from Illinois College. Prior to his service at Illinois he taught at Johns Hopkins, the Baltimore Women's College, and at Wisconsin. He has written several standard texts on economics. Dr. Kinley even in his busiest times has not forgotten the students' philosophy of life, and is a sympathetic and appreciated speaker at many of their gatherings.

Kendric C. Babcock, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Science. Dr. Babcock comes from the United States Bureau of Education, for which he had served three years. His bachelor degree he took from the University of Minnesota in 1889. In 1895 he received his master's degree from Harvard, and in 1896 took his doctorate from the same institution. He has been on the faculty of the University of California and of Minnesota, and became president of the University of Arizona in 1903. He is the author of *The Rise of American Nationality*, and has written extensively for magazines.

George Enfield Frazer, professor of public accounting and comptroller. Before coming to the University, Professor Frazer had been instructor in business

administration in the University of Wisconsin, and accountant for the Wisconsin State Board of Public Affairs. He is a graduate of the University of Iowa, and of the University of Wisconsin Law School, and is the author of several text books on accounting.

Charles Russ Richards, Acting Dean of the College of Engineering and Acting Director of the Engineering Experiment Station. Professor Richards has been in charge of the department of mechanical engineering since 1911, coming here from the University of Nebraska, where he was Dean of the College of Engineering. He graduated from Purdue in 1890, and received his M. M. E. degree from Cornell in 1895. He is the author of *The Manual of Wood Turning*, besides various articles.

William Trelease, professor of botany and head of the department. Dr. Trelease came here from the Missouri Botanical Gardens, of which he had been director since 1885. He has been a member of the faculty of Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Wisconsin and of Washington Universities, and has received many honorary degrees. He graduated from Cornell in 1880, and received his Sci. D. from Harvard in 1884. He succeeds Dr. Burrill.

John Sterling Kingsley, professor of zoology. Dr. Kingsley had been professor of the same subject in Tuft's College. He is a graduate of Williams College, and received his doctorate from Princeton in 1885. Two years later he became professor of zoology in the University of Indiana and remained there two years. He was at the University of Nebraska, 1889-91; and at Tuft's, 1892-1913. He was editor of the *American Naturalist*, 1886-1896, and has been editor of the *Journal of Morphology* since 1910.

Harry Alexis Harding, professor of dairy bacteriology and chief in dairy husbandry in the agricultural experi-

ment station. Dr. Harding has been here since last April. He received his B. A. from Wisconsin in 1896; M. A. '98; and his doctorate from Cornell in 1910. During the fourteen years previous to his coming to Illinois he was at the New York experiment station.

Charles Hughes Johnston, professor of secondary education. Dr. Johnston comes from Lawrence, Kan., where he was Dean of the School of Education in the University of Kansas. He delivered three lectures at the University in April, 1912.

Frank L. Stevens, of the University of Porto Rico, will come to the University at the beginning of the second semester as professor of plant pathology.

Frank B. Webster, commandant of the University regiment. Major Webster comes from the 20th infantry, United States Army, where he had been since March 11, 1911. His service in the Army dates from June 12, 1889, when he was appointed second lieutenant in the 5th infantry. He was born in Missouri, September 11, 1866, and was appointed from there to the United States Military Academy.

L. H. Provine, professor of architectural engineering. Professor Provine comes from the Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation of Seattle, Wash. He received the degree of architectural engineer from the University of Illinois in 1909, and was instructor here the same year.

M. Frechet, professor of mathematics. (Appointment to date from September 1, 1914.)

L. A. Harding, professor of experimental mechanical engineering. Professor Harding comes from New York City, where he was a consulting engineer. He took his bachelor degree from the Pennsylvania State College in 1899, and received the degree of mechanical engineer in 1902. He was instructor

in machine design at Cornell University, 1901-'02; was superintendent for the Lakawanna Steel co. at Welrum, Penn., and consulting engineer for the Armstrong Cork co. at Pittsburgh, from 1902 to 1909; and from then to 1912 was head of the department of mechanical engineering at Pennsylvania State College.

Albert Howe Lybyer, associate professor of history. Dr. Lybyer comes from Oberlin College, where he was professor of history. He graduated from Princeton in 1896, and received his master's degree from the same institution in 1899. He took his doctorate from Harvard in 1909. He taught for several years in Robert College, Constantinople, and is an authority on the history and politics of the Near East. He succeeds Professor Ford.

Frederick Duncalf, assistant professor of history. Dr. Duncalf had been adjunct professor of history in the University of Texas. He received his B. A. at Beloit in 1904, and his Ph.D. at Wisconsin in 1909.

A. C. Willard, assistant professor of heating and ventilation. Professor Willard received his bachelor degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1904. He was instructor in the California School of Mechanic Arts at San Francisco, and in George Washington University, Washington, D. C., before receiving the appointment of sanitary and heating engineer of the United States War Department, the position he held when called here.

Percy Ash, assistant professor of architectural design. Professor Ash comes from George Washington University, where for the past year he has been professor of architecture. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1886.

W. C. Titcomb, assistant professor of architecture. Professor Titcomb received his bachelor degree from Har-

vard University in 1907. Since 1908 he has been instructor in architecture at the University of Michigan.

E. A. Holbrook, assistant professor of mining engineering. Professor Holbrook was a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with the class of 1904, and since then has been directing mining work in the west and teaching in Nova Scotia.

J. I. Parcel, assistant professor of structural engineering. Professor Parcel graduated from the University in 1909, and has since been an assistant professor in the University of Minnesota. He is a member of Sigma Xi.

W. M. Wilson, assistant professor of structural engineering. Professor Wilson comes from Chicago, where he was chief designer with the Strauss Bascule Bridge co.

William Arthur Chase, lecturer in accountancy and commercial law. Mr. Chase received his first University training from Oxford and the University of London. He has been a practicing accountant in Chicago for a number of years, and is a member of several associations of accountants.

George T. Rice, assistant mechanical engineer in the office of the Supervising Architect, and lecturer on installation and operation of mechanical equipment of buildings.

Roy Newton Fargo, director of the Gymnasium. Mr. Fargo is a graduate of the University, having received his bachelor degree in 1909. Since that time he has been assistant director of the Gymnasium.

P. S. Biegler, associate in electrical engineering. Mr. Biegler comes from the University of Montana, where he was professor of electrical engineering.

S. O. Andros, associate in mining engineering.

Leslie Morton Turner, associate in Romance languages.

Charles Henry Woolbert, associate in English.

A. R. Knight, instructor in electrical engineering. Mr. Knight has for two years held a similar position in the University of Pennsylvania.

Rufus Crane, instructor in general engineering drawing. Mr. Crane comes from the faculty of Baker University, at Baldwin, Kan.

H. W. Waterfall, instructor in machine design. Mr. Waterfall comes from the William Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building co., of Philadelphia.

F. C. Torrance, instructor in mechanical engineering. Mr. Torrance has for two years been with the Tennessee Copper co. and assistant steam engineer at Buffalo, N. Y.

H. E. Babbitt, instructor in municipal and sanitary engineering. Mr. Babbitt comes from the Ohio state board of health.

Henry J. Broderson, instructor in chemistry.

H. D. Nasmyth, instructor in voice.

Harry Gardner, instructor in theoretical and applied mechanics. Since 1909 Mr. Gardner has been on the faculty of the University of Kansas. He was instructor in civil engineering at the University of Illinois, 1905-'07.

Alexander Vallance, instructor in theoretical and applied mechanics. Mr. Vallance had been for the last three years an assistant professor in the Ohio State University.

Elmer T. Ebersol, instructor in crop production.

Arthur G. Eldredge, instructor in photography and director of the photographic laboratories.

Harley Jones Van Cleave, instructor in zoology.

Hiram Thompson Scoville, instructor in accountancy. Mr. Scoville graduated from the University in 1906, and was one of the first six members elected to the Illinois chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

Since graduation, he has been with various firms of public accountants.

Georgia Elizabeth Fleming, instructor in textiles.

Lawrence Earl Foglesong, instructor in landscape horticulture.

Hugh Glasgow, instructor in entomology.

Samuel Colby Arthur, instructor in pomology.

Frederick Kitson Cowley, instructor in architecture.

Marvin Edward Jahr, instructor in farm mechanics.

Charles Earl Bradbury, instructor in art and design.

Christian A. Ruckmich, instructor in psychology.

Charles Leslie Stewart, instructor in economics.

Professor L. E. Young, part time instructor in mining engineering.

Several new professorships have been established and the addition to the curriculum of a number

More of new courses is to
Professorships be noted. The professorships include those of public accounting, in charge of Comptroller Frazer; dairy bacteriology, directed by Professor Harding; and secondary education, of which Professor Johnston has charge. Professorships lately founded, but not yet provided for by appointments, include those of the history of art, comparative literature, architectural engineering, experimental mechanical engineering, agricultural economics, and of economics and finance, besides a director of courses in business administration, and a professorship in the Graduate School. Besides these, the provision of additional professorships in subjects already represented deserves attention. These include Romance languages, accountancy, civil engineering, electrical engineering, physics, law and mining engineering. New assistant pro-

fessorships have been established in accountancy, psychology, architectural design, highway engineering, railway engineering, and German.

Many new places have been filled by instructors and assistants. Among these latter appointments is that of Harrison McJohnston, who is teaching several courses in business writing in the department of English. The subjects are "Sales Correspondence," "Summarizing and Abstracting," and "Senior Conferences on Written Work," besides the course of business writing which has been taught for years by Dean Clark. He now supervises the work.

The museum of European culture is being used as the basis of a new course, "The History of German Civilization," with Professor Lessing in charge.

Professor E. B. Greene in the history department will offer a course on the "Far East" during the second semester. Professor Greene was born and lived several years in the portion of the world whose history he will discuss, and is qualified to speak with authority.

Three new courses in the School of Education are offered, dealing respectively with comparative education, methods in educational research, and vocational education.

Clarence Walworth Alvord, professor of history (on half time).

Dr. Alvord had been

Promotions associate professor.

Otto Eduard Lessing has been promoted to the position of professor of German. He formerly was associate professor.

Lawrence Marcellus Larson, who was associate professor of history, has been made professor.

Clarence William Balke, professor of inorganic chemistry. Dr. Balke had been assistant professor.

Edward Wight Washburn has been

promoted from assistant professor of chemistry to professor of physical chemistry.

William Shirley Bayley has been promoted from associate professor of mineralogy and economic geology to professor.

Henry Lewis Rietz, who was associate professor of mathematics, is now professor.

Frank Smith is now professor of systematic zoology, having been promoted from the position of associate professor.

Walter Costella Coffey, professor of sheep husbandry. He formerly was assistant professor.

Charles Frederick Hottes, professor of plant physiology. Dr. Hottes had been assistant professor.

George Tobias Flom, who was assistant professor of Scandinavian language and literature, is now associate professor.

Alexander Dyer Mac Gillivray, associate professor of systematic entomology. Dr. Mac Gillivray had been assistant professor.

Ellery Burton Paine is now associate professor of electrical engineering. He had been assistant professor.

Arthur Stanley Pease, formerly assistant professor of classics, has been made associate professor.

David Simon Blondheim, associate in romance languages, has been promoted, and is now assistant professor.

Mrs. Constance Barlow Smith, assistant professor of sight singing and ear training. Mrs. Smith was promoted from the rank of instructor.

Leonard Bloomfield has been promoted from the rank of instructor in German to that of assistant professor of comparative philology and German.

Howard Vernon Canter has been promoted from associate in classics to assistant professor of classics.

Ora Stanley Fisher, who was asso-

ciate in agronomy, has been made assistant professor.

James Lloyd Edmonds, assistant professor of horse husbandry. He had been associate in the same subject.

Henry Perly Rusk, formerly associate in cattle husbandry, has been made assistant professor.

Harvey Willard Miller, assistant professor of general engineering drawing. Prof Miller formerly was associate in the subject.

James Elmo Smith, who was associate in civil engineering, has been made assistant professor.

George McPhail Smith, assistant professor of chemistry. Dr. Smith formerly was associate in chemistry.

Clarence George Derick, assistant professor of chemistry. Dr. Derick had been associate in chemistry.

Henry C. P. Weber, formerly associate in chemistry, has been promoted to the position of assistant professor.

Miss Martha Jackson Kyle, who has been instructor in English most of the time since her graduation from the University in 1897, has been appointed to the additional position of Assistant Dean of Women.

Charles Manfred Thompson, formerly assistant in economics, has been made instructor in economics.

Resignations from the faculty have been numerous, some of the most im-

portant positions in the University having been resigned prior to the college year. Besides the resignations of Dean E. B. Greene, Professor Guy S. Ford, Professor F. M. Mann, Professor Julius Berg, and of Professor F. O. Dufour, all of whom have received extended mention in previous numbers of the *Quarterly*, the following withdrawals are recorded:

Mrs. Mary E. Fawcett, for three years Acting Dean of Women, has resigned in

order to study at Oxford, England. She formerly was instructor in the department of English.

I. Maurice Wormser, assistant professor of law since 1911, has left the University and is now on the faculty of Fordham College, New York City.

John Christie Duncan, assistant professor of accounting since 1908, has resigned, to go to the University of Cincinnati.

Frederick Walton Carpenter, assistant professor of zoology, has resigned. Dr. Carpenter had been with the University for the last nine years.

Charles Wesley Malcolm, assistant professor of structural engineering since 1907, and formerly instructor, has resigned. He graduated from the University in 1902.

Francis Church Lincoln, assistant professor of mining engineering since 1912, and associate in the same branch for a year previous to that time, has resigned his position and gone to South America.

Sidney Fiske Kimball has resigned as instructor in architecture. He has a like position in the University of Michigan.

Herbert Houghton Lauer, instructor in mining engineering for the past two years, has resigned.

George Conrad Habermeyer, associate in municipal and sanitary engineering for the past four years, and instructor, 1907-'09, has resigned.

Stanley Prince Farwell, '07, instructor in theoretical and applied mechanics, handed in his resignation. He had been with the University since 1910.

James Theophilus Barrett, associate in botany and chief assistant in botany in the Agricultural Experiment Station, has resigned.

Victor Alvin Ketcham, instructor in English and public speaking during the past year, has resigned.

Lawrence Gilpin Painter has resigned



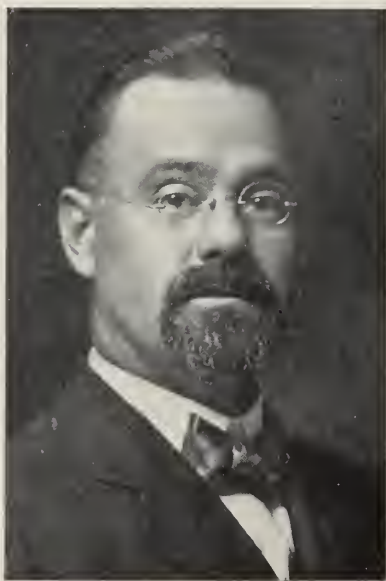
ALBERT HOWE LYBYER



CHARLES RUSS RICHARDS



CHARLES HUGHES JOHNSTON



HARRY ALEXIS HARDING



GEORGE ENFIELD FRAZER



LORING HARVEY PROVINI



WILLIAM TRELEASE

his position of instructor of English. He had been here for a year.

Isabel Jones, instructor in art and design, has left the University. Miss Jones graduated from the University in 1891. She made plans to spend the winter in New York.

Leo Gregory Hana resigned as director of the Gymnasium, a position he held since 1904. Mr. Hana expects to resume his study of law, and will probably locate in Peoria.

Oscar Ross Martin, assistant in economics last year, has been appointed assistant professor of accountancy in the University of Nebraska.

McElroy Johnston, who was instructor in voice for two years, now has a studio in Chicago and comes to Urbana regularly to give lessons.

Franklin Wales Marquis, associate in railway engineering in the engineering experiment station, has resigned and has accepted a position in Ohio State University.

Other resignations include: August Charles Krey, instructor in history; Warder Clyde Allee, instructor in botany; Ellen S. McCarthy, instructor in chemistry; Carl Ferdinand Nelson, instructor in chemistry; and Roy Martin Winger, instructor in mathematics.

Professor Cyril G. Hopkins has been granted a year's leave of absence, beginning November 1, in

Granted Leave of Absence

order that he may accept the position of director of the Southern Settlement and Development Organization, the general offices of which are located in Baltimore, Md. The function of the organization is to improve agriculture in the South, a field recognized as one of almost illimitable possibilities for a man as resourceful and energetic as Professor Hopkins.

Dean W. F. M. Goss of the College of Engineering is away on a year's

leave of absence. He has been appointed chief engineer of the Chicago Association of Commerce Committee, the members of which are trying to solve the problem of smoke abatement and electrification of terminal railways.

John A. Fairlie, professor of political science, has been granted leave of absence for the second half of the college year 1913-'14.

David Hobart Carnahan, '95, associate professor of romance languages, on leave of absence for the year, sailed in August with his family and will spend the year in Paris.

Newton Alonzo Wells, professor of architectural decoration, is on leave this year.

Louis Dixon Hall, assistant professor of animal husbandry, is absent on account of ill health. He has been spending some time at South Haven, Mich.

David Simon Blondheim, assistant professor of romance languages, is on leave of absence this year.

Leonard Bloomfield, instructor in German, is away for the year on a leave of absence.

Joel Stebbins, assistant professor of astronomy and director of the Observatory, has returned to his duties after a leave of absence last year.

Ernest Ludlow Bogart, professor of economics, was not able to resume his work at the beginning of the semester on account of ill health. He has been spending a few weeks around the Great Lakes, and in Colorado.

Work in the reorganized College of Medicine, and in the other Chicago departments has begun

The Chicago Departments

for the year, and an era of success for these institutions now appears certain. Entrance requirements for the College of Medicine have been raised. Fifteen units of work in an ac-

credited high school or academy, and one year of thirty semester hours in college, are stipulated. An increase greater still is to take effect in 1914, when two years of college work will be prerequisite to admission, and required subjects will be definitely prescribed: two years in college chemistry; two years in French or German; and one year each in college zoology and physics. The building has been improved, and the departmental space re-modeled. Seven rooms have been added for the dispensary space, and to accommodate the X-ray department. The operating room has been re-equipped.

Attendance is shown in the following table:

	Oct 1	Oct 4
Pharmacy	249	249
Dentistry	34	37
Medicine	267	303

Appointments to the reorganized faculty of the College of Medicine include:

George P. Dreyer, professor of physiology and physiological chemistry, and head of the department.

A. C. Eycleshymer, recently of the St. Louis University College of Medicine, head of the department of Anatomy

D. J. Davis, chair of pathology and laboratory research. He will be assisted by Dr. Burmeister.

W. H. Welker of Columbia University Medical School, head of the department of Chemistry. E. G. Miller and J. Craig Small, assistants.

The College of Dentistry takes a new start this fall with a fair registration. Alumni are enthusiastic concerning the institution's future, and see nothing but prosperity ahead for the College. The trustees have been fortunate to secure a faculty including such names as:

Frederick B. Moorehead, Dean of the College, and professor of oral surgery.

Donald McKay Gallie, professor of operative dentistry.

Walter Dittmar, professor of prosthetic dentistry.

Frederick B. Noyes, professor of orthodontia and histology. Dr. Noyes formerly was professor in the Northwestern Dental School. He received his B. S. from Johns Hopkins in 1893, and his doctorate from the Northwestern Dental School in 1895. He is the author of many scientific articles.

Edward D. Coolidge, professor of materia medica and therapeutics.

Louis Schulz, professor of oral surgery and pathology.

Louis E. Bake, professor of operative technics and porcelain art.

S. P. Starr, professor of prosthetic technics.

Henry C. Lee, professor of operative dentistry and materia medica.

A recommendation that the University close the purchase of the ten acres of land known as the "Rhinehart tract," lying between Sixth street and the Illinois Central Railroad immediately south of the athletic association's recent purchase, has been approved by the University Trustees. The land is to be used at present by the department of botany. Negotiations are pending considering the acquisition of sites for a zoological laboratory, a botanical laboratory, an insectary, a School of Education building, a women's residence hall, and a University store-room. Purchases of the "Busey tract" of 160 acres, and of 160 acres directly south of this, were somewhat delayed, owing to the desire of Governor Dunne to investigate more thoroughly. The acquirement of these fields for use in experimental horticulture has been strongly urged by Dean Davenport and by a committee of the Illinois State Horticultural society. These men said, after exploring the townships adjacent to the campus, that

the property in question was the only land to be had which in location and character of soil was adapted to horticulture.

The purchase of eleven city lots between Goodwin avenue and Babcock street in Urbana for the use of the College of Engineering has been referred to the finance committee.

The purchase of the Augustus tract of thirteen acres south of the Forestry has been approved. The price paid was \$20,000.

A new system of advisers for men of the freshman class in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences has been approved. The plan comes from Dean

New System of Advisers

Kendric C. Babcock, who would so far as possible in the assignment of a student make the relationship to the adviser a happy one by considering previous intimacy, suggestions by alumni relatives, and preferences expressed by the freshman and by the faculty man to whom he is assigned. The usual method of appointing one man for an adviser and then to herd all freshmen, regardless of temperament or other factor of similitude into his office, is amended by this new plan.

The latest plan worked out by Michigan to get back into the Conference took shape in a set of resolutions sent out by

Michigan's Latest Idea

the regents to each board of trustees in the circuit. The solemn declarations set forth the doctrine that any members of the Conference may have a veto on any action of the Conference—a state of affairs that would enable one institution to dictate a policy regarding intercollegiate athletics. The Board of Trustees of the University referred the Michigan regents' communication to the Senate with power to act. The action taken

was a distinct disagreement with the regents' proposals, and took the form of a set of resolutions, drawn up at a meeting on October 6. The question is not whether Michigan can come back into the conference—for no one knows better than the Wolverines that they are as welcome as the flowers in May—but whether the Ann Arbor institution can come back with self-contained rules, and with no obligation to follow any conference laws of conduct. In this respect, so far as Illinois is concerned, Michigan cannot return. The senate's reply to the resolutions, and the communication from Michigan follow:

"Whereas, certain resolutions have been received by the Trustees of the University of Illinois from the Regents of the University of Michigan and referred by said Trustees to the Senate of the University of Illinois with power to act, therefore be it resolved that it is the sense of the Senate of the University of Illinois with reference to the first resolution: That we agree with the resolution in question but fail to see wherein this University has surrendered to any other authority any right to prescribe and maintain its own rules and regulations, for we consider that any authority delegated to the Western Intercollegiate Athletic Association is subject to revocation at pleasure and therefore has not been surrendered.

"With reference to the second resolution: That the Senate of the University of Illinois again finds itself in full agreement with the statement therein and understands that this is the status in the Association.

"With reference to the third resolution: That the Senate of the University of Illinois cannot subscribe to the proposition that action on rules heretofore adopted and upon rules subsequent must be unanimous because such a regulation would, in the opinion of the Senate, practically establish minority control.

"And be it further resolved by the University Senate that the University of Illinois expresses to the University of Michigan the hope that the University of Michigan may resume relations with her sister institutions as a member of the Western Intercollegiate Athletic Association and pledges to the University of Michigan its support in securing re-entrance to said Conference on condition that the University of Michigan seeks to resume its membership under the regulations and leaves for future discussion prevailing differences of opinion."

The resolutions of the Regents of the University of Michigan to which the Illinois resolutions are an answer read as follows:

"Resolved, first, That it is inconsistent with the dignity of any university to surrender to any other authority its rights to prescribe and maintain its own rules and regulations.

"Second, That a university can best meet its responsibilities by reserving full power over the activities of the students under its control except where that power is expressly delegated to others under specific directions.

"Third, That this Board believes that an agreement can be reached upon rules heretofore adopted by the Western Conference and that those rules and all subsequent rules before enforcement and adoption respectively, should be approved unanimously by the members of the Conference; and that under these conditions this Board would welcome a resumption by the University of Michigan of membership in the Conference."

The University opened a full-fledged department of photography on October

13, when Mr. A. G.

Department of Eldredge, formerly
Photography landscape and garden
photographer for

Country Life in America, arrived to

take charge of the work here. This news will delight those who attended the special course of lectures given here last spring by Mr. Eldredge, and saw the exhibition of his pictures in the Trustees' room.

Arthur Grenville Eldredge was born in 1880 and was educated in New England, paying special attention to chemistry, physics, and botany. He was foreman of the laboratories of the Angier Chemical Company of Boston and later established a general photographic business in New York. He arranged and photographed many of the art treasures of the late J. P. Morgan for a catalog, and furnished the illustrations for Jacacci and La Farge's "Notable Paintings in America"—one of the costliest art works in this country. His portrait photography was done entirely in the homes of patrons and ranks with that of Gertrude Käsebier. In 1905 Mr. Eldredge became the landscape and horticultural photographer for *Country Life in America* and the *Garden Magazine*. In the service of these periodicals he travelled extensively in the United States. For the *World's Work*, also, he did genre, animal photography, and "fast work", and became head of the photographic department of Doubleday, Page and Co. In addition to illustrating he wrote several articles for these publications, notably "A Garden by the Sea" and "Color Changes of Tropical Fishes". In magazine illustration Mr. Eldredge is known for his autochromes, cover designs, double-page illustrations, and other special work, including humorous photography and the illustration of fiction.

The coming of Mr. Eldredge to Illinois means much more than the development of the "Blue Print Department", which does important commercial work for all departments of the University on a self-sustaining basis. This represents only the mechanical side of photography, and Mr. Eldredge has been called to de-

velop not only this, but also the scientific and artistic sides of photography in all its branches. It is expected that Mr. Eldredge will help increase the efficiency and beauty of the publications by and about the University, and will aid members of the faculty in their technical uses of photography. No announcement can be made at present concerning courses in photography.

Mr. Eldredge's title is Instructor in Photography and Director of the Photographic Laboratories. His department is under the general care of Professor S. W. Parr.

The proceedings of the dedication of Lincoln Hall are to be published in book

Publication of Exercises

form, an appropriation having been granted for that purpose. The volume

will include addresses by Dr. Bliss Perry, Dr. Albert Shaw, and by Dr. Woodbridge, besides the account of the exercises, and will be published by Houghton, Mifflin and co.

Plans for the new lighting system on the campus have been approved. Seventy-five tungsten

Enlightenment lamps, each giving 120
On the Campus candle-power, are to be mounted upon

standards, especially designed in the office of Supervising Architect, James M. White. The lights are to be spaced at intervals of 150 feet. The portion of the campus between the Auditorium and Gymnasium is specified as the south and north limits of the system. A voltage of 220, said to be unusually high, is to be maintained. The installation is expected to be completed before December 1.

A systematic arrangement of campus

lights has been needed for years. The old isolated lamps illuminate only a small part of the University grounds, and to make up the deficiency, ordinary office bulbs have been festooned among the trees, carnival fashion.

Burrill avenue between Green avenue and the Auditorium will be paved with

tarvia, and the east
Burrill Avenue driveway will be
May Be Paved given the same treatment, if the recom-

mendation of Supervising Architect, James M. White, is approved. The setting out of elm trees on both sides of the east driveway, and some changes in the topographical arrangement of that thoroughfare, are other improvements urged.

That the School of Education of the University make provision for the addition to the curriculum

Women's Clubs Want Course

of a course in sex instruction as related to the teaching of the subject in the public schools, is the request of Mrs. Frederick A. Dow, and Dr. Mary G. McEwen, of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs. Instruction in sex hygiene is now a part of the regular work of many teachers throughout the state, and it is felt that the School of Education should offer a course on the subject.

The first trial of woman suffrage in a Champaign municipal election came on July 29, when the

Women's question of bonding
Votes Win the city for \$17,000 to buy two auto fire

trucks and to build an addition to fire station Number One, was decided by 126 feminine voters, most of whom were clerks.

NOTES ON BOOKS AND ARTICLES

Under this head will be published notices (space permitting) of such books and articles as are sent to the Quarterly for that purpose, and under a sub-title will be listed all such books and articles by alumni, members of the faculty and allied scientific bureaus as may be brought to the notice of the Editor. The cooperation of the alumni and faculty is invited, that this department may be made a complete record of our contributions to current literature.—EDITOR.

Zeitlin, Jacob: *Hazlitt on English Literature*; an introduction to the *Appreciation of Literature*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1913.

Welcome both to the teacher of literature and to the taught is any aid available in the painful and glorious task of bringing home the power and the beauty of the essential things in literature. To furnish such an aid has been one purpose of Dr. Zeitlin in the preparation of this volume on Hazlitt as a critic of literature. Another purpose has been to provide the materials for an estimate of the character and scope of Hazlitt's contributions to criticism and so to acquaint students with one of the greatest of English critics. Both aims are well achieved. Ever since Professor Saintsbury, some ten years ago, uttered his cacophonous song of querulous praise, and pronounced Hazlitt "the greatest critic that England has yet produced", and the Glover and Waller Collected works appeared, it has been more evident than had been the case that such a work as this was needed to bring in brief compass the materials for an adequate appreciation of Hazlitt's standing in the field of criticism.

The selections from Hazlitt's essays "have been selected and arranged to present a chronological and almost continuous account of English literature from its beginning in the age of Elizabeth down to Hazlitt's own day, the period of the romantic revival." They are preceded by an introductory essay which aims to fix formally Hazlitt's position as a critic, and are followed by

eighty pages of notes which are by no means an unimportant or uninteresting part of the volume.

In the introduction the editor has brought to bear an unusual quality of sympathetic, critical judgment; he shows the power attributed by him to Hazlitt, "the commentator's power of communicating his own feelings," and through the cumulative force of perfectly sound critical and impartial analysis gradually brings the reader to an emotional agreement with the editor's own estimate of his subject. That estimate tends in the main to agreement with Professor Saintsbury—that although, unlike Coleridge he enunciated no general principles of criticism, and indeed often took no account of such principles, Hazlitt nevertheless is "the greatest critic that England has yet produced"; or, if perchance stopping something short of that extreme, "there is no doubt that for introducing readers to an appreciation of the great things in literature, Hazlitt still remains without an equal". The why and the how of this Dr. Zeitlin sets forth in refreshing and convincing fashion.

Buck, Solon Justus: *The Granger Movement*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1913.

This study by Dr. Buck, which was awarded the Toppan Prize for 1910-11, is the first adequate examination and discussion given the most significant economic and political movement in the United States since the fall of slavery.

One who was like the present reviewer, brought up in a community full of Greenbackers, Grangers, Knights of Labor, Populists, and Patrons of Husbandry has had no difficulty in finding some of the familiar doctrines of those once despised and now too nearly forgotten theorists among the paramount issues taken up in succeeding years by one great political party after another, some to be enacted into laws that have already proved wise and widely beneficial, others well on their way toward enactment into law, and still others working inscrutably to bring about a new conception of the relation of man to man, embodied in the now trite but useful phrase "social justice". But in general the organic relation of the great Granger movement of the seventies to the "new democracy" of today has not been sufficiently emphasized, or perhaps even recognized.

Dr. Buck's study is, consequently, both timely and historically important. It provides a brief but careful statement of the fundamental conditions which induced the movement for organization among the farmers, recites the history of the rise and decline of the Granger and other agricultural organizations, discusses the Granger movement as a political force, narrates at length the story of Granger railway legislation, of the attempts and failure at business cooperation, and sets forth briefly the social and educational features of the movement. A concluding chapter, which points out the significance of the movement, might well have been expanded in order that its relation to the dominant public questions of today might be more fully analyzed. Of peculiar interest is an annotated list of all newspapers which are known to have had any special connection with the movement.

Of particular present day interest is the connection here critically treated for the first time of the Granger movement

with the beginnings of railroad regulation in the United States. Dr. Buck's discussion is notably judicial in tone. His conclusions are embodied in the following paragraph. "On the whole, it seems that the immediate economic effects of the Granger agitation for railroad regulation were small: it did secure some temporary reductions in rates and check some of the worse discriminations; it probably reduced railway earnings to some extent, although the decreased rates were in part offset by increased business of which they were a cause; and it may have been a slight contributing factor in checking railway construction in the western states. The indirect and political results of the movement, however, were more important: it led to decisions of the United States Supreme Court which established the right of states to control railroads; and it laid the foundation for later legislation. In judging the results of this movement and comparing it with the more recent and more successful attempts at state regulation, allowance must be made for the fact that the problem had just begun to be studied in the seventies. The railroad laws of the present time are, as a rule, drawn up with care by men who have made a study of railroad economics and are administered by trained experts. The measure of success which these laws have attained attests the soundness of the fundamental principles first developed in the Granger acts of the seventies."

BOOKS AND ARTICLES RECEIVED

Cartaya, Dr. Enrique Hernandez: *La Inmunidad Parlamentaria*. Havana, 1913.

Crathorne, A. R.: *The Total Variation in the Isoperimetric Problem with Variable Endpoints*. *Bulletin of American Mathematical Society*, July, 1913.

Crathorne, A. R.: *Mathematics in a*

- German Technische Hochschule. *Bulletin of Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education*. May, 1913.
- Mitchell, Harold Hanson: Does a Low-Protein Diet Produce Racial Inferiority? *Science*, August 1, 1913.
- Noyes, William A.: A Textbook of Chemistry, pp. xv + 602. New York, Henry Holt and co. 1913.
- Rietz, Henry Lewis: Discussion of Mr. McAdam's Paper. "A New Commutation Column for Total Disability Benefits Computed for the American-Maccabees Table and 3 Per Cent Interest." *The Record*, American Institute of Actuaries, Vol II, No. 1, June 1913.
- Rietz, Henry Lewis: On the Mathematical Theory of Risk and Landre's Theory of the Maxium, *The Record*, American Institute of Actuaries, Vol. II, No. 1, June, 1913.



THE UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL SQUAD

Top row, left to right—Silkman, Carpenter, Howe, Wagner, Brandon, Pruett, Siebens, Neslodge, Watson, Wilson, Lansche, Chapman, Blough, Lindgren [assistant coach].
 Middle row, left to right—McGill [trainer], Zuppke [coach], Fullerton, Rue, Hahn, Schobinger, Armstrong, Decker, Derby, Rhodes, Grunewald.
 Bottom row, left to right—Randall, Rowe [captain], Davis, Sennett, Graves, Millar, Cohen, Pogue, Oyler.

STUDENT LIFE

Industrious preparations for the annual Home Coming on November 21 and

22 received a sudden check when the Council of Administration decided that the old grads' carnival would have to be set back to November 14 and 15, the latter date being that of the Purdue game. The reason for this decision was that the High School Conference had been scheduled for November 21 and 22, dates which had become educational history. The Home Coming, it was explained, has never laid claim to a specific date, but has been shuffled here and there to coincide with the most tumultuous football game. This year the Minnesota contest augurs well for the parched throat excitement considered necessary for a successful return to one's alma mater; therefore the Home Coming had been arranged for the rousing week-end which is to go with that game. Officials of the Illinois Union are deeply shocked over the Council's rude twist to the dates, but there seems nothing to do now but to call the sons and daughters home to see Coach Zuppke's eleven take it out on the Boiler-makers. The resolutions of the Council read as follows:

Whereas, The date of the High School Conference has been a fixed one for many years and cannot be changed without great inconvenience to the high school teachers and school authorities of the State and serious loss to the educational interests of the University; and

Whereas, The accommodations in the Twin Cities are not adequate to take care at the same time of the visitors to the High School Conference and the visitors to a Home Coming;

Therefore, Be it *resolved*, That, while the Council of Administration sincerely sympathizes with the desire of the students and alumni to have the Home Coming on the date of the Minnesota game, which is also the date of the High School Conference, yet it feels compelled, for the reasons above stated, to avoid the conflict with the High School Conference which would thus be involved, and consequently must fix as the date of the Home Coming, Saturday, November 15, the date of the Purdue game; and the Council earnestly requests that the students, the alumni, and the other friends of the University, recognizing the difficulties of the situation, will cooperate in making the Home Coming a success on the date chosen.

The program will be the same as printed in the *Fortnightly* for October 15, with the exception that the dates will be November 14 and 15 instead of a week later. Mention should also be made of the Mask and Bauble play, "The Gentleman from Mississippi," which is to be given.

The long discussed Illinois Union building seems at last a reality, the as-

sociation having purchased the building just north of the Co-op, and formerly occupied by that firm. A price considered reasonable was paid, owing to the efforts of Professor J. M. White, and of H. S. Capron of the First National Bank. The structure is at present occupied by the Smith restaurant. Only a portion of the building will be used by the Union this year. As soon as the finances permit, the dreams of the Union to have rooms fitted up for the various

**At Last a
Union Home**

organizations will be realized. Heavy responsibilities have been assumed in this new purchase, but student support is now expected to be heartier than ever.

The picturesque game of pushball, which has for several years been the medium used for settling lower class differences, has been assigned to a long-

The Passing of Pushball

expected and justified position on the retired list of Illinois sports. The Council of Administration has ordered the erasure of the event from the Illinois calendar. The committee making the recommendation was composed of Dean Clark, Assistant Dean Warnock, Director Huff, Acting Dean Richards, Professor Ward, and Professor White, besides representatives from the lower classmen and from the Illinois union. A mass meeting was scheduled for October 17, in order to give the students themselves a chance for discussion.

The pushball question has been vigorously debated ever since the opening of school, and more specifically since the unfortunate ending of the Purdue tank scrap. A suitable prize was offered for the best suggestion for a substitute for pushball, but although numerous entries have been made, no decision is yet announced. The suggestion of a sack fight seems as much favored as any. The game of pushball succeeded the old-time "color-rush," which took place on the lot now occupied by the Physics Building.

A code of laws for enforcing decorum in the student elections, and in the primaries preceding them, has been drawn up by the Illinois Union and submitted to the Council of Administration for ap-

proval. After the provisions have been sanctioned, all non-conforming class constitutions will have to be brought up to standard. The list of what shall and what shan't be done follows:

The primaries and the elections shall be conducted by the Students' Union.

The ballots shall be counted by the Students' Union officers. Ballots furnished by the registrar shall be used in the elections.

No person shall be allowed at the polls except the Students' Union officers in charge of the election and those voting.

No electioneering shall be allowed within 100 feet of the building in which the elections are held.

The primaries for all classes shall be held the second Friday in October and the last Friday in February, first and second semester elections respectively.

Each candidate for office shall hand in a petition, signed by 25 members of his class, to the Students' Union Council on or before the Thursday of the week preceding the primaries. This petition shall be approved by the Dean of Men, and the Students' Council before the candidacy shall be announced.

The candidates shall be announced following the approval of their petitions, and only in case of vacancies will other petitions be accepted for approval.

The two candidates for each office receiving the highest number of votes at the primaries shall become the candidates for that office in the regular election.

In case only two persons, having followed the procedure as outlined above, become candidates for an office, their names shall not be voted on at the primaries.

The elections for all classes shall be held on the Friday of the week following the primaries.

The candidates for each office shall be only those who have been duly nominated at the primaries.

The results of the class primaries, held on October 10, were as follows:

Seniors—For football manager, S. V. Winquist.

Juniors—For treasurer, W. F. Anderson.

Sophomores—For athletic manager, F. D. Griffith.

Freshmen—For treasurer, H. S. McGuinness. For athletic manager, N. F. Schuh.

Local merchants who rely on their sales of freshman caps to inject vitality into bank accounts debilitated by a summer without student money, have not been disappointed this autumn. All male freshmen who take military—and these include practically the entire first-year showing of young men—were directed to report for duty in the grass-green regalia of tradition until the uniforms come. The Council of Administration has approved the rule.

The qualifying examination taken by all Illinois candidates for an Oxford Rhodes scholarship

Rhodes Tests was scheduled for October 14-15 tober 14 and 15 at Northwestern University. The successful candidate will begin work at Oxford in October, 1914. The appointment is for three years. President James, chairman of the committee for Illinois, makes the announcement.

Sorority pledge day activities attracted the usual gathering of the curious on John ave. Due to a strike of the messenger boys, who were to bring in the answers, the dramatic scenes on the porches were delayed until after most of the spectators and auditors as well had gone to

the football game. The few who remained, however, were satisfied with the climaxes, particularly with the kissing, which seems doomed to become a lost art.

Kappa Alpha Theta led the list with the largest number of pledges. A partial list of the girls who received the coveted ribbons follows:

Kappa Alpha Theta—Patience Penniwell, '17, Chicago; Helen Whipple, '17, Medina, N. Y.; Helen Cushing, Chicago; Cecilia Ward, '17, Urbana; Lois Philbrick, '17, Champaign; Eleanor Babbitt, '17, Chicago; Hortense Wickard, '15, Chicago; Hortense Gettys, '17, Chicago; Sallie Ford, '15, Chicago; Elizabeth Harris, '17, Champaign; Faith Swigart, '17, Champaign; Vivian King, '16, Richmond, Ind.; Esther Lynch, '17, Rockford.

Pi Beta Phi—Marion White, '17, St. Joseph, Mo.; Marie Philbrick, '17, Chicago; Louise Waterman, '17, Chicago; Ruth Hutchinson, '14, Grinnell, Ia.; Catherine Parks, '16, Du Quoin; Ruth Quisenberry, '16, Mansfield; Hannah Harris, '17, Champaign; Jean Roberts, '17, Champaign; Marjorie Spaulding, '17, Champaign; Pauline Mannix, '17, Champaign.

Kappa Kappa Gamma—Margaret Barto, '17, Urbana; Eleanor Mason, '17, LaSalle; Margaret Eyman, '17, Oak Park; Helen Browne, '14, Lake Forest; Dorris Roach, '17, Decatur; Mary Du Puy, '16, Chicago.

Chi Omega—Frances Jones, '17, Champaign; Helen Kirkpatrick, '17, Urbana; Josephine Dodds, '17, Champaign; Anna Voss, '17, Champaign; Hazel Ellis, '15, Chicago; Rose Dennis, '17, Glenco; Clara Thorndike, '15, Austin; Beula Burrill, '17, Effingham; Lora Feller, '17, Kansas City; Cora Randolph, '17, Kansas City; Louise Hammond, '15, Champaign.

Alpha Chi Omega—Mary Ann Boyd, '17, Sheffield; Neva Bell, '17, Urbana; Frances Marks, '16, Plymouth, Ind.;

Harriett Cutshall, '17, Brazil, Ind.;
Maude Marks, '17, Plymouth, Ind.

Delta Gamma—Pauline Marbold, '17, Greenview; Ruth Renwick, Chicago; Grace Champion, '15, Chicago; Edna Cryder, '17, Plainfield; Alice Harris, '17, Elgin; Ruth Kincaid, '17, Farmer City; Enid Moore, '17, Jamestown, N. Y.; Grace Murray, '17, Champaign; Helen Buchen, '17, Urbana.

Gamma Phi—Ella Tillitson, '17, Roswell, N. M.; Mary Franklin Savage, '17, Belleville; Elsie Baechtold, '15, Talladega, Ala.; Georgia Bromfield, '17, Urbana; Harriet Dodont, '17, Hamilton; Evelyn Van Horn, '17, Roswell, N. M.

Alpha Xi Delta—Kitty Retz, '17, Ottawa; Nell Patterson, '17, Chicago; Lucile Jones, '17, Fort Smith, Ark; Sylvia Gibson, '17, Chicago; Dorothy Brown, '17, Genesis; Hannah Wipley, '17, Harrisburg; Mary Logsdon, '17, Ottawa.

Sigma Kappa—Emily Fener, '17, Cleveland, O.; Hazel Hulburd, '17, Cleveland, O.; Grace Gay, '17, Quincy; Helen Barrows, '17, Chicago; Josephine Nichols, '17, Dixon.

Alpha Omicron Pi—Atha Wood, '17, Gifford; Gladys Saffell, '16, Urbana; Mary Caldwell, '17, Champaign; Mabel Dallenbach, '17, Champaign; Louise Woodrooffe, '17, Champaign; Mate Giddings, '17, Danville.

Alpha Delta Pi—Agnes White, '17, Marion; Lucille Sleezer, '17, Korkville.

The increased size of the freshman class and the obvious "good looks" of a large majority of the newcomers gave spirit to the fraternity rushing this fall. Almost every chapter took more than its usual quota of pledges.

A partial list follows:

Delta Tau Delta—S. E. Taylor, Danville; W. S. Frazier, Aurora; F. M. Judson, Aurora; W. A. Mather, Aurora;

O. R. Manley, Harvard; T. M. Lindsey, Onarga; R. D. Gifford, Onarga; D. R. Moffett, Paxton; G. W. Stoddard, Chicago; P. S. Smith, Danville; G. L. Grieser, Quincy; E. D. Wallace, Chicago; Herman Jobst, Omaha, Neb.; Geo. Merrill, Emporia, Kan.

Theta Delta Chi—Edward Novack, Chicago; Menierre Ware, Kenwood; Charles Sihler, Richfield; Norman Mallet, Altoona, Pa.; D. Ferrin, Cherokee.

Alpha Sigma Phi—T. W. Leggett, Chicago; R. E. Polk, LaGrange; K. J. Kaiser, Somonauk; T. Moffet, Paris; S. A. Poirot, Belleville; A. E. Kern, Belleville; O. C. Baker, Dayton, Ind.; A. Consoer, Oak Park; C. W. Cleworth, Anderson, Ind.; Robert Schlemm, Chicago.

Phi Kappa—W. G. O'Neil, Faribault, Minn.; F. E. Gould, Sterling; B. H. Lichter, Chicago; L. B. Hardiman, Los Angeles, Cal.; E. G. Martin, Los Angeles, Cal.; E. J. Garvey, Faribault, Minn.; T. T. McEvoy, Chicago; J. T. Lewis, Rockford; I. K. Stringer, Cuba, Wis.; E. Layden, Hoopeston.

Psi Upsilon—Sidney B. Egan, Chicago; Palmer Trulson, Princeton; B. P. Babcock, Oak Park; Louis Doremus, Jr., Monticello, N. J.; Donald D. Sperry, Oak Park; Wesley A. Behel, Lake Bluff; Eugene Hopkins, Yorkville; Baxter Foster, Chicago.

Beta Theta Pi—Jack Knoche, Onarga; C. Booth, Onarga; William Niven, Thorntown, Ind.; William Nelson, Peoria; Stanley Pierce, Wilmette; Tom Brown, Wilmette; Robert Allen, Winchester; K. Kennedy, Minonk; James Van Tool, Milwaukee, Wis.; James Tichnor, Peoria.

Alpha Delta Phi—R. C. Barler, Chicago; Warren Ewer, Chicago; Clifford Burton, Oak Park; Richard Firebaugh, Robinson; Warren Campbell, Coal City; Henry W. Marquardt, Elgin; George Hall, Oak Park; L. Maclean, Wilmette; Richard Payne, Carthage.

Delta Kappa Epsilon—Herbert Dutton, Oak Park; Monroe Heath, Chicago; Allan Omera, Rogers Park; Frank Pethybridge, Chicago; William Savage, St. Louis.

Phi Gamma Delta—Stewart Marquis, Lake Forest; Fritz Fisk, DeKalb; John Stebbins, Chicago; Edgar Colton, Kansas City; Harold Kasber, Bloomington; Harold Sutherland, McNab; Charles Roberson, Carlinville.

Phi Kappa Psi—James Hawkins, Marion, Ind.; W. Laign, River Forest; George Paige, Chicago; William Donahue, South Bend, Ind.; Bruce Van Cleave, Springfield; Bartlet McCumber, Oak Park; Frank Miller, Oak Park; Paul Whitehead, Urbana; Donald Fay, Urbana.

Sigma Pi—Louis Woltmann, Nokomis; George Thompson, Anna; J. Westley Smith, Geneseo; Claude Horton, Dixon; Floyd E. Kier, Joliet; Seelye McGhee, Urbana.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon—Herbert Stevens, Paxton; Gene Bacher, New York; Ray Cox, St. Louis; Estell Kipp, St. Louis; Clyde Bevigston, Moline; Bert Cooley, Danville; Eugene Frederick, Clarence; Malcomb Shoyer, Pontiac; Jefferson Crawford, Pontiac.

Kappa Sigma—George Hoffman, St. Louis; Robert Burton, Chicago; Ralph Newlin, Princeton; Edward Stephenson, Michigan City, Ind.; Lyle Gift, Peoria; Chester Cohagen, Sapulpa, Ala.; Herbert Tiffany, LaGrange; William Pratt, Rockford.

Acacia—A. T. Weydelle, Chicago; O. R. Clements, West Union; J. L. Nye, Harristown; R. I. Shawl, Princeton; T. J. Pomkins, Eagle Grove, Iowa; E. P. Dells, Geneva; R. P. Hall, Niantic; Glenn Ratcliff, Greenup.

Alpha Tau Omega—Marvin D. Thompson, Fulton; Paul M. Boston, Yorkville; McDonald M. Lowell, Chicago; Marsten Cummings, Chicago; Irwin Wangelin, Belleville; Howard Phelps, Escanaba,

Mich.; Thomas Browning, Benton; Samuel Reeder, Bloomington; F. H. Powers, Decatur; William Davis, Springfield, Mo.; Harold Clark, Baltimore, Md.; Scott McNulta, Decatur.

Iris—Loren Cope, Tonti; Stanley Thomas, Vincennes, Ind.; R. E. Shallberg, Moline; Paul Van Winkle, Chicago.

Sigma Nu—R. H. Humphries, Atkinson; H. J. Streater, Chicago; O. H. Sigmund, St. Louis; P. B. Calhoun, Glencoe; R. Y. Roberts, Oak Park; N. J. Prata, Iron Mountain, Mich.; W. Fauts, Lewiston; R. B. Switzer, Macomb.

Delta Omega—S. R. Myer, Barry; T. M. Danners; T. Mann, Tampa, Fla.; A. W. Fleck.

Phi Kappa Sigma—Hawley Smith, Clifton; Fred Williams, Martinsville, Ind.; Jarvis Laurimore, Spencer, Ind.; John Miller, McLeansboro; Carl Johnson, Chicago; Glenn Spraker, Kokomo, Ind.; Hershal King, Lincoln.

Phi Alpha Delta—S. Cunningham, Danville; W. M. Carson, Mt. Vernon; Robert Martin, Sullivan; J. E. Martin, Sullivan; Frank Schoembs, Cairo; Ray Henson, Carbondale.

As a result of a special campaign for members the Young Men's Christian

Association has secured a membership of over 1000, almost

twice as large as in former years. Prospective freshmen were given an opportunity during the summer to join the Association and those who accepted were sent a button to wear when they arrived at the University. This button assured the wearer of special attention and, if desired, a night's lodging in the Association building.

With the co-operation of the University the Association, also, enlarged the service of the students' employment bureau, and so aided over 300 students to secure employment as a means of working their way through.

The local chapters of Phi Kappa Sigma and Kappa Kappa Gamma moved to new chapter houses this year. Phi Kappa Sigma has built a new \$30,000 house on Chalmers ave. It is constructed in old English style with a long sloping roof and broad terrace. On the lower floor besides the kitchen, living and dining rooms, there is a glass enclosed sun parlor. The woodwork is oak with beamed ceilings. The library is furnished with book cases in the same wood as the rest of the lower floor. On the second floor are fourteen study rooms, and on the third, two dormitories.

The Kappa Kappa Gammas have moved into their new chapter house at the corner of Chalmers ave. and Third st. The house is of brick to the second floor. On the Chalmers ave. side, a small entrance porch leads into a reception hall. On the lower floor are the living room, kitchen, dining room, and den. The chapter room is in the basement. The living room opens on an English porch. A unique feature of the new Kappa house is the living room on the second floor. The house contains fourteen bedrooms and quarters for servants.

The Chi Phis have moved into the house just vacated by the Phi Kappa Sigmas. The building was recently sold to A. W. Stoolman of Champaign for \$9,900. The old location of the Kappas on John ave. has been taken by the Ilus Club. The Phi Alpha Delta fraternity has moved west on Green avenue to the house formerly occupied by the Cain Sanitarium.

In an attempt to control somewhat the dancing of the undergraduates, the Council of Administration has made the following rules:

New Rules For Dances

The number of dances to be given by each fraternity

and sorority is limited to two for each semester.

The number of cadet hops and the number of dances to be given by each of the several dancing clubs is limited to three for each semester.

Fraternities, sororities, and all other organizations giving dances are required to prepare a list of dates for dances to be given during the year and to file these with the committee on student organizations and activities within ten days after the opening of the University in September.

Students' dancing clubs are required to file in the offices of the Dean of Men and the Dean of Women the names of chaperons for each dance at least one week before the dance is to be given.

Another rule of importance at this season of the year is the one limiting residence in fraternities, sororities, local clubs or other student organizations to registered students.

The staff members of the *Siren*, the monthly purveyor of tit-bits for those who would laugh, have felt for some time the lack of a habitation and a home where the cartoonist could have an official studio, and where the editor could frown over a desk. Accordingly a room has been rented over the Harris and Mead candy store, where manuscripts and pictures should be taken.

That the abolition of most credit transactions between local business men and students would reduce the latter's expenditures \$100,000 a year, and that the resulting discipline would be invaluable, was the gist of a letter sent out by A. R. Warnock to the Champaign Chamber of Commerce and to the Urbana Commercial Club. Mr. Warnock is chairman

Student Credit

of the auditing committee of accounts of student organizations. The secretary of the Champaign Chamber of Commerce replied that the idea was a commendable one.

About 150 Chinese students, the majority of them from the north central states, and several direct from the Far East, attended the fourth annual conference of the middle-western section of the Chinese Students' Alliance, held at the University from August 29 to September 5. Addresses by local and foreign educators, musical, oratorical, and athletic entertainments, a bazaar by the women, and a concluding banquet in the McKinley Memorial church, made up a week vibrant with interest for the visitors. They expressed appreciation of President James' invitation to convene here, and made it plain that they regarded with gratitude his attention to their welfare. Former conventions were held at Evanston, Illinois; Madison, Wisconsin; and at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Chinese students in the eastern states met at Cornell University during the week preceding the meeting here.

OBITUARIES

HAROLD SHAW, '16

The body of Harold Shaw, *ag-'16*, was found buried in a pasture three miles north of Villa Grove, Illinois, on August 12. Evidence of murder led the coroner's jury to recommend the arrest of Gust Penman of Philo. He was found on August 14 at Ridgely, and is now awaiting trial in the circuit court at Urbana. One speculative version of the tragedy is that Penman committed the murder to get possession of Shaw's racing automobile.

H. I. GEITNER, '16

H. I. Geitner, a sophomore in science, was drowned August 10 when an at-

tack of cramps seized him after he had dived from a boat into Lake Contrary, near St. Joseph, Missouri. His two companions, being unable to swim, could give no assistance. The drowned man was twenty-one years old, and was proficient in athletics. During vacation he had been employed as statistician by the Santa Fe railway. His home was at 1434 South Trumbull avenue, Chicago.

ATHLETICS

FOOTBALL

With two of the seven football games on the schedule matters of favorable history, and Northwestern pending with a record not considered formidable, rooters take an optimistic view of the situation, and say that Coach Zuppke has done well, considering the mediocre material of applicants for places. A squad of over forty men greeted him and Assistant Coach Lindgren on the opening day.

The initial game with Kentucky on October 4 did not turn out to be the battle predicted, and the Illini won, 21 to 0. Frequent use of the forward pass kept the visitors subjected without betraying any of the intricate plays upon which rests much of Coach Zuppke's fame. The size of the score must be attributed in part to the wisdom of the Illinois eleven in being prepared. Prior to the contest the players were constantly reminded of the unexpected victorious time Kentucky had with us in 1909. Members of the squad were not allowed to relax into too much self-esteem during the week previous to the first battle, but were sent against the freshmen in hard scrimmages. The first-year men are unusually alert in football tactics, and are able to make a creditable fight.

During the week following the Kentucky game Coach Zuppke took his warriors more strenuously in hand, especially after the memorable afternoon when

the freshmen scored a touch-down in a lively scrimmage with the regulars. Huddelson, official scout, returned from the Missouri-Drury game with the melancholy information that the Drury eleven was beaten, 69 to 0, and that the count would have been 169 to 0 if Coach Brewer had ventured to turn his warriors loose on the foe. "Even the scrubs," Huddelson concluded sadly, "kept the score climbing when they were sent in for the second half." The weights of the men, he said, would average more than the Illini, but the difference was in reality slight.

With all of these omens echoing from the south, Coach Zuppke plunged into the work of preparing for Missouri. He urged the men through heavy scrimmages, compelled them to jump in and out of dry-goods boxes arranged zig-zag on the field, and had them bucking an old mud-boat up and down the gridiron. Few men could go through all of these capers without showing up their weaknesses, and Coach Zuppke was quick to spy them. The final lineup selected was: Armstrong, left end; Pruett, left tackle; Lansche, left guard; Watson, center; Siebens, right guard; Chapman, right tackle; Wilson, right end; Pogue, quarter-back; Schobinger, right half-back; Rue, left half-back; Rowe, full-back.

The score of 24 to 7 which the Illini imposed on the Tigers might just as well have been 24 to 0, if the locals had not been fooled in the first quarter, when Missouri's left tackle ran fifty-five yards for a touchdown. The first tally for Illinois was made by Pogue

on a quarter-back run in the second quarter. He made two more in the third. The final three points came from a place kick by Rowe in the last few minutes of the game.

After the Missouri game, the observer could discern with more confidence the men who may be expected to play real football. Pogue gave the first indications of a brilliant season. Captain Rowe's place-kicking is improving. Armstrong is efficient in defense work, as are Chapman and Watson. Hahn is developing into a strong kicker. After going through the first conference game, which is with Northwestern, more players above the average will doubtless be revealed. Meanwhile Coach Zuppke is working with the squad behind closed gates.

TRACK

The inter-class track meet on October 11 has been the only definite performance so far in Coach Gill's branch of athletics. The juniors won with 42 points, eleven of which went to Currier. The freshmen won second with 35, the seniors third with 28, and the sophomores fourth with 21. Husted made twenty-four feet four inches in the broad jump, the best mark of the meet. Mason, '16, made the two-mile in 10:49, beating out Bolander of the 'Varsity.

A large number of aspirants have appeared regularly for cross-country running practice. The fall handicap will take place at Home Coming time, probably on the morning of November 15.

ILLINI CLUB ROOMS; DIRECTORS' ROOM



ILLINI CLUB ROOMS: LOOKING FROM THE ENTRANCE



THE ALUMNI

ILLINI CLUB HOUSE WARMING

The "house warming" of the Illini Club of Chicago took place on Tuesday evening, September 30, 1913, in the rooms of the new club quarters at No. 314 Federal street. About two hundred members attended and the usual Illinois spirit was in evidence. After the members had been given an opportunity to inspect the attractive rooms a few members were called on for short informal talks relative to the work which led to securing the new quarters. After the talks, luncheon was served and a general good fellowship meeting continued for several hours.

Mr. T. C. Phillips reviewed the history of the permanent quarters movement, which began some years ago, down to the present time, and explained that the club rooms are the result of a vigorous campaign which has been conducted among the four thousand alumni and former students of the University who now reside in Cook County. The co-operation of the members of the club has been so hearty that it has not only made the club quarters possible, but has enabled the committee to do more than was expected in decorating and equipping the rooms in an attractive manner, and securing all conveniences so far as space permits. With a present membership of nearly 600 it ought not to be difficult to reach an enrollment of 750 by January 1, 1914, and 1000 active members by January 1, 1915. In his talk Mr. Phillips mentioned appreciatively the officers and directors who have efficiently served the club during the past year.

Mr. H. C. Coffeen, the treasurer, who

has devoted his time and energy to the collection of the dues, handling the funds, supervising the expenditures, and attending to endless details in connection with the finances of the club, was the next speaker. In his brief remarks, he said that he desired to mention the names of the members who had given their time and efforts in a generous manner in the actual work of establishing the new quarters, who were directly instrumental in effecting all that had been done, and who have made possible the larger things that are bound to spring from the permanent quarters movement. He acknowledged the indebtedness of the club to Mr. R. E. Schreiber who has been ever ready in many ways to work for the success, permanence, and growth of the club; to Mr. George Awsumb who conceived and worked out the architectural features and artistic results in the club rooms; to Mr. H. M. Price who attended to the selection, supervision, and arrangement of the equipment; to Mr. Robert Carr who was instrumental in securing generous donations to the equipment fund; to Mr. Lion Gardiner who secured more than sixty membership pledges and to others who, though not specially named worked with the foregoing members, and with the present and past officers and boards of directors in establishing the Illini Club of Chicago. These men, said the speaker, have stamped their personality on the entire movement, have shaped the course of the club, directed its activities, and established its ideals.

Mr. George Huff, claiming the title of "star boarder" of the Illini Club, gave a message of good cheer from the Univer-

sity, and favored those present with his interesting reflections about athletics.

Anyone who talked with those present, and who took note of the earnest statements that were made by the members who in groups here and there were discussing the activities and outlook of the club, must realize that the Illini Club has now entered a new epoch. The club rooms will be the headquarters for all University of Illinois enterprises in Cook County and will serve as a common meeting place for all Illinois men who are in the city. The interests of the alumni and the various activities of the club, managed by selected officers, a competent board of directors, and eight standing committees, all in touch with the University men in Cook county, will enable the club to be responsive to the University in an effective manner. With its large membership the club can secure united action in spreading knowledge concerning the University, its growth, work, and needs, and with an ever increasing membership drawn each year from the graduates of the University who will live in Cook County, the club can be made an important factor in establishing alumni sentiment, conserving the best interests of the alumni, and doing its share in promoting the activities which will enlarge the welfare of the alumni and the University.

Membership in the Illini Club today will afford one a means of coming into closer contact with men who have at some time been associated with the University of Illinois; among the members in intimate relation, valuable and lasting acquaintances will spring up, frequent and agreeable intercourse will result in much pleasure and enjoyment, and a closer bond of friendship and interest will result. These things and more will come about; but if no more than those benefits already mentioned are forthcoming, permanent quarters will pay a large return on the investment for each member.

The men on the committees working to achieve all the possibilities of the club quarters, supported in their efforts by the active members with an enthusiastic loyalty, may well feel and announce that establishing these quarters have placed University of Illinois men in the front rank of college men in the country.

CHICAGO ILLINI CLUB COMMITTEES

The new activities in the Illini Club of Chicago have made necessary a system of standing committees to carry on the work in the most economical way. There are to be eight such committees. Six of those provided for by resolutions of the Board of Directors, passed on August 12, have been named as follows:

Membership Committee: Gregory Vigeant, jr., Chairman; D. T. Gunning; A. Kreikenbaum; Dr. Frank J. Ryan; Dr. H. O. Shafer. E. L. Murphy, Alternate.

House Committee: Lion Gardiner, Chairman; George Awsumb; Robert W. Erskine; Dr. J. M. Berger; E. E. Barrett. Robert J. Love, Alternate.

Entertainment Committee: A Brundage, Chairman; J. Mortimer Clark; C. S. Pillsbury; Dr. C. H. Phifer; E. G. Oldefest. L. K. Patton, Alternate.

Finance Committee: T. C. Phillips, Chairman; F. A. Randall, Robert F. Carr, Paul Butler, R. P. Garrett. F. L. Stone, Alternate.

Records and Publications Committee: R. E. Schreiber, Chairman; Dr. W. A. Clark; George Morris; Lonsdale Green, jr.; R. S. Danforth. L. E. Wilkinson, Alternate.

GATHERING STATISTICS OF CHICAGO ILLINI

The Illini Club of Chicago has undertaken to obtain a record of each man in Cook County who has at one time or another attended the University. To gather the information the club is sending out

a questionnaire requesting the usual biographical information, and in addition asking such questions as will enable Illinois men to come into reciprocal business relations with each other whether they are buying, selling, or employing.

The information thus secured will be kept on file in the office of the club for reference, and the committee plans also to compile a directory with alphabetical, class, occupational, and other lists. All data, suggestions, and comments furnished will be given careful consideration, and will be put to such use as will be most helpful to former students and the University. The work is being done by the Committee on Records and Publications, of which Mr. R. E. Schreiber is chairman. The other members are Dr. W. A. Clark, George Morris, Lonsdale Green, jr., and R. S. Danforth. President James has expressed his great approval of the plan in a letter recently sent to Chairman Schreiber. Among other things, President James writes:

"I want to congratulate you on this excellent scheme. There is nothing of a simple sort like this kind of work to interest the alumni in the work of the Alumni Association and the University. These records, moreover, have an increasing value as time goes on. This leads me to the only criticism which I have to make on the circular which I received; and that I can hardly call criticism but rather a suggestion—viz., that a good quality of paper be used for these questionnaire records, so that they can be kept in the office of the club for five hundred years to come, if necessary. Most of our paper nowadays is so fragile that it falls to dust after a few years. And these are records whose value will increase with the lapse of time.

"If we had a set of records like this for the students who attended the Uni-

versity of Athens in the time of Cicero they would be worth their weight in gold."

CHICAGO ILLINI CLUB LUNCHEONS

The Thursday noon luncheons at the rooms of the Illini Club of Chicago are now being attended by about eighty members, and the demand for a similar luncheon at another time has led the house committee to establish Saturday luncheons. These have been attended regularly by more than forty members for the past several weeks. The rooms are being freely used, and Saturday afternoons seem to be especially convenient times for the busy members to take an hour or so off.

PEORIA ALUMNI CLUB BANQUET

The University of Illinois club of Peoria celebrated the tenth annual banquet there September 17. About fifty were seated around the I shaped table. Dean David Kinley arrived late, after a trying experience with train schedules, but all of the company waited to hear him speak. S. A. Bullard, '78, of Springfield, was another speaker. Others on the program were Clyde Stone, '03, and George T. Page. C. A. Hoppin, '01, of Peoria, was toastmaster. Officers elected were: president, Ross Hanson; vice president, L. E. Sutherland, '11; secretary and treasurer, C. O. Fischer, '12.

The Club promoted an intercollegiate picnic, which was held in July at Glenn Oak Park. Sutherland, Hanson and Fischer represented Illinois on the committee of fifteen. The picnic was quite a success, over 300 attending. In the afternoon the Illinois baseball team defeated an all-college nine, 13 to 12. The remainder of the day was taken up with supper, oratory, and dancing. The celebration is henceforth to be an annual affair.

C. O. Fischer, '12, secretary of the Club, writes that a large delegation of

Peoria alumni will come to Urbana for the Home Coming. He also says that the club's monthly luncheons are well attended. The time has been changed from noon to 6 p. m., on the first Wednesday of each month.

Albert Triebel, '05, is busily laying the foundations for the "Peoria University Club."

ST. LOUIS ILLINI MEETING

Saturday, August 2, 1913, was the date of the most enthusiastic gathering of Illinois men ever held in St. Louis. The meeting place was Forest Park Highlands, and fifty grads and undergrads came out in response to the notices as only Illinois men know how to do.

As a preliminary to supper everyone took a plunge in the swimming pool. President Merker carried off the high diving honors, and the long distance swim was a tie between "Shorty" Webb and "Red" Willmore. At seven, supper was served on the balcony of the cafe and it was welcome, for those fifty Illini were mighty hungry. After the feed, President Merker called on several of the men for short talks. Col. John A. Ockerson, '73, spoke for the old grads, "Shorty" Webb, '12, did double duty as cheer leader and speaker for the recent grads, and L. D. Tilton, '15, of the track team, represented the undergrads. P. K. Johnson, '09, president of the Belleville Club, challenged the St. Louis Club to a ball game, and "Red" Willmore accepted immediately for the latter. The date was set as August 16, 1913.

The meeting was adjourned with a few "Oskey-wow wows", a "Hull-a-Baloo," and last but not least, "Illinois Loyalty".

SALT LAKE CITY MEETING

The University is indebted to the enthusiasm and activity of a club of far west alumni for actively aiding in securing the services of Major F. D. Webster of the Twentieth Infantry as Command-

ant of the military at the University. Major Webster at first declined the detail, but almost immediately after that came in touch with some active Illinois alumni including Captain W. B. Burt, of the 20th Infantry, H. W. Baum, '95, J. H. Frederickson, '01, W. H. Gregory, '06, and Wesley E. King, '97. It was but a short time until Major Webster telegraphed to Washington a retraction of his refusal of the detail. Before Major Webster left for the University, the western alumni gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Webster at the University Club in Salt Lake City, in the course of which they gave the new faculty member a concentrated sample of Illinois spirit and warned him of some of the things he needed to know and needed to be innocent of when he got on the campus.

Several letters from alumni in the west, who are acquainted with Major Webster, have reached the Alumni Office expressing the great personal regard in which the new Commandant is held among the people who know him.

W. H. Gregory of Salt Lake City, secretary of the Inter Mountain Club, was a member of the Utah Rifle team that participated in the National Shoot at Camp Perry and captured the "C" Class trophy. The Inter Mountain Club has been rather inactive except for the send-off it gave Major Webster.

The following people were present at the send-off to Major Webster: E. O. Lee, '78, and Mrs. Lee; J. H. Frederickson, '91, and Mrs. Frederickson; H. W. Baum, '95, and Mrs. Baum, '99; Wesley King, '97, and Mrs. King; George Bartells, '08, and Mrs. Bartells; Captain W. B. Burt and Mrs. Burt; W. H. Gregory, '06; H. S. Bowman, '10; Juliette Scott; and Mrs. W. L. King.

ILLINOIS IN POSSESSION AT KANSAS STATE AG

A reunion of the former University of Illinois students who are either connect-

ed with the Kansas State Agricultural College or living in Manhattan was held on the evening of September 23, 1913. A walk of two miles brought them to Wild Cat Glen where a steak roast was enjoyed. A very pleasant evening was spent around the camp fire. Illinois songs were sung. Some gave reminiscences and others told of the changes and growth of the University. The following were present:

Arthur B. Smith, '02, librarian; Adaline M. Baker, '02, head cataloger in library; Edith Allen, '03, assistant in home economics, extension department; Wilmer E. Davis, '03, assistant professor of botany; Mrs. Florence Warner Bushnell, '06; Grace E. Derby, '06, reference librarian; William M. Jardine, '06, dean of agriculture; Chas. E. Miller, '09, assistant chemist in the agricultural experiment station; Mrs. Lucile Kays Millar, '09; Carlotta M. Ford, '11, instructor in domestic science; Anna W. Williams, A.M., '12, instructor in domestic science; J. E. Ackert, Ph.D., '13, assistant professor of zoology and station parasitologist; John W. Goode, Ph.D., '13, assistant professor of English literature; Paul S. Welch, '13, instructor in entomology and assistant in the entomological experiment station; Edith Hague, '13, continuation assistant in the library; E. H. Hungerford, '13, fellow in chemistry; and Grace Glasgow, M.S., '12, assistant in bacteriology.

DETROIT ALUMNI TAKE TO THE WOODS

The University of Illinois Alumni Association of Detroit expanded to the celebration point on August 30, when about thirty decamped from the automobile city and steam-boated picnic-laden down the Detroit river to Bois Blanc Island. The general run of picnic sport abounded, which, with the help of Illinois spirit, was of course little short of the real Elysian Fields. E. B. Pletcher, secretary-treasurer, and father of the famous book-agent joke, writes that the

outing was not lacking, even in a business sense, as several new members entered the fold on the strength of the cymbal-tinkling. The Association is contemplating a regular monthly meeting and luncheon.

LINDBERG'S FAME HAUNTS HIM STILL

Edward F. J. Lindberg, *ee*-'09, although employed by the Central Electric Company of Chicago, finds time to do a little running. After he defeated Ted Merredith, the holder of the world's half-mile record, in a match 440-yard race, E. C. Brown, former president of the Amateur Athletic Union of America, said that Lindberg was undoubtedly the best quarter-miler in the world. During August this year Lindberg trained at Travers Island, New York City. In commenting on his prowess one of the Gotham papers stated: "Edward F. J. Lindberg, the great quarter-miler from Chicago, is one of the most powerful runners on the cinder path today. He runs in back of his field until the last 150 yards, then comes along with a burst of speed that generally carries him home in front. Because he was being forced to run in front all the way Lindberg was beaten in the Olympic 400-meter race at Stockholm last summer. He drew the worst position, the outside lane. He was credited with being the fastest member of that famous American relay team including Sheppard, Merredith and Reidpath, that established a new world's record in the 1600-meter relay. This is his tenth year in track athletics and the big star seems as good as ever."

ALUMNI DINE AT ATLANTIC CITY

At the annual meeting at Atlantic City in June of the American Society for Testing Materials, several University alumni dined together in honor of Professor Talbot, who was elected president. Those present were: A. N. Talbot, '81, Urbana; A. A. Steven-

son, Philadelphia; A. T. North, '85, Chicago; J. A. McFarland, '03, St. Louis; E. B. Hall, '07, Indianapolis; W. A. Slater, '06, Urbana; E. J. Mehren, '06, New York; L. Alden Smith, '08, New York.

Those who attended the meeting, but who were obliged to leave before the dinner, were: Dr. S. W. Stratton, Washington, D. C.; G. S. Pope, Washington, D. C.; C. P. Van Gundy, '88, Baltimore; A. F. Robinson, Chicago; W. P. Blackburn, Paris.

EKBLAW AND PARTY OFF FOR ARCTIC

W. Elmer Ekblaw, *sci*-'10, of the Crocker Land expedition, writes with his old-time enthusiasm of the beginning of the Arctic trip:

The busy weeks of preparation for our long stay in the North over, our little party sailed away from the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 5:30 p. m., July 2. Only four of the seven men who were to stay the three full years in the Arctic were aboard the ship. These four men were Donald B. MacMillan, our leader; Ensign Fitzhugh Green, physicist and engineer; Jerome Lee Allen, wireless operator; and myself. Maurice Cole Tanquary, *sci*-'07, our geologist, was to join us at Boston. Dr. Harrison J. Hunt, our surgeon, planned to join us at Sydney, Cape Breton Island. "Jotty" Small, general utility man, was to complete the personnel of the party at Battle Harbor, Labrador.

It was at the close of a very hot New York day when the *Diana* weighed anchor. As the grim, staunch little whaler, smelling of sea-oil and tar, slowly pulled away from the dock with all flags flying—among them a huge Illinois pennant, presented by the New York alumni, floating from the mainmast just beneath the Stars and Stripes—the little group of loyal Illini gathered on shore and gave lustily the old "Oskey-wow-wow" and the "Hulla-baloo". "Bill" Schaller, *ce*-'10, the leader, jumped

aboard the *Diana* at the last moment and accompanied us as far as our pilot went.

When we passed the United States receiving ship *Hancock* the Navy Yard Band saluted us with "Auld Lang Syne", "The Girl I Left Behind Me" and "The Star Spangled Banner" and the blue-jackets on the battleships Florida and Delaware gave us three cheers.

We anchored for the night near City Island. The next morning we started early, and by noon were well out in Long Island Sound. All the way to Boston we were attended by fair weather and calm seas. At the close of a safe and sane Fourth on the water we reached Boston about five o'clock.

On the fifth of July we loaded our pemmican. While we lay at the docks there, former registrar W. L. Pillsbury, Professor H. B. Ward, and Trainer John Rudderham, came down to see us off. Professor Ward was host at the small, delightful Illini luncheon, the last meal that Tanquary and I ate in the United States. Among the women in the party were Mrs. Rand, formerly Miss Nell Perry, and Miss Josephine Perry.

We sailed from Boston early on the sixth, and reached Sydney on the ninth after an uneventful voyage with continued good weather and smooth water. We took on 13000 feet of lumber, twenty tons of dog biscuit, and three hundred tons of coal at Sydney.

Had we not been so eager to be on our way, we should have been reluctant to leave Sydney, for it is a hospitable, immaculate, pleasant little city. A large steel mill supplied with iron ore from Belle Island and coal from mines near the city, indicates one of the prospective industries.

But on the afternoon of July 13 we left the harbor and proceeded northward across the Gulf of St. Lawrence and into the Straits of Belle Isle. We saw our first iceberg about one o'clock of the

sixteenth, and during the afternoon entered into fields of hundreds. The sixteenth was a beautiful day, clear and crisp, with a sunshine as brilliant as I have ever seen in the States. That evening we gathered on the quarter-deck, all optimistic and even enthusiastic, singing songs and joking, little dreaming that the night would bring misfortune.

At midnight I was awakened by a scrunch-bump-bump! The ship keeled over with a decided list to port, and I realized that we had struck rocks and not an iceberg. I rolled out of my hammock, where I had swung it amidships, hurried below to the cabins for some clothes, and got back to the deck, where the excited crew were launching the boats. On our port quarter a large iceberg was sweeping, aground on the rocks, threatening to free itself and break upon our stern. Only a hundred feet off our bow the water was breaking over Barge Point, a ledge of brown quartzite protruding far out in the water.

The strong tide and the many icebergs had driven us off our course, and in the dense fog our lookout had been unable to distinguish between the surf on the rocks and the water dashing on the iceberg. About 2:30 a. m. we began shifting our cargo to right the ship if possible, in the hope that with the flood tide we should float. Morning and flood tide came but no relief.

Immediately we began discharging our cargo into the ships of the Labrador fishermen, who carried it to the shore. All day long and until the evening of the next day without sleep, without rest, we worked desperately to save our equipment and supplies. It was hard work, but we were favored by the continued fair weather. The seas remained smooth in a locality where storms and rough seas are almost continuous. Had the least southwesterly wind been blowing the *Diana* would soon have been broken to pieces, and our cargo lost, for the

desolate coast of Labrador is a steep precipitous rocky shore with sharp ledges and points of rock over which the sea breaks like mad.

It was at flood tide on the evening of the seventeenth, that the *Stella Maris*, a small steamer which had come to our relief from Battle Harbor, pulled the *Diana* off the rocks. Immediately we began reloading, and by seven the following morning our goods were all aboard the *Diana* again, after fifty-four hours of the most desperate labor imaginable.

We were divinely grateful, however, to be safe, and have all our cargo saved to us, for we knew that another ship could be chartered to take us on our way. We were agreed that the *Diana* was quite unseaworthy and unfit to take us to Flagler Bay, even though she leaked but little. The *Diana* took us first to Red Bay and then to Battle Harbor, the village where the celebrated Dr. Grenfell has one of his hospitals.

We were detained in idleness at this quaint little old village, awaiting orders as to further procedure, for almost a week, when we were ordered to St. John's to tranship our goods to the *Erik*, a sister ship of the *Diana*, but larger, better and stancher. We sailed at once and by August 1 our cargo was transhipped to the *Erik*. We steamed out of the harbor of St. John's for Battle Harbor the morning of that day to continue our northward voyage, undaunted, unbeaten, better seasoned and more enthusiastic, and more determined than ever.

LINDBERG WRITES FROM NICARAGUA

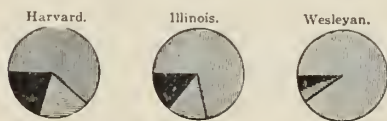
I. A. I. Lindberg, '10, who has been Acting Deputy-Collector General of Customs of the ports of Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, Laguna de Perlas, and Cabo Gracias á Dios, Nicaragua, was recently appointed Commandante del Puerto de Bluefields, by the Nicaraguan Minister of War. Lindberg writes:

"At the present time we are getting along well in our work of administering the customs service. It is certainly very interesting and exciting at times, and the methods that people use in smuggling are very unique. Our collections have greatly exceeded the expectations of all interested parties. If the canal agreement is passed by the United States and this republic, a new loan will undoubtedly be secured, and the future development of this country will then be wonderful. I was greatly interested in the article, "The United States and Latin America" by Mr. William Spence Robertson, assistant professor of history. I believe, however, that United States has a greater foothold commercially than one would infer from Professor Robertson's article."

ILLINOIS IS MIDDLINGLY ORTHODOX

The class of 1890 of Illinois, Harvard and Wesleyan have been canvassed by Durant Drake, professor of ethics and philosophy of religion at Wesleyan, concerning the attitude of the members toward current religious beliefs and the contemporary church. The results are presented in the *Independent* for September 25, from which the following material is taken:

In each of the diagrams the first circle represents the beliefs or attitudes of the Harvard graduates, the second that of



- Members of a Christian Church.
- Non-members but Christians.
- Non-members and non-Christians.

DIAGRAM 1.—CHURCH CONNECTIONS.

the Illinois graduates, the third that of the Wesleyan graduates. In each case the unshaded segment represents the proportion of those sending in replies who express no opinion on that particular point or enrolled themselves as "on

the fence." In general, the vertical lined segments represent those who "hold as certain" the older traditional, or "orthodox" views; and the slanting lined segments represent those who "cling to faith or hope in them but do not regard them as certain." The horizontal

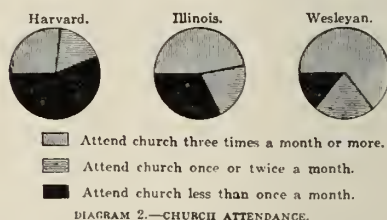


DIAGRAM 2.—CHURCH ATTENDANCE.

line segments represent those who positively disbelieve the traditional views, but—while calling themselves Christians—hold some "liberal" or "radical" interpretation of the belief. The black segments represent those who positively reject the beliefs in any interpretation. The exact numbers replying were: Harvard, 87; Illinois, 71; Wesleyan, 91.

In general, the difference between Wesleyan and Illinois on the one hand, and Harvard on the other, is striking; Harvard giving us far fewer "orthodox" Christians, far more liberal-radical

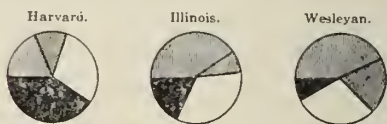


DIAGRAM 3.—IS GOD A CONSCIOUS PERSON?

Christians and disbelievers. On the whole, Wesleyan men are more for tradition and the Church than Illinois men; but in one or two points, particularly that of the inspiration of the Bible, the Illinois men are more for the traditional views than the Wesleyan men.

One result of this inquiry seems to me noteworthy; namely, that altho all sorts of opinions, ultra-conservative and

ultra-radical, were exprest, there are very few who do not call themselves Christians, and still fewer who call themselves atheists. Signatures were commonly given in initials, as suggested, or even omitted altogether; and, of course, the whole inquiry was in confidence; so that disinclination to avow

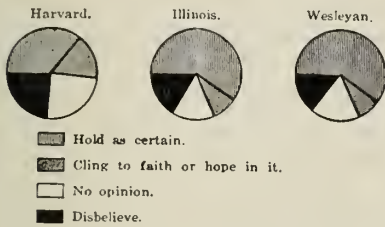


DIAGRAM 4.—IS GOD OMNIPOTENT?

unpopular opinions can hardly have consciously entered in. It is interesting, then, to note that there were just four men in all, two from Harvard and one each from Illinois and Wesleyan, who indicated disbelief that "God" "represents some important reality, and is to be retained in our thought and speech." Slightly over five per cent of the men are agnostics—"on the fence" in the matter. Atheism would seem to be, among mature college graduates, almost extinct. Eighty-eight per cent classed themselves as Christians, and seventy-five per cent are members of a Christian church.

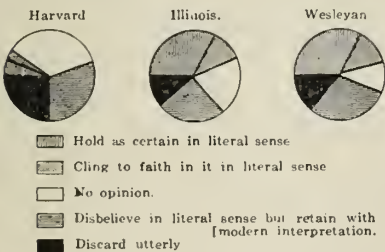


DIAGRAM 5.—DOCTRINE OF THE TRINITY

Forty-seven per cent attend church pretty regularly and sixty-six per cent attend, on an average, over a month or more—only thirty-four per cent being regular stay-at-homes.

It is well to bear in mind in studying

the diagrams that the men represented are practically all believers in God (in some sense), nearly 90 per cent Christians, and 66 per cent churchgoers. It will therefore be probably a surprise to most readers to learn (as detailed in Diagram 3) that less than 35 per cent feel assured that God is a conscious person, while but 48 per cent even "cling to faith or hope" that it is so. Twenty-three per cent positively disbelieve it, the rest being undecided.

The fact of God's Omnipotence and therefore ultimate responsibility for the whole order of things seems assured to 52 per cent; while 19 per cent disbelieve it, holding rather that God is merely "the

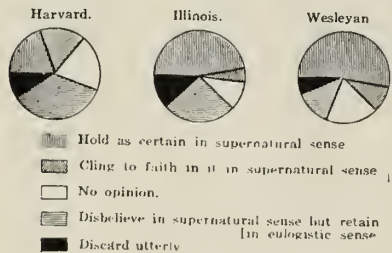


DIAGRAM 6.—DIVINITY OF CHRIST

power that makes for righteousness," and not responsible in any sense for the evil in the world. Only 23 per cent have an assured belief that "the doctrine of the Trinity is in its original and literal sense true"; but of the 45 per cent who positively disbelieve it "in its original

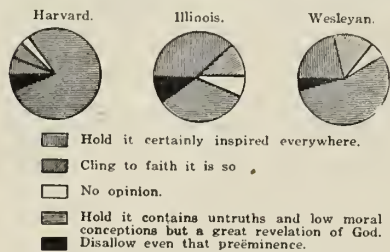


DIAGRAM 7.—INSPIRATION OF BIBLE.

and literal sense," considerably more than half—28 per cent of the total number—hold that "it may well be retained as referring to God as transcendent,

God in Christ, and God—the Holy Spirit—in human nature.”

As to the divinity of Christ, 39 per cent hold as certain, and 33 per cent disbelieve that He “was divine in a supernatural sense, i. e., as no mere man can conceivably be.” Out of that 33 per cent, 25 per cent hold that He was “divine in a eulogistic sense,” that He “stands preëminent among men, but in no way which other men might not conceivably attain.” A bare 4 per cent deny him even that preëminence.

As to the Bible, 21 per cent are convinced that it is “thruout inspired, the

to change the sequence of natural events in addition to its effect on him who prays.” Eleven per cent more “cling to faith or hope” that it does. Thirty-eight per cent frankly disbelieve that it does.

Thirty-nine per cent are convinced that “there is a continuance of personal life after death”; 27 per cent more “cling to faith or hope” that there is; 23 per cent are “on the fence” in regard to it, and 11 per cent flatly disbelieve it.

The gist of the result may be summed up, perhaps, by saying that there is a general loyalty to the name Christianity and to the Church, but a widespread tendency to abandon many beliefs which have been supposed essential to both.

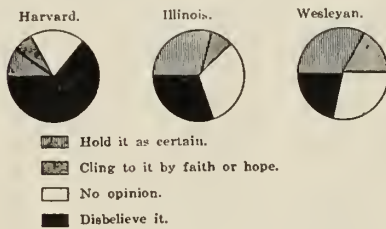


DIAGRAM 8.—CAN PRAYER ALTER OUTWARD EVENTS?

word of God, authoritative,” while 64 per cent deny this, holding that it “contains untruths, inconsistencies, and outgrown moral and religious conceptions.” Of these, practically all hold, however—57 per cent of the total number—that it “contains a great revelation of God and remains preëminent among religious books.” Four per cent deny that preëminence to the Bible.

Practically all the replies admit that “prayer, or consecration, is valuable for

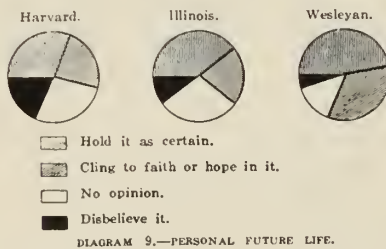


DIAGRAM 9.—PERSONAL FUTURE LIFE.

the moral development and self-mastery of him who prays.” Twenty-five per cent are convinced that it also “avails

TROUBLESOME MODERNISM OF DR. MARSH

One of the most interesting anecdotes in Vilhjálmur Stefánsson's article, “On Christianizing the Eskimos” in *Harper's* for October tells of what happened to H. R. Marsh, '95, when he tried to revise the Christianity of his charges. Marsh went up to Alaska in 1897 as a medical missionary of the Presbyterian church, and located at Point Barrow, where he was, in addition to his medical duties, called upon to serve as U. S. commissioner and postmaster from 1901 to 1904. The fault he had to find with the Eskimos, who are Christians, was not that they lacked faith or zeal, but that they believed too much, and habitually assimilated into their Christianity many amazing and novel ideas not to be found either in the Greek or the Hebrew. Dr. Marsh attempted to correct the errors.

“The story of how Dr. Marsh eventually left his field of work at Point Barrow is of considerable interest,” writes Mr. Stefánsson. . . . “The chief occupation of the people at Point Barrow and Cape Smythe is bowhead-whaling, and the harvest season is in the spring. . . . The bow-head whales migrate

from their winter feeding-grounds in the Pacific to their summer pastures in the Beaufort Sea. About the first of May the Eskimo whalers take their boats and their whaling-gear out to the edge of the ice along the narrow lane of open water and keep watching day and night for the whales to appear. There is no regularity about the migration; there may be a hundred whales in one day and then none for a whole week, and the day upon which the whales come is as likely as not to be a Sunday.

"Dr. Marsh was stationed at Cape Smythe for something like nine years, and then he went away for four or five years, after which he returned to Cape Smythe again (in 1908). When he was there before, the Sabbath had not been kept, but upon his return he found that during the whaling season the Eskimo whalers would, at about noon on Saturday, begin to pull their boats back from the water and to get everything ready for leaving them, and toward evening they would go ashore and remain ashore through the entire twenty-four hours of what they considered the duration of Sunday. They would sleep ashore on Sunday night and return to their boats Monday forenoon, with the result that they were seldom ready for whaling until noon on Monday. This was wasting two days out of seven in a whaling season of not over six weeks.

"This seemed to Dr. Marsh an unwise policy, and he expostulated with the people, pointing out that not only might the whales pass while they were ashore on Sunday, but it was quite possible that a northeast wind might blow up any time, breaking the ice and carrying their boats and gear away to sea, which, if it were to happen, would be a crushing calamity to the community as a whole, for the people get from the whales not only the bone which they sell to the traders, but also tons of meat upon

which they will live the coming year. 'But,' they asked Dr. Marsh, 'couldn't you ask God to see to it that the whales come on week days only, and that a northeast wind does not blow on Sunday while we are ashore?'

"Dr. Marsh replied by explaining that in his opinion God has established certain laws according to which He governs the universe, and with the operation of which He is not likely to interfere even should we entreat Him to do so. We can tell by observation, Dr. Marsh pointed out, approximately what these laws are, and we should not ask God to change them but should arrange our conduct so as to fit in with things as we find He has established them.

"Thinking back to their old shamanistic days, the Eskimos remembered that some of the shamans had been powerful and others inefficient; that one shaman could bring on a gale or stop it while to another the weather was quite beyond control. I have often heard them talk about Dr. Marsh and compare him to an inefficient shaman. Evidently his prayers could not be relied upon to control wind and weather, but that was no reason for supposing that other missionaries were equally powerless. They inquired from Eskimos who came from the Mackenzie district and from others who had been in Kotzebue Sound or at Point Hope, and these Eskimos said (truthfully or not, I do not know) that they had missionaries who told them that whatever it was they asked of God He would grant it to them if they asked in the right way. Hearing this, the Point Barrow Eskimos grumbled, saying it was strange that other less important communities should have such able missionaries, and they, the biggest and most prosperous of all the Eskimo villages, should have a man whose prayers were of no avail—that they were of no avail there was no doubt, for he himself had confessed it. They accordingly got an

Eskimo who had been in school at Carlisle to write a letter to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions in New York."

OBITUARIES

HARRY BERT FOX, '00

Harry Bert Fox, *sci*'00, was struck by a train and instantly killed at Sparta, Mich., September 11. At the time of his death he owned a controlling interest in a brick and tile factory at Sparta.

Mr. Fox was born June 16, 1871, at La Salle, and attended the Ottawa township high school and the Illinois State Normal School before coming to the University. He was instructor in geology for a time following his graduation, and later became clay expert for the Western Brick co. of Danville, and for the Montezuma Brick co. of Montezuma, Ind.

Mr. Fox was married in 1897 to Myrtle Amy Murray of Normal. Two children were born. He was a member of Sigma Xi, and a Mason.

RAEBERN H. POST, '04

Raeborn H. Post *me*'04, died at his home in La Grange on August 28, after an illness of two months with arterial sclerosis. Burial was in Fairmount cemetery, at Chicago.

He was born November 9, 1881, at Redwing, Minnesota, and received his preparatory education in the Rock Rapids, Iowa, high school. He married Francis M. Hoof February 22, 1911,

at La Grange, and she with an eight months old son, Raeborn H. Jr., survive him, besides the father, Henry Post, and one brother, H. F. Post, both of Champaign. At the time of his death Mr. Post was sales manager of the Underfeed Stoker Company, at Chicago. He was a member of Beta Theta Pi, and while in the University edited various student publications and was a student official of the regiment. After graduation he was for a time an engineer for the Geological Survey.

E. M. WATKINS, '11

E. M. Watkins, *ce*'11, was drowned in the Estrella River in Costa Rica on August 1, when the canoe in which he was crossing upset. He was buried at Port Limon two days later. Mr. Watkins was born January 12, 1886, at Richmond, Ky. After graduating from the University he was married, June 14, 1911, to Ethel Frances Bryant, at Champaign. They went to Costa Rica, where he served first as rodman for the Costa Rica boundary arbitration commission, and later as assistant engineer for the Northern Railroad, the position he held when he died.

In a letter to Professor I. O. Baker, written in July, Mr. Watkins spoke enthusiastically of his work, but said he would like to return to the United States if he could secure as large a salary here as he did in Costa Rica. He made especial mention of the University, and for its welfare offered his best wishes.

NEWS OF THE CLASSES

When you have a new address, position, wife, or child, notify the editor. Announcements sent to friends may reach the QUARTERLY, but probably will not. Mail your information direct, unless your class has a secretary; in any case please make sure that the QUARTERLY is kept in touch with you.

1872

C. W. Rolfe, 109 John avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1873

Fred L. Hatch, Spring Grove, Illinois, Secretary

1874

Mrs. Alice Cheever Bryan, 508 south Fourth street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Professor I. O. Baker, *ce*, was married on August 7 at Astoria, Ore., to Mrs. Angie Ritter of Mattoon. On their way home they spent a couple of weeks in Yellowstone Park, and from there went to Boston to attend the wedding of Cecil Franklin Baker, '07, son of Pro-

fessor Baker, and Charlotte M. Gibbs, '04. Professor and Mrs. Baker live at 1106 west California ave., Urbana.

After a successful season Charles P. Jeffers writes of several interesting auto trips and a visit from his sons, Leroy and Linden. Mr. and Mrs. Jeffers planned a more extended auto trip during September through the Berkshire hills up to Vermont, thence south to New Haven, and home by way of Providence, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Reynolds enjoyed their summer outing in the Berkshire hills. While there they attended a gathering for bible study.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Foster of Champaign report that their classes for violin and piano are crowded. Their recitals demonstrate the success of their work.

1875

George R. Shawhan, 106 Daniel avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1876

Fred I. Mann, Gilman, Illinois, Secretary
William B. McKinley, *la*, accompanied by his nieces, the Misses Mattis, started early in August on a trip around the world. The party expects to be gone until next spring.

1877

1878

E. M. Burr, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1879

Judge W. N. Butler, Cairo, Illinois, Secretary

1880

Charles W. Groves, 1801 Church avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1881

Mrs. Virginia Hammet Talbot, 1011 west California avenue, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

1882

N. S. Spencer, 1401 University avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1883

Judge J. F. Going, 221 Fremont street, Chicago, Secretary

1884

Miss Keturah Sim, 6225 Greenwood avenue, Chicago, Secretary

1885

Lizzie Wright (Canaday) has entered her son, Miles, as a freshman in the University this fall. She has two daughters, Sophia and Alice, who have graduated from Lewis Institute.

1886

S. F. Bullard, 3001 south 29th street, Tacoma, Washington, Secretary

1887

Mrs. Angie Gayman Weston, 111 Daniel avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1888

Miss Mary C. McLellan, 1806 Park avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

E. W. Pickard, *la*, enjoyed a trip to Glacier Park, Mont., during the summer months.

Lincoln Bush, *ce*, and family, while on their way to attend the engineers' convention in Canada, just after the class reunion, were in a train wreck, but fortunately escaped without injury. The train was doubled into a V shape. The members of the family were so shaken up that they did not go on to the convention, but returned home to East Orange, N. J. They spent the summer at Point Breeze, Penn., so as to be near their son, Cedric, who was engaged in engineering work at that place.

Cards were received this summer from N. P. Goodell, *la*, sent from London, Naples, etc., to all his classmates.

C. P. Van Gundy, *chem*, and Mrs. Van Gundy spent their vacation in Pennsylvania this summer.

Etta Beach (Wright) is much improved in health, and is going soon to visit her sister, Laura Beach (Wright), '91, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Please take notice of the change of number in the secretary's address from 706 west Park ave. to 1806 Park ave., Champaign. The secretary hasn't moved but the number has.

The secretary was in Chicago recently, and had a delightful visit at the home of Lizzie Wright (Canada), 27 north Pine ave., Austin station.

Warren R. Roberts, *cc*, has placed his son, Jerome, in the College of Agriculture at the University. He has one daughter taking a music course in Northwestern University, and his third child, a daughter, will enter the University of Illinois as soon as she is ready for college.

Frank L. Davis, *arch*, was present in Chicago at the dedication of the magnificent fountain, "The Spirit of the Lakes", which was placed at the south end of the Art Museum. Lorado Taft, '79, was the designer.

1889

Miss Amy Coffeen, 806 south Third street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

H. F. Kendall, *la*, 1309 Lafayette ave, Mattoon, has been elected president of the class. Mr. Kendall is editor of the *Mattoon Journal Gazette*.

1890

Thomas Arkle Clark, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

1891

Glenn M. Hobbs, American School of Correspondence, 58th st. and Drexel ave., Chicago, Secretary.

The Chicago contingent of '91 are enjoying the ideal Indian Summer days which usually come to this neighborhood, and we trust that every one is happy and contented. We sent out our Fall letter fairly promptly, we thought, but not very many have found time to reply as yet.

We had a good newsy letter from Alice Broadus Clark. She and T. A. were in Europe for the summer and had a lovely vacation. She very facetiously says, "We were away from home three months, some of the time sight-seeing and the rest of the time enjoying ourselves." We believe she has hit the nail on the head, for sight-seeing comes

nearer to being work than most anything one does. We had a card from her in Florence, so we know they were there. They also had two weeks on Lake Como and a week at Chamonix, climbing mountains and glaciers six or eight hours each day. We will have to let the reader make his own deductions as to whether climbing the glaciers was the work or the play. In New York they had the pleasure of seeing Helen Butterfield Schoonhoven, *la*, and arrived home in time for T. A. to get into the harness. Alice mentions another interesting fact—that Charles Palmer, son of Anna Shattuck Palmer, begins his work at Illinois this fall and is the first child of '91 to enter the University. We congratulate Anna, not only on being first, but also on having so fine a son. Strange to say (?) he expects to specialize in chemistry.

We have had two short communications from Howorth, mainly in regard to the Round Robin. Howorth failed entirely to sympathize with the Secretary in his search for news and refused to divulge any important facts in regard to himself. Perhaps he needs all the news he can get hold of for his own paper, *The Chester Tribune*. Needless to say he is alive and well.

A card in regard to the Round Robin also revived Eidmann. He is in the Postal Service and is located at Belleville.

Speaking of the Round Robin, that troublesome bird has lately been unearthed in Carterville. Richart received it around about Christmas time and it had made such good time in Champaign that when it came to him he thought it was a carrier pigeon instead of a robin. He was apparently so taken with its good qualities that he decided to start a "squab" farm!!—or something of that sort. At any rate it went into captivity and only after two or three communications did we find he has really failed

to pass it on to other members of the class. Richart has made a rather tardy acknowledgement of his error and has sent the poor thing on its way. We have received assurances from Howorth and Eidmann that it has left their hands. The Secretary will henceforth arrange for a five day follow-up so that any one who keeps it over-time will be convicted on the spot. We feel that we have a willing bird, who will travel nights and Sundays if only given its traveling expenses. Let us hope that the balance of the class will provide the necessary where-withal and that the circuit may be made by the time Spring opens up. Richart is with the Central Illinois Public Service co., located at Carterville, and admits that he is rushed to death.

Mitchell was kind enough to write under date of August 10th and adds one more to the list of those who have expressed their views in regard to a memorial. No doubt by this time he is deep in his school work at Beloit.

Gibson astonished your secretary very much by delivering himself of a good letter on August 12th. "Gibby" has maintained strict silence ever since the reunion two years ago, and the supposition is, of course, he is busy "keeping the dear people of Sioux City from settling their accounts with St. Peter until they have at least contributed something towards the welfare of their earthly physician", as he expresses it. He is building a home which in itself sounds prosperous and although we haven't the home we have had some experience with the amount of planning, dickering and careful supervision which is necessary in order to successfully complete such a proposition. Steele of '96 is his architect and has done a very good job. He had the pleasure of seeing Harvey in Sioux City not long ago and hopes that any members of '91 who happen to reach his burg will call him up.

In our report of July we outlined an

interesting trip which Frank Eno expected to take during the summer vacation. It seems that his journey was somewhat delayed by the death of his wife's sister, but when he finally did go he had a fine time. He says this much about it: "I had a very interesting journey, spending some time at the Petrified Forests in Arizona, visiting the Painted Desert, and hiking down the Bright Angel Trail into the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. We also spent some time in Los Angeles and San Diego and visited San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley on the way home." We are hardly disposed to forgive him for not calling us up as he passed through Chicago, but in view of the fact that he only had two hours here we will let him off easy.

We have heard from John Chester regarding his Panama trip, but this was only after signing an iron-clad agreement to keep the report down to a short paragraph. The Panama Canal is a pretty big subject to get into one paragraph particularly when John Chester is doing the talking. He had most excellent facilities for seeing the Canal as he is personally acquainted with Colonel Siebert, engineer in charge of the Atlantic division, and he spent one evening with the Superintendent of Schools, another with the Chief Statistician and Editor of the Canal Record, and still two others with engineers in charge of other divisions. He also became acquainted with the Dean and Sage of the Isthmus, the author of a book entitled "Fifty Years on the Isthmus". John was much impressed with the wonderful work which has been done, the system and organization displayed, and the care and supervision of the living quarters of the men. He also was able to carry out a trip into the interior of upper Panama, Costa Rico and Jamaica. He admits that the only unpleasant feature was his treatment by father Neptune.

Evidently John did not find himself immune to the particular brand of *malde-mer* which he found in the tropics.

Many of the class would be interested to know that John has had a couple of letters from Ed Piper, who is a practicing physician in Jerome, Idaho. Piper has taken up some irrigated land under the Carey Act and he expects to realize very handsomely on this some day.

John Powell writes from Kansas City, Mo., September 16th. He blossoms out with a brand new letter-head under the title "The Texas Fig Company of Houston, Texas." This company will handle the fig product of the LaPorte Orchards of which John and his brother are the owners. He agrees to furnish all the fig preserves which '91 can eat at the next banquet. Every one should begin to prepare themselves for a fig diet in 1916. John mentions that Dallas Harvey, son of A. C. and Clara Meyers (Harvey), and John Powell, jr., are classmates and lockermates at Westport High School, Kansas City. They expect to go to Illinois together about September, 1916. All of the members of the class who attended the reunion in 1911 will remember John's big son who was there with him. John is busy with his business projects but may be found in Kansas City for the winter.

We had a brief letter from Braucher and he says he is happy to say that he has no cause to regret his re-entry into architectural work in Chicago. We were glad to hear from him.

The Secretary has had a quiet summer. He had a call a short time ago from Everhart of '98, who entered the ministry some time after leaving school but has been forced to leave it on account of ill health. The Secretary also attended the House Warming at the new permanent quarters of the Illini Club and met a number of the old men, including G. Huff of course, Tommy Jasper, and Levy. The Secretary calls at-

tention to the fact that these quarters at 314 Federal Street are the official quarters and out-of-own Illinois men will be made welcome.

1892

Mrs. Cassandra Boggs Miller, 1103 west Illinois street, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

1893

1894

Walter B. Riley, 1802 Clarkdale avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1895

Professor E. J. Lake, *arch*, gave art and design instruction at the Stout Institute of Menomonie, Wis., during the summer.

1896

Dr. Mathew Reasoner, *sci*, surgeon with the rank of captain in the United States medical corps, and for the past eight months stationed at the army aviation school at San Diego, Cal., has joined the troops now maneuvering near Texas City, Tex.

Bertha Forbes (Herring), *sci*, who taught formerly in the Wendall Phillips high school in Chicago, has been since last February in the Hyde Park high school, in charge of the work of oral expression. She was married to Burton R. Herring on August 14, at Chicago, and lives at 5488 East End ave.

1897

O. L. Gearhart, 1107 Springfield avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1898

D. R. Enochs, 20 north Eleventh street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Frederick H. Wilson, *ee*, and Katharyn Seitz were married on September 27, 1913, at Louisville, Ky. They will be at home after November first at 127 east Ormsby ave, Louisville.

1899

L. D. Hall, 50 Erie street, South Haven, Mich., Secretary

H. A. Rhoads, *la*, who is conducting the H. A. Rhoads agency at Ottawa,



ILLINI CLUB ROOMS : LOOKING FORWARD FROM THE GAMES ROOM

purchased the stock of the bankrupt Strip Carbon co., of Aurora this summer. He is to market typewriter ribbons and carbon paper under his own imprint this fall.

1900

Nellie McWilliams Enochs, 1714 Clarkdale avenue, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1901

Frank W. Scott, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary
C. T. Greene, *la*, financial editor of the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, was stirred by the article recently published in the *Ladies' Home Journal* by Edward Bok professing to ask judgment on the English of some recent college graduates. He contributed an editorial of one-half column to the *Eagle* on August 21, in the course of which he said,

"That the subject matter of the replies he received was incoherent and glitteringly general is not to be wondered at. The wonder is that a man of intelligence, such as Mr. Bok undoubtedly is, should have propounded such a question to boys and girls just out of college. Of course, they have no definite idea of what college has done for them, and, what is more to the point, they haven't even the vaguest idea of what it will do for them. Instead of asking 'new born' graduates he should interrogate 'ten-year-old' alumni and alumnae, for the real benefits of a college training are not readily perceptible until a man or a woman has been out of college at least ten years. After a decade, one may be presumed to have arrived at a point in life whence he can look back upon his college life with the proper appreciation of perspective.

"As for style, it is, after all, merely the dress of thought. Wanting thought, style is like a cenotaph. Grammar and orthography are, in their turn, merely the trimmings of style. As style itself changes, so do grammatical usage and spelling. Apropos of English compo-

sition, it might be well to call attention to one of Mr. Bok's own sentences, which appears from newspaper accounts to be the summing up of his Jeremiad upon the inefficiency of present-day American college education. This sentence is composed of about 160 words and occupies more than a "stick" of space in the ordinary newspaper column. Its construction is highly involved. It lacks unity and may prove incoherent for many who try to make something out of it.

"The silence of those graduates who refrained from answering Mr. Bok's letters is probably not the result of ignorance at all, but of a most commendable diffidence due to the consciousness of their own inability to pronounce a definite and definitive verdict upon the advantages of a college training before having had the opportunity to give that training a fair trial in their fight for success."

1902

H. F. Post, 18 Davidson place, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Charles W. Malcolm, *ce*, is on the editorial staff of *The Engineering Record*, of Chicago.

Carl L. Lundgren, *ce*, has been selected to coach the baseball team of the University of Michigan. Last season he coached the all-freshman team at Princeton, and his work there was commended by Keene Fitzpatrick, former Michigan trainer.

S. K. Hughes, *law*, of Champaign, has moved from Springfield avenue, Champaign, to his new home on Twentieth street.

1903

Ethel Forbes Scott, 1209 west Springfield avenue, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

Mary Alice Matthews, *lib*, has been since 1910 librarian of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Sarah Fisher, mother of Clara

Fisher (Brown), *la*, died at her home in Champaign on October 2.

Charles E. Apple, *ce*, has recently accepted a position in civil engineering at Yoakum, Tex.

1904

R. E. Schreiber, 1500 Farwell avenue, Chicago, Secretary

Now, Mr. Editor, if you will move your chair close to mine so that you can see these interesting figures, I shall whisper a few things into your ear about the members of the class of 1904. Please bear in mind that the big 10th annual reunion of the class will be held at the University on Tuesday, June 14th, 1914, a date easy to remember. The Secretary is busy now laying plans for a record attendance.

To continue: The class was graduated on June 8th, 1904, with 293 members, 196 men and 97 women. Since that time 11 members of the class, 7 men and 4 women, have died. They are the following:

Ralph Adams Ballinger, died Feb 3rd, 1904.

Walter Charles Braun, died July 7th, 1905.

Mabel Green, died July 23rd, 1905.

Leroy C. Wilson, died in 1906.

Clarissa Louise Howell died in March, 1907.

Florence Elizabeth Pitts, died Sept. 1, 1907.

Cleon Leslie Davis, died in February, 1908.

Noah Knapp, died July 15, 1909.

Timothy Osmond Holcomb, died Oct. 1st, 1910.

George Harvey McKinley, died Nov. 19th, 1911.

Raeborn Henry Post, died Aug. 28th, 1913.

All of the foregoing were unmarried at the time of their death except Raeborn Henry Post. He is survived by a widow but had no children. Of the deceased members of the class, 1 died in Chicago,

4 in Illinois outside of Chicago, and 6 outside of Illinois. Thus there are 282 members alive today, and I want to tell you more about them.

Several have been ambitious to obtain additional degrees; and the classification today runs as follows: B. S., 114; A. B., 113; B. L. S., 37; LL. B., 35; M. A., 13; M. D., 5; M. E., 4; Ph. B. and J. D., 3 each; M. S., 2; C. E. and E. E., one each.

Furthermore, 22 of the class became members of Tau Beta Pi; 20 joined Sigma Xi; and 18 were members of Phi Beta Kappa.

Eighty-five of the men of the class were fraternity members and 111 were not associated with any fraternity. 30 of the women of the class were members of sororities and 67 were not associated with any sorority.

Today, so far as I am able to learn, 32 are teachers, 29 are lawyers, 28 are mechanical engineers, 24 are librarians, eighteen are in general offices, forty are electrical engineers, twelve are civil engineers, eight are farmers, six are architects, six are chemists, five are physicians, four are employed in banks, four are ranchers, three are managers; while the number two prevails in contracting engineers, botanists, fuel engineers, structural engineers, judges, consulting engineers, and merchants. One each is a minister, contractor, railroad clerk, hydraulic engineer, insurance agent, soldier and inspecting engineer.

Twenty-eight are engaged in miscellaneous enterprises which include a secretary, a cashier, an auditor, a broker, a superintendent, a horticulturist, a china painter, a lumber dealer, a vegetable canner, a missionary, an editor, etc.

Fifty-one have not stated their occupations to me. Of these 51 whose occupations I do not know, I am sure, not all are without occupation, as 47 of them are women who are married, and some of these have children, so, I believe, that

some are very busy all the time in the kitchen, in the garden, or, perhaps, in the nursery.

Of the 293 members in the class 177 have married and 116 have remained unmarried. Of the unmarried members 10 have died, leaving 106 unmarried. Of the 177 married members 1 has died, leaving 176 who are married. 21 of the married members have married University of Illinois graduates. Of the 177 married members 63 have no children; 62 have one child each; 35 have 2 children each; 16 have 3 children each; 1 has 4 children, making a total of 184 children.

By the way, the member with four children is Ida May Pearson (Hiner).

Of the total number of children that have been born 8 children have died, leaving 176 surviving children. The total membership of the class is 293; 176 children for 293 members gives an average of .6 of a child per member. (Race suicide.)

However, looking at these figures from the standpoint of the married members who seem to be mindful of posterity, 184 children have been born to 177 members, which gives an average of 1.03 children per member; but as 8 children have died, 177 members have 176 surviving children, which gives an average of .993 of a child per member. (Still race suicide.)

The oldest member of the class is Ludwig Gutmann, who was born Aug. 21st, 1860.

The "baby" of the class is Charlotte Mitchell Gibbs (Baker), who was born on Jan. 10th, 1885, nearly twenty-five years after Ludwig Gutmann.

At present, 35 of the members of the class are living in Chicago, 104 are living in the State of Illinois outside of Chicago, and 143 are living outside of the state.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, permit me to say that the Secretary of this class

is the poorest man in the class, for during the entire time since graduation he has tried to keep track of the members of the great class of 1904, has conducted the correspondence, kept the records, sent out inquiries, answered letters, and nearly all of the postage needed for these purposes has been paid out of his private pocket. Now and then a member does send in twenty-five cents' worth of stamps, some of them adhering to parts of envelopes, some ungummed, in payment of his yearly dues, but most of the members seem to have forgotten all about the expense that is placed on the Secretary. Believe me, Mr. Editor, some day I shall publish a list of the members of the class of 1904 who have not paid their annual dues.

Until then, I assure you, I shall be glad to continue to act as the Secretary for the best class that has been graduated from the University of Illinois.

C. C. Burford, *la*, who has been with Busey's bank of Urbana for the past five years, has accepted a position as chief clerk of the Kankakee and Urbana Traction co., at Urbana, and will have charge of the advertising and publicity department of the company.

Charles H. Sheldon, *me*, is a member of the Sheldon, Cahoon co., inc., engineering contractors of water supply equipment in Los Angeles. His office is at 424 South Broadway, and his home address is 1519 Ramona ave, South Pasadena.

The address of Lucile Jones (Mrs. Bion Howard), *la*, is changed from 41 Rue Guersant, to 4 Avenue Erlanger, Paris, France.

Angie Ray Clark, *la*, is teaching in the high school at St. Albans, Vt.

Charlotte M. Gibbs, *la*, and Cecil F. Baker, *la-207*, were married on September 11, at Wareham, Mass. They will live at 5456 Jefferson ave, Chicago.

1905

Thomas D. Casserly, Chicago Plumbing & Heating Company, 3941 Evanston avenue, Chicago, Secretary

Helen M. Crane, *lib*, has resigned her position as assistant librarian of the Indiana Normal School at Terre Haute, and is now librarian of the State Normal School at Valley City, N. D.

A. G. Shutt, *ce*, employed as a civil engineer with the Westlake Construction co., of St. Louis, has been transferred from that city to Detroit, Mich., on a large construction job for the Ford Motor co. Shutt has been for the past year and a half on the construction of the new Railway Exchange building, at St. Louis, said to be the largest office building in the world. He has moved his family to Detroit and lives at 137 Belmont ave.

1906

W. R. Robinson, 837 south Illinois street, Springfield, Illinois, Secretary

Robert Pearman Stevens, brother of Sabra E. Stevens, *la*, died at Fargo, N. D., in September, and was buried in Mt. Hope cemetery at Champaign.

The address of Robert H. Kimball, *la*, is 215 Tenth st., Tropics, Cal. He was married to Mildred A. Barry on July 6, at Los Angeles.

The Architectural Record for October contains an article on the recent work of Arthur T. Remick, ex-'06, and is illustrated with a large number of views of exteriors, interiors, and floor plans of three cottages recently built from his plans. "Among the small number of architects who have shown their ability in larger work," says the writer, "but who, fortunately for the home seeking public, have built up solid reputations as designers of good moderate cost houses, is Arthur T. Remick. . . ."

1907

Thomas E. Gill, 521 Ashton building, Rockford, Illinois, Secretary

Just to show some of the other classes what a real class can do the secretary

sent out notices to the class and the following interesting letters were received. If some of the other classes would get busy the Editor of the *Quarterly* would not have a complaint to make every three months about news. It is a little unfair to compare the other classes with '07 because they were never in our class, anyway. The rest of them all followed the lead set by '07, and one after another have attempted to equal her. No one has ever done it yet. We beat them in school and we are beating them out of school. I would suggest that some of them take up a collection and send out a few cards. If they cannot get the money write to the Treasurer of the Class of 1907 and he will loan them some.

The following card was sent out to the members and the replies thereto follow thereafter.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS—CLASS OF 1907

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS, September 9, 1913.

FELLOW CLASSMATE:

The Secretary has awakened from his long sleep and wants to know something about you. The class furnishes the postage for you. Use the other part of this card and tell him your present address, about your work the past two years, and anything about yourself, family, or classmates that will be of interest to the class. He will publish it in the *Quarterly*. Do this at once.

Best to you and yours.

Sincerely,
THOS. E. GILL, Secretary.
517 Ashton Building

My present address is 403 S 13th st, Champaign, Ill. I have been working for the Engineering Experiment Station at the University for the past two years, and still retain my maiden name. Have not done anything worth mentioning.
A. P. KRATZ.

1509 PARK AVE., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.,
Sept. 18, 1913.

I am still at the same old stunt—teaching Latin in the Champaign high school. About the ones of '07 whom I know directly about are Mr. and Mrs. Roy Helm, who you probably know personally conducted a party thru Yellowstone Park this summer.

EVA M. MCKINNIE.

Sept. 16, 1913.

With State Architect, Salem, Oregon.

LESLIE D. HOWELL.

P. S.—Note your change of address. Would like to ask if the anti-race feeling in Spring-

field has extended to the Irish? [Not if the names of the payroll patriots are examined. Look over the heads of the several department, Dunne, Lacey, Brady, Ryan et al.]

Sept. 18, 1913.

Mighty glad to see you start things again. You are certainly a live wire. I took my Ph. D. degree last year in the department of political science in the State University of Iowa. This year I have been appointed as a lecturer on Oriental Politics and Civilization.

SUDHINDRA BOSE,

State University of Iowa, Iowa City

RIVER FALLS, WIS., Sept. 16, 1913.

I am still teaching English literature in the Wisconsin State Normal School. The institution is growing very rapidly. LLOYD GOBLE.

HIBBING, MINN., Sept. 19, 1913.

I am glad to say "Goodmorning" to our secretary, and shall be glad to hear from many of our classmates. I had just completed a course in a kindergarten training school at the time of our class reunion. Since that time—last year and this—I have been directing a kindergarten in the very unique school system at Hibbing, Minn. LOUISE MCINTYRE.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26, 1913.

At present I'm District Manager for the Corrugated Bar co., 1409 New Bank of Commerce bldg., St. Louis. Was admitted to membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers this summer. FRANCIS C. BAGBY.

1004 W. OREGON ST., URBANA, ILL.

Sept. 22, 1913.

Still on the same job—teaching soil physics in the College and doing soil survey work during vacations. Co-author with Prof. Mosier of a soil physics laboratory manual, Ginn and co., 1912. A. F. GUFTAFSON.

D. H. RICH, Central high school, Newark, N. J. [More brevity.]

Sept. 21, 1913

In reply to your card: Address, 1156 E. 56th st., Chicago, Ill. Occupation—Librarian, History Library of the Harper Memorial Library, University of Chicago. MYRA O'BRIEN.

A card addressed to Walter H. Huth, 1303 Pratt blvd, Chicago, was returned undelivered.

Levi Mosiman, Morton, Ill., Treasurer Morton Light, Heat, and Power co., to Sept. 1912. Manager, Morton and Tremont Electric Co., since Sept. 1912. One child, a boy, born to us in May, 1913.

A card addressed to Lena Enlow, 1736 Buckingham pl., Chicago, returned undelivered. 725 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL.

My address is as above. Am getting along well. Family is still small. Have quit teaching and gone into business. Are you practicing law in Rockford? T. R. ERNEST.

BRADLEY POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

PEORIA, ILL., Sept. 19, 1913.

My location is unchanged and I am still

Librarian of Bradley Polytechnic Institute Library. ELIZABETH H. BURNSIDE.

NEW YORK CITY

Was glad to have a line from you. I've been in the East about a month, but will be back in Chicago soon. No new job, or new address, or new wife, or baby. Can't get much news from me, can you?

CHARLES PILLSBURY.

ABINGDON, ILL., Sept. 15, 1913

Have been here for two and one-half years. Sold interest in Abingdon Light and Power co., in Jan. 1913, at that time was secretary and manager. Now conducting insurance, real estate and loan business at 116 N. Main, Abingdon, and prospering. LEO P. BAIRD.

ORILLIA, ONT., CANADA, Sept. 15, 1913.

Rec'd your card. You seem to have the address correct. Anything else you know as much about as myself. I hope to get down to the Minnesota game and see some of the old "crowd". Don't bother about publishing anything in the Quarterly. E. R. EVANS.

DECATUR, ILL., Sept. 15, 1913.

My home address is 1440 W. Decatur st.—office 309-311 Millikin bldg. Haven't married or done anything else exciting. Am engaged in a general practice and have had fair success. C. E. HUTCHIN.

MONTICELLO, ILL., Sept. 15, 1913

Glad to hear of your resurrection, and more glad to hear from you—probably I should say "delighted". The partnership which I formed with Mr. Hicks, of this place in January 1908 still continues. We are enjoying our reasonably good share of the practice here and I hope that the rest of the "boys" are doing well. My wife and daughter Elsie (a four year old) are well. With best wishes to all the boys, I am, W. A. DOSS.

SHELBYVILLE, ILL.

J. Eberspacher, '07. A. Cashier, First National Bank. [Characteristic brevity.]

September 21, 1913

Civil service is still good in our department, but can't tell how long it will continue. I use Peoria for headquarters during construction season. Address 407 Dechman ave., but keep Springfield for permanent address. Nothing of special note has happened to me during the past year. Family is still the same size. I trust you are winning all kinds of law suits and otherwise doing fine. Regards to your wife and best wishes to yourself.

H. B. BUSHNELL.

W. A. Knapp, ce, '07, spent the summer as designer on concrete structures for the C. M. & St. P. Railway, in the Chicago office. W. A. Knapp has been promoted from instructor to assistant professor in Civil Engineering at Purdue University. Address 105 Fowler ave., W. LaFayette, Ind. W. A. KNAPP.

Sept. 15, 1913.

For the past two years have been teaching Household Science in the Chicago schools.

R. LOUISE HANNA.

335 Pleasant st., Oak Park, Ill.

This is all O. K. I hope that you get a lot of answers. My dope is the same as ever with the exception of the residence address, which is 7204 Princeton ave. A. N. BENNETT.
[Bennie is still with the State Pure Food Department and has been acting State Analyst this summer. His office address is 1627 Manhattan bldg, Chicago.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 17, 1913

Am glad to have even this little from you. Let me have a genuine letter from you and I'll be more than pleased and write you at greater length. Am very busy these days. A communication was recently sent you at Springfield, your last known address that will interest you. My business address is 317 w. Van Buren st. and present residence address 2123 w. Monroe st., but soon will be 833 s. Carpenter ave, Oak Park, Ill.

N. R. WAKEFIELD.

[The other communication referred to by Wakefield is a marriage invitation. Another one added to the long list. Get busy. N. R. was married to Miss Mabel Hammon Strawbridge on September 27, 1913, if the occasion was pulled off as planned. Good luck to you Wakefield. It is the only life. The Secretary knows. He has been there. You will feel sorry for the rest of the fellows now that you are really living.]

A card addressed to Louis P. Cook, 2903 Washington blvd. Chicago was returned undelivered. No address given.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL., Sept. 15, 1913.

Present business address is 1023 Main st., (new numbering). Was elected Secretary of Illinois Abstracters Association at Springfield in July, 1913. Was re-elected alderman of the seventh ward, Champaign in April 1913 by a vote of 2 to 1. Was chairman of committee from council that renamed streets and renumbered houses this fall. Committee was appointed at the solicitation of the Chamber of Commerce. Re-elected Junior Warden of Western Star Lodge No. 240 A. F. & A. M. June 30. Boy—James Hugh Filson, born March 28, 1912—but that is ancient history now—Ha Ha. EDWIN FILSON, Law, '07.

CHAPIN, ILL., Sept. 16, 1913

Am still farming at the same old place near Jacksonville, raising 5 tons of alfalfa hay to the acre.

Have a boy four and a girl two years old. With best regards to old '07. H. P. JOY.

TOPEKA, KAN., Sept. 16, 1913

My present address is P. O. Box 123, Topeka, Kan. Have been doing pavement work here and in Oklahoma for past two years with firm Hoff & Williams. Haven't seen any of the fellows for a long time. Have a wife and two children, boy four years and a girl one year. Would like to see the bunch again and try to make the next homecoming if possible. C. E. HOFF.

424 N. FOURTH ST., DEKALB, ILL., Sept. 15, 1913

Nine pound boy—Thomas Murray Luney, born July 15, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Luney. F. S. LUNEY, '07.

I am still alive and well. Living in Winnetka, one of the best ever. My husband is a successful architect. My only regret is that he had "Harvard" as his Alma Mater and not "Illinois." JESSIE LOWRY VARNEY.

Sept. 16, 1913

My present address is Chicago, 1644 Clifton Park ave. Husband has charge of track elevation work on C. & A. Railroad. Daughter Elizabeth, born Feb. 16, 1913.

BERTHA L. HOAGLAND.

201 UNDERHILL ST., PEORIA, ILL.

Teacher in Manual Training high school. A son, Raymond Roger Keeler, born May 18, 1912. Otherwise nothing new or extraordinary—Good for the Secretary.

F. C. KEELER.

J. P. Beck, 72 West Adams St. Chicago—Nothing new.

Sept. 13, 1913

H. L. Melton, practicing law, Eufaula, Okla.

15 Sept. 13

Elizabeth B. McKnight, 130 Second ave., Newark N. J. Librarian High School Branch of Newark Free Public Library, Sept 11—to date. 1100 pupils in the school. 6000 volumes in the library. E. B. MCKNIGHT.

603 S. ORCHARD ST., URBANA, ILL., Sept 15, 1913

My address is the same as last year. I can think of no news concerning classmates that you are not likely to get at first hand.

ALICE F. LYTLE.

METROPOLIS, ILL., Sept 16, 1913

There is nothing of importance to tell about me. We manage to keep fairly busy with the law and I am making a living. Last summer Mabe and I took a vacation trip to Yellowstone. Glad to hear from you. Hope that you and your good wife and the babies are doing well. ROY R. HELM.

Sept. 16, 1913.

Have nothing new to publish in the Quarterly. Address is still 907 Deely st. Pittsburgh, Pa. My work for past two years has been to take physical measurements of coal dust explosions in the government coal mine at Bruceton, Pa. We have about two explosions a week and measure the pressure and velocity and take samples of gas. Will have a big demonstration Sept. 22. Very truly yours. W. L. EGY, '07.

Sept. 15, 1913.

Trust you are refreshed from your nap. Glad to hear it was nothing more serious. Nothing startling in this vicinity.

L. N. PERRIN, '07.

Belleville, Ill.

CARROLLTON, Mo., Sept. 16, 1913.

Carroll County, Mo., is still considering itself fortunate in retaining my services as road and bridge commissioner. We have

about 1200 bridges and 1000 culverts to take care of in the county. I am still looking for my better half and am just a little envious of my more fortunate classmates. I have not come in contact with an Illinois man for over a year. Wish some of them would drop around.
W. E. BREWER.

MASSILLON, OHIO, Sept. 15, 1913

Your card following so closely the cartoon in the Sunday Record Herald sure brings back old memories. Came here as General Manager of the Massillon Electric and Gas co., in Aug. 1912. Home address 1127 Wellman st.
R. A. BROOKS.

2072 WARREN ROAD, LAKEWOOD, OHIO.

Sept. 16, 1913

Address the same. Family the same as at last report. I am still with the National Carbon co., of Cleveland. My work has been largely along the line of Rare Eartha, etc. I am sending you some class postage which will no doubt prove acceptable.

DEANE BURNS, Chem. Eng. '07.

MINIER, ILL., Sept. 16, 1913

I am still living at Minier, leading an uneventful life looking after my family which consists of my father, husband, and 16 months old baby daughter. ADELA (PEINE) ROST.

W. LAFAYETTE, IND., Sept. 17, 1913

Glad to hear that your period of hibernation is over. Wondered why we didn't see your obituary notice. Am still at Purdue on the same job. Our two babies keep me busy during my spare time. Work here has already begun. More freshmen than ever before.

A. P. POORMAN, 127 Sylvia st.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

Since last writing to you some progress has been made by "yours truly". I have been appointed Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering at this college and last June received my advanced degree of Electrical Engineer at this institution. Trusting all is well with you and yours and hoping that the responses to your cards will be large and interesting, I am,
Sincerely,
J. O. KAMMERMAN.

Card addressed to John M. Mills, 408 Irving pl., Milwaukee, Wis., returned marked "Not there."

HUMBOLT, ILL., Sept. 16, 1913

I am farming and happy in spite of the dry season. Evaline Balch Farrar still lives with me. We have a daughter, Caroline, born March 12, '13. Nothing else happened worth mentioning. We keep an open house for all Ill. '07s.

ROSCOE FARRAR.

413 NORMAL AVE, NORMAL, ILL., Sept. 16, 1913.

Head of the science work in the University High school here of the State Normal University. Married and have a boy, Thos. M. Jr., fourteen months old. Finest in the country. Former address Cicero, Ill. Yours truly,
THOS. M. BARGER.

Sept. 16, '13

I am still assistant Loan Librarian at the

U. of Ill. Library, which position I have had since graduation. My present address is 602 s. Lincoln ave. Urbana. This is a splendid scheme for gathering class news.

FRANCES M. FEIND.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 17, 1913.

I haven't much of interest to report about myself. If you care to go back two years I might add a little to my history. January 1, 1913, I was elected as one of the directors of the Chicago Bridge and Iron co., also appointed General Contracting Manager, in charge of all contracting offices. Wife and baby are both well and we will all be back for Home coming.

MERLE J. TREES.

Sept. 16, 13

Address, 2254 Warren ave. Chicago. Asst Engr. Streets.

J. A. DAILEY.

Getting along fine and haven't been able to duck myself in Salt Lake yet. Still single with no prospects. Clara Fallon is here and has been working with the Wylie Way, Yellowstone Park co., Hays' ex-'07 Mgr. Don't know what she intends doing this winter.

LOYD GARRISON.

Letter addressed to C. A. Marshall, Vaughn, Mont., returned marked "Not here".

LAFAYETTE, IND., Sept. 18, 1913.

My present position is that of Scientific Assistant in the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, with laboratory and office in the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station building, Lafayette, Ind.

JOHN J. DAVIS.

STILLWATER, OKLA., Sept. 17, 1913.

After three years' connection with the Western State Normal School at Hays, Kas., Josiah Main, '07, has been elected Professor of Agriculture for Schools with the Oklahoma State Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater and has removed with his family to that place.

J. M.

1908-1912, Professor of Chemistry and Physics in Upper Iowa University; 1909-1912, Registrar of same; 1912-1913, Fellow in Chemistry, University of Illinois; 1913-1914, Fellowship continued.

EDWARD O. HEUSE.

916 w. Nevada st., Urbana, Ill.

I am still in Danville, Ill., and live at 1514 Walnut st. I am in the contracting business as estimator and superintendent for N. H. Shields. I have two little girls, one 4½ years old and one 2 years old.

F. W. PADFIELD.

GENEVA, ILL., Sept. 15, 1913.

We moved from Atlanta to Geneva August 1, where my husband, C. J. Bevan, has accepted a position as cashier of the First National bank of Geneva. I hope sometime to be able to attend some of the alumni meetings at Rockford. With best wishes. Yours in '07.

JENNETTE C. BEVAN (CHESTNUT).

COLUMBIA, Mo., Sept. 17, 1913.

I am still at the University of Missouri as assistant professor of agricultural chemistry. The address 1513 Rosemary Lane. Trying to

change the assistant to associate. The drought has affected the news crop. H. H. Moulton, Illinois, ex-'15, and W. H. Moulton, Illinois, ex-'16, are living with me and attending the University of Missouri. Here is a family made to order. With best wishes.

C. ROBERT MOULTON.

6943 EGGLESTON AVE., CHICAGO, Sept. 17, 1913.

I have received your card. Am glad you still have the interest of the class at heart. You will note a slight change of address and we are proud to announce a daughter, Cornelia Anne Gustafson,—born May 21, 1913.

JANE MATHER GUSTAFSON.

227 BONNE AVE., TYLER, TEX., Sept. 16, 1913.

Yours received. Am sorry that I cannot report great things done, but have been in poor health for three years. However, I had a successful operation for chronic appendicitis, on August 22 at the Augustana Hospital in Chicago. Jesse Ryan, '07, Ia. [Mrs. Robert Lucke] may be addressed at Frankford, W. Va., "The Manse", where her husband has a rural charge.

HELEN M. EATON, '07.

Am still in Kewanee and like it fine, busy all the time. Not married. Suppose you know that John C. Lawyer and wife of Macomb, Ill., have a baby girl. Hope you are enjoying a good practice in Rockford and if you ever get down this way be sure and hunt me up.

WM. C. EWAN.

I am still practicing law at Montrose, Colo. Well satisfied. Have \$10,000 practice. Prof. Garner visited me a short time ago. Of course you know I am married. Have two children, C. J. Jr., two years old; Alice Mae, six weeks old. Am coming back some time for a visit, but that will be all. Couldn't get me back to live for any money. "Jerry" Erghott, the old barber at the U. of I., is in a barber shop near here. See him every once in a while. Blaine, '09, is practicing at Delta, Colo. He married Mary Hanes, a girl you probably knew. We have the best country in the world here, and when we have fully developed it all roads will lead to Montrose.

C. J. MOYNIHAN.

I am late replying, but "better late, etc." I am still working for Wm. L. Steele (Ill. '96) architect, Sioux City, Ia. The office lately superintended the erection of the Sioux City Public Library, of which Jeanette Drake (Ill. '03) is Librarian and Elizabeth Stout, '08, assistant. I have often intended to write and congratulate you on your wedding and the arrival of little Tommy and the girlie. No such things have happened to me yet, so I am envying you. L. J. McCARTY, 822 Douglas st., Sioux City, Iowa, October 1, 1913.

Oct. 1, 1913.

Just at present Mrs. C. L. and I are at our Tolono, Ill., farm, as C. H. Oathout, '07, who has been managing it, has taken a position as consulting agriculturist for Champaign county. We have contracted with W. E. Riegel, '09, of Galatia, Ill., to take Oathout's place No-

vember 1, and after that we will return to Attica, Ind., where we have been living since October, 1908.

CHAS. L. MEHARRY.

Yes, still alive. Superintendent for the Alabama Power Company—Lock 12 Development Coosa River—Married as previously recorded. Address, Talladega Springs, Ala. Carl James is in Birmingham office of the same company.

BURKHALTER.

Oct. 1, 1913.

My address is the same, 10233 s. Wood st., Chicago, as it has been. Miss Mary Howe, 1909, returned as head of the Department of Home Economics, University of North Dakota. Miss Amy Howe, ex-'1912, her sister, is assistant in Domestic Science in Purdue University.

ALICE HOWE.

CORVALLIS, ORE., Sept. 27, 1913.

About people being asleep, I guess that I have been asleep as long as any one. I am still with the dairy department of the Oregon Agricultural College, and have been the last four years, but after October first will find me farming for myself at Ballston, Ore. My specialty will be dairying and breeding registered Jersey cattle. I was back to dear old U. of I. for Commencement last spring, but the main object of my trip east was to get me a "better half". I was united in marriage to Pearl M. Ellis, of Whitehall, Ill., on June 4th, 1913, and after two months with relatives and friends we made our way to Oregon by the southern route through California, arriving in Corvallis, Oregon, August 15, 1913.

W. L. HULL, '07.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL., Sept. 29, 1913.

My address is 401 s. Wright st., Champaign. At present I am Assistant in Zoology at the Uni. Spent last summer in Michigan at Biol. Sta. of the U. of M.

BESSIE GREEN.

Ina O. Lapham, married to Frank L. Crown, July 28, 1913, and is now living in Oakland, Cal.

Same position and same address as before. No news. Just living. E. H. JOHNSTON. [Address 60 Wall St., New York. Business Cashier, Henry L. Doherty and co., Bankers].

HOUGHTON, MICH., Sept. 26, 1913.

For the past two years I haven't done anything but work and eat, and work and sleep and work—that is work other people, for I am selling machinery for the American Hoist and Derrick co., of St. Paul, Minn. I haven't been married, nor sick, nor drunk, nor excommunicated, nor fired and so I intend to keep right on going. Saw L. C. Moore and E. C. Thompson, '07, at Ishpeming yesterday. They are both in the iron country. I move that the class secretary send round trip tickets to all '07s for the next reunion. Also senior ball tickets. "HUNK" AUSTIN. [What was on the other side of the card cannot be published. It is libelous.]

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 27, 1913.

I was away when the card came, so pardon

the delay. Our address is 6121 Drexel ave., as you have it. I continue my study of languages. I speak both German and French and enjoy the opportunities afforded me to speak both languages. I have also entered the field of photo-play writing, my husband's brother, Carl Laemmle, being proprietor of Universal Film co.

BELLE NORTON LAEMMLE.

GLENDAL, CAL., Sept. 22, 1913.

Glad to hear that you are still on the job. I am holding down my old job of assistant superintendent of power generation with the Southern California Edison co., with office in Los Angeles. Since last reported I have changed my address and am now living at 1562 Pioneer Drive, Glendale, Cal.—a suburb of Los Angeles. Might also say that we have another boy in the family—Carl Clinton,—born May 11, 1912. Our oldest boy is now 4½ years old. Am getting along fine. Like my work and this country is fine, and everything is lovely.

J. W. ANDREE.

Present address, Puebla st., 131 Monterey, Mexico. Concrete work, artificial stone, architecture, and civil engineering, during last two years.

ARTURO V. GONZALEZ.

VERMILLION, S. D., Sept. 17, 1913.

I received your card asking for personal information. I am glad to know that you are trying to keep track of us along with the others. Illinois has been too lax in these matters for her own good. I am just starting my third year here, and things are going well. The attendance in my department has tripled in the two years I have been here, and I now have one of the largest departments in the University. During the past two years I have published two monographs and one book; namely, a monograph on "The Vitality of Teaching" published by The Psychological Clinic Press, and a monograph embodying a "Research in the Field of Spelling Vocabularies of Grade Children", and a spelling book (in press of Capital Supply Co., Pierre, S. D.) based on research. The research covers eight years' work, and was published by the university. I published a monograph two years ago entitled "An Experimental-Critical Study of the Problems of Grading and Promotion" (Published by Psychological Clinic Press), and a university text book entitled, "Principles of Education" (Published by the Macmillan co.)

W. F. JONES.

BARNETT, ILL., Sept. 24, 1913.

I am certainly glad to hear that the Secretary has awakened from his long sleep for I have been intending to write to you but I did not know your address since you left Springfield. Now I do not know of anything that would interest the class concerning myself, and as far as my family I will say that it is now just as large as it was when the class of '07 separated and not much prospect of a family either, for I am doomed to be old "bach". I suppose that you knew my father died about a year ago, and as a result I have

felt it my duty to remain at home with my mother and a younger brother and sisters, so I have not been permitted as yet to get into the fighting game with my law. We have quite a large farm to look after and I did not want to put the burden of managing it upon my mother, hence I am at home trying to do the best with it that I can. For the last two years or more our crops have not been as flourishing as they might have been. This year, this section of the state was infested with the chinch bugs and they ruined about all the crops, in fact there are more sales as a result than I ever knew of, and it has been particularly hard upon the tenants, especially those who pay cash rental. I have not seen any of the '07 bunch for quite a while and only wish that we could get together again, but never again as when we were in school together,—they were certainly happy days, weren't they, Tommy— [You bet they were]. I have not been back to the "Uni" since sometime in November of 1910, in fact I have never been in our new Phi Gam House since it was completed,—and from reports the Uni is growing rapidly and that the new buildings are beautiful. I would like to get back to the Homecoming this fall but do not know as yet whether I will be able to realize my hopes, and I want to get back to our annual, for the bunch which was in school when I left will leave next spring. Now, Tommy, I want you to let me hear from you for I have thought of you quite often and would have written to you sooner but I did not know your address. Give my regards to the '07 bunch and "if I ever have a son, I'll tell you what I'll do, I'll send him down to Illinois, the Orange and the Blue."

BARNEY [W. F. BARNETT].

Sept. 22, 1913.

Replying to your card of the 9th inst., I would say that I am now teaching in the Senn High School, Chicago. My address is 9716 s. Vanderpoel ave.

A. E. MADDOCK.

Card addressed to Edna S. Burnham, Mattoon, was returned undelivered.

166 WARREN ST., ALLSTON, MASS.

I am working with Dr. Wheeler, formerly of the Rhode Island State Experiment Station and now with the American Agricultural Chemical co. Have been here for the past two years.

C. B. COLEMAN.

Cecil F. Baker, '07, 5456 Rosalie ave., Chicago, Architectural Draftsman with Holabird and Roche, Chicago,—Married Sept. 11, 1913, to Charlotte M. Gibbs, '04.

Card addressed to C. H. Bell, Jefferson City, Mo., returned undelivered.

Little late, but here goes. Firm of Reynolds and Whitman, Consulting Engineers, Forum bldg., Sacramento, Cal. Designing sewer systems, most recent of which, is Dixon, Cal., \$40,000, including sewers and disposal plant. Structural Designs. 3 bridges, San Benito County, Cal., Approximate cost \$85,000.00. Building Design—Several office and store build-

ings, including theatre building, Sacramento, Cal. Irrigation and Reclamation work. Land Surveys and Subdivisions. Recently compiled and drew "General Map of Sacramento Valley" showing Reclamation Districts and Valley projects. Map now selling. Trust this will suffice. FRANK H. REYNOLDS.

Greetings—and nine rahs for old Illinois. Only four more years until we'll all be back again. Want an item— For '07? Merely the fact that my address for the coming year will be, care of the Michigan Eugenics Commission, Ann Arbor, Mich. Remember me to Mrs. Tommy and the best luck ever to you. SARAH [SARAH D. MCKAY.]

SPARTA, ILL., Sept. 20, 1913.

Well, we are still farming down in Egypt where the best climate in all this broad country is to be found. Altho this has been rather a lean year for the farmer we have had our share of prosperity. There is a reason and it's because for the last five years we have been using a little scientific agriculture. Gertrude and Mary Frances are both enjoying good health for which we are all very thankful. Expect to be at the Homecoming and hope to see your smiling face there also.

MAC [MACKEVEY.]

DETROIT, MICH., Sept. 19, 1913.

I was glad to hear from you. I have been teaching here in the Central high school, the last five years. Pattern making, machine shop practice, forging, etc. Yes, there are children, three, a boy and two girls. F. E. HANKS.

Sept. 30, 1913.

Mabel K. Richardson, 204 Yale st., Vermilion, S. D. Still Librarian at the University of South Dakota. We have recently moved into a \$70,000 Carnegie building and have generous appropriations for building up the library in all departments.

NORMAL, ILL., Sept. 16, 1913.

In response to your request I will say that I have had my present position as Professor of Biological Science in the Illinois State Normal University at Normal.

J. L. PRICER, Sci. '07.

WAYNESVILLE, ILL., Sept. 19, 1913.

I have changed my address, as you will note above. At the time of the last class reunion I was busily engaged in work at the Post Graduate Medical School in Chicago. About a year ago I decided to locate at Waynesville, Ill., where at present I am building up a successful general practice. I expect to remain here permanently. No other members of the class of '07 reside in this vicinity. Give my best regards to the class. J. E. MARVEL, M.D., Waynesville, Ill.

Card addressed to Grover R. Mueller, 3241 12th ave., Birmingham, Ala., was returned undelivered.

Nothing new except residence address. 3350 Gladys ave., Chicago. R. T. GALLOWAY.

Sept. 14, 1913.

Address—Flories, Ia. Been here since

May, 1911, and am engaged in a fine medical practice. Married in 1911 to Madge Merrill of Danville, Ill. HOWARD N. BAKER, M.D.

BERLIN, N. H., Sept. 20, 1913.

I am in charge of the construction of a Y. M. C. A. for Shattuck and Hessey, of Chicago. W. H. RICHARDSON.

Sept. 22, 1913.

I am still at the University of Wisconsin teaching Steam and Gas Engineering. We have a daughter, Ruth Helen, born November 3, 1912. W. BLACK, 126 E. Dayton st., Madison, Wis.

5866 ETZEL AVE., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Sept. 24, 1913.

We are glad to hear from the Secretary. I am living at the above address; and am still teaching manual training in the Solden high school. Am just settling down to another year's work, after spending the summer in motoring over Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, with my wife and daughter.

CHESTER B. MILLER.

Home address unchanged (2 Gillespie st., Schenectady, N. Y.) Last two years did special testing of electrical machinery in standardizing laboratory and continued research work in steel until June 1, on which date I accepted a position with the Consulting Engineering Department working for Dr. Steinmetz. Published some minor monographs. Best to the class. How's your kid? I see the Philippines have not yet been promised freedom by our government. J. D. BALL.

5023 EIGHTH AVE. N. E., SEATTLE, WASH.

Sept. 18, 1913.

Not much to report. I haven't been in this game for some time so am sending this in. Bill Dehn, the old '07 football coach, Ralph Hawley and I get together quite often out here. The Seattle Alumni are considering a basket picnic to be held some time this fall that ought to give us a good time. We are hoping that Zuppke will give us a chance for a celebration, and if we get half a chance we'll use it to good advantage. WILFRED LEWIS.

PORTLAND, ORE., Sept. 17, 1913.

Yours truly has very little news about himself, except that he is busily engaged in the practice of law here. Having good success. Married and have one son, who is preparing for the class of '30, U. of I. I am secretary of our local U. of I. organization of 65 members. CHAS. W. GARTLAND.

Sept. 21, 1913.

Yours of the 9th requesting alumni information at hand. My class is 1907, M.S. degree. From 1910-1912 I was traveling salesman for the W. M. Welch Mfg. co., school and laboratory equipment, territory, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South and North Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming. I then worked as manager of a department of the Typewriters Distributing Syndicate of this city for about a year. I am now back with my old employers, W. M. Welch Mfg. co., Chicago address, 100 Lake

and 1516 Orleans st. My new position is that of Sales Manager of the Department of Scientific Apparatus. My city address is 1225 Dearborn ave., Chicago. N. D. HAMILTON.

Sept. 20, 1913.

Seattle and Puget Sound country still claim my attention, and from present state of mind intensified by a trip east this summer I judge they will continue so to do. My work is still that of office building management. You have the correct address. R. S. HAWLEY. [Address, Central Bldg., Seattle, Wash.]

Fred E. Allen is at Sand Springs Ranch and is a breeder of French draft horses and Aberdeen Angus cattle. He is United States Land Commissioner at Sand Springs and is engaged in general real estate work. Also is post master and game warden at Sand Springs.

FRED E. ALLEN, Sand Springs, Mont.

A card addressed to Mrs. Roscoe Farrar, Humboldt, was returned undelivered.

BENTON, ILL., Sept. 23, 1913.

Since I left the University in June, 1912, I have been principal of the Township high school at Benton, Ill. Nothing very exciting has happened here during my stay except that we are at present working up a pretty fair reputation through the Chicago and St. Louis newspapers. Just another case of more fiction than truth. E. S. LAKE.

KEWANEE, ILL., Sept. 23, 1913.

Walter E. Barton formerly roomed at the Y. M. C. A., but has been gone for many moons. Do not know where he is.

J. H. RATCHFORD, Gen. Sec. Y. M. C. A.

Card addressed to James Randall, Pittsburg, Pa., care American Locomotive works, was returned undelivered.

Farming in North Dakota. Badly bent but not broken. No rain, poor crops,—the old story. ALLEN B. COOKE, U. of I., '07, Gaylord, N. D.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., Sept. 22, 1913.

Present address—Signal Corps, Aviation School, San Diego, Cal. Permanent address, care of Adj. Gen. U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. Galveston, Tex., 1911, border mobilization during Madero Revolution. Ft. Trotter, N. Y., until May, 1913. Detailed, aviation duty, reporting at Texas City, Tex., June 4, 1913. First flights June 4, 1913, San Diego, Cal., June 17, 1913. Learning to fly Wright biplane. First flight alone Sept. 18, 1913. Total time in air to date, 9 hours. Hope to become proficient as an aviator, also to get into engineering details of aviation if I live long enough. Work is very dangerous, per cent of fatalities very great. Wireless operation from machine in air has been successfully accomplished. No other news. Regards to you and all of the bunch. Am still single.

TOWNSEND F. DODD, EE., '07.

AMITE, LA.

I have been here with the Gullett Cotton Gin co. since the first of the year. Was with

the Browning Engineering co., of Cleveland before that. I am still single with every prospect of remaining so for some time. I may be up that way next month and see a game.

P. J. FREEMAN, M.E., '07.

Sept. 26, 1913.

I should think you *had* been asleep. I wasn't sure you weren't dead. I took the pains to advise you of my second male descendant two years ago last May and mentioned at the same time that Harry Barber acquired a son (about 12 hours before ours) to play with his little daughter. As neither appeared in the *Quarterly*, I thought you must have decided that other people's babies were of too little moment to take notice of. However, I forgive you. I left the Green Engineering co. April 1st, 1912. After spending about 8 months on the road for the American Extension University, I am now devoting my time to a specialty manufacturing business which I started three years ago on the side. My partner has handled it until now, but it now takes the best part of my time also. I occasionally fill in with outside deals. I suppose that the change in administration put you out at Springfield. What are you doing now? Still with Stead? I trust that your family is well in spite of a beastly hot summer. Saw Bob Friend. couple of weeks ago. He had just finished an eight months' reconstruction of a plant and electric railroad at Colfax, Ia., and was going out on another at Moline, Ill. He is working under the direction, but not in the employ of Fred J. Postel.

"BEN" GUNN.

WAUKESHA, WIS., Sept. 25, 1913.

In reply to your inquiry I am glad to report that I am still teaching physics and Mathematics in Carroll College. Mrs. Dancy [Elizabeth Johnston] who lacked a few credits of completing her work at Illinois, took her degree last year from the college. There are now two little Dancys, Robert, three and a half years old, and Janet, aged seven months. We have built a home near the college campus and feel that we are comfortably located. Illinois is still dear to us and we follow her achievements with interest. We extend to members of '07 who may be passing this way, an urgent invitation to make us a visit.

LLOYD S. DANCEY.

H. S. Peck, Assistant Engineer, Board of Improvement Paving District No. 5, Sewer District No. 2, 817½ Garrison ave., Ft. Smith, Ark.

My present address is 199 Manchester ave., Detroit, Mich., instead of the address you have on record. Am still with the Detroit River Tunnel co., on the new station here in the city, and will be glad to see any of the fellows who come to the city.

F. A. PRUITT.

321 S. SIXTH ST., E., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Sept. 29, 1913.

Was Assistant to the Secretary-Registrar of the University of Colorado from December,

1911, to January, 1913. Came on to Salt Lake in March, 1913. Salt Lake is a great old town—wide open and booming—the place where you float in the Great Salt Lake, go to hear the wonderful Tabernacle Organ, and dance the raggiest rags. Seven blocks make a mile and the streets are so wide you take a taxi to go across. The cost of living is very high, but thousands of mosquitoes demand three or more square meals a day all summer long. From June 15th to Sept. 10th I was with the "Wylie Way" thru Yellowstone Park, and also had a trip thru the Park. Tell the '07s they all should save their pennies and go—it is certainly a great trip. Ideal honeymoon jaunt for any maiden ladies and old bachelors of our beloved class who are contemplating the "holy bonds of matrimony". Incidentally, it will be of interest to many of the class to know that the general tourist agent of the Wylie Company is H. H. Hays, an '07 backslider; that is he entered and went thru two years with us and then quit the University and came west. And he certainly has "grown up with the country", by which I mean he has made good with a vengeance. Roy Helm, '07, had a party from Illinois, which he took thru the Yellowstone and I saw him about five minutes when he was here. It seemed good to see some of the old guard.

CLARA FALLON, '07.

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 2, 1913.

So you say you were asleep. Well, "it may be so but I don't know," etc. The Secretary always used to be wide awake when I knew him at Illinois. And I don't think he has changed much in that respect. I have no changes to report. Same job, same home, same politics, and same wife. I see John A. Dailey often, and we frequently speak of you.

A. J. SCHAFMAYER.

ROCKFORD, ILL., Sept. 29, 1913.

The Secretary has severed his connection with the State and is now trying to make an honest living at Rockford. He was with the Attorney General for three years and finally got to be Fourth Assistant Attorney General. Then came the crash and he returns to private life satisfied. The practice of the law is coming his way gradually. He expects to remain in Rockford until carried out. The latch string is open at all hours. Come in.

TOPEKA, KAN., Oct. 6, 1913.

Glad to see something doing, please keep it up. Please note new address—1169 Fillmore st., Topeka, Kan. Mrs. Anderson (Tirzah Bradley, '06) and I have just returned from a vacation spent at Sparrow Lake, Ontario, Can., and visiting at Blue Mound and Urbana. I have just been appointed vice chairman Committee VIII, Electric Railways and A. C. Signaling of the Railway Signal association. Mrs. Anderson and I expect to attend the annual convention of the above association to be held in Nashville, Tenn., the week of Oct. 14.

BURT T. ANDERSON.

I regret the delay in getting this out but

there has been some delay in forwarding and I did not receive your card till today. Am at present Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

H. G. HAKE.

MARION, ILL., Oct. 7, 1913.

My present address is Mt Carmel, though home address is Marion. Am engaged in municipal contracting in Illinois and Indiana as member of Hoffman, Townsend and co. Mrs. Hoffman and three children join me in greetings to the class of '07. F. G. HOFFMAN, 202 w. Boulevard, Marion, Ill.

Am glad to hear from you once more. I am still in Wellsville and have not seen an Illinois man since our reunion. So you see I am rather isolated from the rest of the crowd. Like a small portion of our class, I am still unmarried and have no prospects. In other ways I have prospered better than I have a right to expect. ALWIN SCHALLER, Wellsville, N. Y.

LINCOLN, NEBR., Oct. 6., 1913.

Have been teaching at the University of Nebraska since 1907 in electrical engineering department—am now associate professor. Have done considerable outside work and boosted a little for Illinois. With kindest regards to all of the fellows who have received "sand papering and polishing" at good old Illinois.

V. L. HOLLISTER.

PALESTINE, ILL., Oct. 6, 1913.

The above gives my home address. For the past two years I have been teaching history and English in the Petersburg high school. I will spend this year at home.

CHLOE APPLE.

1908

B. A. Strauch, 629 south Wright street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Winnina E. Brownson, *la*, will be at 512 Eastlack ct, Cedar Rapids, Ia., during the winter. She has charge of the zoology department in her home high school.

Fred P. Benjamin, *la*, now practicing law at Watseka, took an extended trip to the Pacific coast states during the summer.

Ira T. Carrithers, *la*, who has been athletic director at Know College for the last three years, is acting as assistant coach this fall for the University teams. He is taking special work in agriculture.

W. W. Huff, *ce*, has opened an office as consulting structural engineer at 717 Shekert bldg, Kansas City, Mo.

Lelia S. Wilson, *la*, is teaching English and bookkeeping in the high school at

Downers Grove. Her address is Box 711, Downers Grove.

Alfred O. Gross, *sci*, is still assistant professor of zoology at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. He was married to Edna Grace Gross of Reading, Pa., on July 2, and they are living at 23 Boody st., Brunswick, Me.

1909

P. K. Johnson, Belleville, Illinois, Secretary

Harold C. Dean, *ry ee*, is employed in the efficiency division of the Civil Service Commission of the City of Chicago. He was married to Katherine E. French, on June 7. Their address is 6027 Woodlawn ave, Chicago.

Karl J. T. Ekblaw, *me*, and Alma Bertha Heuman, *la-'io*, were married at Elgin on August 14. They are now living at 1107 west Oregon st, Urbana. Mr. Ekblaw is an instructor in agricultural engineering at the University.

John Kennedy Kincaid, *ag*, has been in charge of the College of Agriculture Alumni Association headquarters at the state fair at Springfield. Meetings were announced for each morning.

Ernest T. Ingold, *me*, of Los Angeles, does not blow aside all of the froth of life, judging from this, quoted from the *Editor and Publisher and Journalist*:

"Ernest Ingold, president of the Los Angeles Ad Club, with a number of congenial friends is on a ten days' hunting and fishing trip in the mountains and canyons adjacent to the forest reserve. Mr. Ingold has listed orders for ten deer, one a day, and he states that he will make good."

Hazel Dollinger, *la*, has been employed to teach another year in the high school at Greenfield, Ill., where she has taught since graduation.

1910

Irma E. Voigt, *la*, is dean of women at Ohio University, Athens.

Villa M. Sprague, *hsc*, and John P. Stout, *ag-'09*, were married at Lockport

on September 10. They will be at home at Chatham after the first of November.

Nelle Mae Wilson, *lib*, was married to G. Roy Scott at Macomb in the latter part of September. Mr. Scott is a traveling salesman with W. S. Egnie and Brother, confectioners of Jacksonville, and will be at home after the first of November at that place.

Leon Eaton Ashley, *ae*, is superintendent of the Chicago Mirror and Art Glass co. He was married to Edna Gloecker on September 24. They live at 706 Grace st., Chicago.

Joseph F. Chinlund, *ee*, is employed as electrical designing engineer by the Department of Public Works of the City of Chicago. His office is in Room 403, City Hall. Mr. Chinlund was married to Miss Emmy Koelsch on June 25 at Chicago and their residence address is 6140 Lakewood ave, Chicago.

W. M. Glenn, *la*, has been doing freelance cartoon work in Chicago. He is expected to join the staff of the *Record-Herald* about the first of the month.

1911

Ruth M. Burns, Roseville, Illinois, Secretary

Raymond J. Roark, *ce*, is teaching in the engineering college of the University of Wisconsin. His address is University Club, Madison, Wis.

Howard W. Kaar, *ce*, is at present located at Gary, Ind., employed by the American Steel Bridge co. His address is 360 Marshall st, Gary.

E. K. Burton, *ce*, is sales engineer with the Trussed Concrete Steel co., of Detroit, Mich. His address is 73 Brainard st. He expects soon to take charge of an office in Porto Rico.

Grace E. Dexter, *la*, is assistant principal of the high school at Kinmundy.

Owing to a mistake in the source of information the secretary has been guilty of saying in the columns of the *Alumni Quarterly* that G. B. Allen, *me*, has been employed as machinist for the Hudson

Motor Car co., Detroit, Mich. The Secretary takes this opportunity to correct this mistake and say that since last January Mr. Allen has been employed in the engineering department of the Chalmers Motor co. His present address is 235 Belvidere ave., Detroit, Mich.

H. M. Thrasher, *la*, and Esther Os-
trom were quietly married last June.
They are living in Chicago.

Philena Clark, *la*, is teaching English
and German in the high school at Hamil-
ton again this year.

Carlotta M. Ford, *hsc*, has resumed
her work as assistant in the household
science department of the Kansas State
Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kan.

Owing to the absence of her mother
and brother Max, who are in Europe this
year, Cecile Montgomery, *la*, has estab-
lished headquarters at Centralia, where
she is teaching.

Edith I. Hatch, *sci*, was married to
Paschal Allen, *ag-'05*, on September 10,
at Richmond. They are living on Mr.
Allen's farm near Delavan.

Charles H. Snow, *sci*, is the junior
member of the firm of Snow and Palmer
of Bloomington. He was married to
Emily Brandican on August 12. They
reside at 407 south Evans st., Bloomington.

Clarence E. Olmstead, *la*, is pastor of
the Adriel M. E. church, corner 42nd
ave and 31st st., Chicago. Rev. Olmstead
was married to Katherine J. Lane. Their
present address is 813 Foster st., Evans-
ton.

Elmer F. Heater, *ee*, is in the employ
of the Public Service Company of
Northern Illinois. His address is 1644
Euclid ave., Chicago Heights.

1912

Mildred V. Talbot, 150 Steuben st., Brooklyn,
N. Y., Secretary

Byne F. Goodman, *la*, is attending
Bryn Mawr College, where she has a fel-
lowship.

H. R. Green, *ex-'12*, is employed in an
engineer's office at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Charles Rascher, *chem e*, now ranks
second only to the head of the depart-
ment of chemistry in the Catholic Uni-
versity of America, Washington, D. C.

The address of Alice C. Thayer, *la*, is
9 State st., Hammond, Ind., where she
is in charge of a settlement house.

The address of J. M. Sponsler, *me*, and
E. N. Mattson, *me*, is 1905 Am. Trust
bldg., Birmingham, Ala. Sponsler is em-
ployed with Ohl & Gregory, contracting
civil engineers, and Mattson with E. B.
Van Keuren, consulting mechanical en-
gineer, of that city.

L. M. Apgar, *ee*, employed as instru-
ment man in the valuation department of
the C. M. & St. P. railroad, lives at 319
w Chicago st., Elgin. He recently re-
turned from South Dakota where he has
been employed in valuation work for the
past two months.

Clara M. Brooks, *lib*, has been ap-
pointed librarian of the public library at
Rockford. She has been in the public
library of Fort Worth, Tex., since grad-
uation.

Alice Biester, *hsc*, is instructor in
home economics at Purdue University.
Her address is 5 Waldron st, W Lafay-
ette, Ind.

Ray McLarty, *la*, is attending the Uni-
versity of Chicago Law School.

The address of the secretary will be
150 Steuben st., Brooklyn, N. Y., for
this year.

Harold Harvey Herbert, *bla*, has been
appointed instructor in the new depart-
ment of journalism at the University of
Oklahoma, at Norman, Okla. "Hap"
has full charge of the class-work in the
department. He recently resigned his
position as telegraph editor of the Peoria
Journal.

1913

Robert Back, *cer*, is employed as cer-
amic chemist for the United States
Bureau of Mines, Department of the

Interior, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. The department for research with the resources of the ceramics industries is newly created in the Bureau of Mines, with Mr. Back as the only employee. He was married to Maud Thielke, ex-'16, on August 28, and they are living at 1423 Harvard st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Arthur H. Ogle, *la*, has accepted a position on the editorial staff of the *St. Louis Republic*.

Harry R. Mirick, *la*, has a position with the *Daily Journal* of Sheboygan, Wis.

Edith Sendenburgh, *la*, is teaching in the high school at Dwight.

The address of C. Leroy Munroe, *chem e*, is changed from River Forest, to 2156 Linton ave, Cincinnati, Ohio.

R. R. Turner, *sci*, is chemist in the United States Navy Yard at Philadelphia.

C. C. Rand, *cer*, declined an appointment with the U. S. Bureau of Standards to accept the appointment of assisant in ceramics at the University.

T. A. Fritchey, jr., *la*, is attending the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration this year. His address is 1727 Cambridge st., Cambridge, Mass.

Carl W. Allison, *sci*, is principal of schools and teaches in the high school at Stevenson, Minn. Stevenson is a mining location on the Mesabe iron range, and is a part of the village of Hibbing.

Henry C. Zeis, *la*, is an assistant in mathematics at the University this year. He was recently married to Teresa Roseman of Waterloo, and they are living in Urbana.

Arthur M. Waggoner, *arch*, and Zoe Marie Kennedy were married on July 18, at Decatur. Mr. Waggoner is in the employ of C. J. Aschauer. For the present they will live with Mrs. Waggoner's parents at 1218 north Water st., Decatur.

Lloyd Gohn, *la*, and Mallie Davis (Gohn), *la*, who were married on September 13, at Homer, are making their home in Metcalf, where Mr. Gohn is principal of the school.

M. R. Hornung, *cer*, has accepted the position of assistant in ceramics at the Pittsburgh laboratories of the United States Bureau of Standards.

Alvah L. Prickett, *bla*, is assistant in economics at the University.

Maude A. Denny, *music*, was appointed teacher of music at the Nevada State University, Reno, Nev.

MARRIAGES

- 1874 Ira Osborn Baker, *ce*, to Mrs. Angie Ewing Ritter, on August 7, 1913, at Astoria, Ore.
- 1884 Carlos Montezuma, *chem*, to Marie Keller, in September, 1913, at Chicago.
- 1896 Bertha Vanhoesen Forbes, *sci*, to Burton Ruggles Herring, on August 14, 1913, at Chicago.
- 1898 Frederick H. Wilson, *ee*, to Katharyn Seitz, on September 27, 1913, at Louisville, Ky.
- 1901 George Russell Carr, *chem*, to Katherine Mortenson, on July 15, 1913, at San Francisco, Cal.
- 1904 Kenneth Neill Evans, *la*, to Ruth Kenney, in September, 1913, at Logansport, Ind.
- 1904 Charlotte Mitchell Gibbs, *la*, to Cecil Franklin Baker, *la*-07, on September 11, 1913, at Wareham, Mass.
- 1905 Paschal Allen, *ag*, to Edith Irene Hatch, *sci*-11, on September 10, 1913, at Richmond, Ill.
- 1905 Gustave August Kramer, *la*, to Ultra Fastina Shuey, in September, 1913, at Decatur, Ill.
- 1906 Robert Haskell Kimball, *..la*, to Mildred Annette Barry, on July 6, 1913, at Los Angeles, Cal.
- 1906 Ward Reid Robinson, *ce*, to Dorothy B. Atkinson, on October 1, 1913, at Chicago.
- 1907 Cecil Franklin Baker, *la*, to Charlotte Mitchell Gibbs, *la*-04, on September 11, 1913, at Wareham, Mass.
- 1907 Marshall Childs Stookey, *ce*, to Mildred Jean Wilkinson, on September 3, 1913, at Milwaukee, Wis.
- 1907 Nathan Ruthven Wakefield, *la*, to Mabel Hammon Strawbridge, on September 27, 1913, at Chicago.
- 1907 Ina Olivia Lapham, *la*, to Frank Lawrence Crown, on July 28, 1913, at San Francisco, Cal.
- 1908 Alfred Otto Gross, *sci*, to Edna Grace Gross, on July 2, 1913, at Reading, Penn.
- 1909 Sarah Grace McMillen, *la*, to F. A. Jorgensen, on September 3, 1913, at Urbana.
- 1909 Thomas Douglas Mylrea, *ce*, to Cornelia Virginia Harkness, on September 3, 1913, at Chicago.
- 1909 Harold Hoyt Simmons, *ce*, to Charlotte M. Gottschalk, on June 10, 1913, at Chicago.
- 1909 Karl John Theodore Ekblaw, *me*, to Alma Bertha Heuman, *la*-10, on August 14, 1913, at Elgin.
- 1909 John Philemon Stout, *ag*, to Villa Mae Sprague, *hsc*-10, on September 10, 1913, at Lockport.
- 1909 Frederick Charles Bauer, *ag*, to Louise Wallace Garrett, *la*-13, on August 13, 1913, at Champaign.
- 1909 Allison Lee Tull, *la*, to Lois Fowler Lanktree, on July 15, 1913, at East Orange, N. J.
- 1909 Harry Stirling Horner, *arch*, to Grace Adella Worthington, on June 11, 1913, at Rockford.
- 1909 Harold Churchill Dean, *ry ee*, to Katherine Ellery French, on June 7, 1913, at Chicago.
- ex-'09 Archie Hanna Witt, *ce*, to Emily Stansbury Somerville, on June 4, 1913, at Birmingham, Ala.
- 1910 Alma Bertha Heuman, *la*, to Karl John Theodore Ekblaw, *me*-09, August 14, 1913, at Elgin.
- 1910 Villa Mae Sprague, *hsc*, to John Philemon Stout, *ag*-09, on September 10, 1913, at Lockport.
- 1910 Sarah Hazel Brand, *la*, to Oswald Carl Yeager, *sci*-11, on October

- 1910 Charles Manley Bell, *ce*, to Fanny Mottier, on July 19, 1913, at Gibson City.
- 1910 Nelle Mae Wilson, *lib*, to G. Roy Scott, on September 25, 1913, at Macomb.
- 1910 George Morris, *la*, to Rose Eschan on August 13, 1913, at LaGrange.
- 1910 Thomas McLean Jasper, *ce*, to Hilda Gwendoline Julian, on August 14, 1913, at Liskeard, England.
- 1910 Leon Eaton Ashley, *ae*, to Edna Gloeckler, on September 24, 1913, at Chicago.
- 1910 Joseph Ferdinand Chinlund, *ee*, to Emmy Koelsch, on June 25, 1913, at Chicago.
- 1910 Frank Wills, *chem e*, to Ada Lathrop, on August 27, 1913, at Champaign.
- 1910 Fred Harold Railsback, *law*, to Elizabeth Mae Johnson, in October, 1913, at Rock Island.
- ex-'10 Carl Page Watson, *la*, to Marion Barger, on June 21, 1913, at Chicago.
- ex-'10 Frank Dean Garland, *cer*, to Ruth Fielding, ex-'15, on August 17, 1913, at Champaign.
- ex-'10 Edwin Albert Iehl, *la*, to Blanche Champion, in June, 1913, at Bloomington.
- 1911 Oswald Carl Yeager, *sci*, to Sara Hazel Brand, *la*-'10, on October 10, 1913, at Normal.
- 1911 Edith Irene Hatch, *sci*, to Paschal Allen, *ag*-'05, on September 10, 1913, at Richmond.
- 1911 Charles Howard Snow, *sci*, to Emily Brandican, on August 12, 1913, at Bloomington.
- 1911 John David Biggs, *law*, to Grace Davis, in October, 1913, at Effingham.
- 1911 Jonathan Hall Truman, *ee*, to Ona Floy Benjamin, on June 6, 1913, at Chillicothe.
- 1911 Clarence Eugene Olmstead, *la*, to Katherine J. Lane, on June 11, 1913, at Belvidere.
- 1911 June Lindley, *la*, to Guy Fordyce Churchill, ex-'11, on October 8, 1913, at Urbana.
- 1912 William Riddle Kent, *sci*, to Olive Louise Burrows, on September 1, 1913, at Passaic, N. J.
- 1912 Clyde Monroe Hobart, *la*, to Elsie Ferguson, on October 10, 1913, at Ithaca, N. Y.
- 1912 Lewis Allen Brubaker, *arch*, to Amy Ruth Gere, ex-'16, on August 30, 1913, at Urbana.
- 1912 George Ervin Ramey, *arch*, to Nell Holland, on October 8, 1913, at Freeport.
- 1912 Otto Erwin Seiler, *la*, to Leila Irving Lawrence, on August 13, 1913, at Woodstock.
- 1912 James Henry Coulter, *ce*, to Frances Edith Watson, on August 18, 1913, at Champaign.
- 1912 Samuel Elza Gregg, *me*, to Julia Etta Pontius, on September 13, 1913, at Rantoul.
- 1912 Lyman Lionel Livingston, *ce*, to Grace Jefferson Tackaberry, on October 4, 1913, at St. Louis.
- ex-'12 Lana Weaver, to Ethel May Baird, *hsc*-'13, on August 12, 1913, at Urbana.
- ex-'12 Ira Phillip Roessler, *ag*, to Lois R. Weakley, on September 9, 1913, at Decatur.
- 1913 Arthur Mellinger Waggoner, *arch*, to Zoe Marie Kennedy, on July 18, 1913, at Decatur.
- 1913 Florence Adelaide Cassingham, *la*, to Roy V. Edwards, on September 3, 1913, at Champaign.
- 1913 Lloyd Elias Gohn, *la*, to Mallie Leona Davis, *la*, on September 13, 1913, at Homer.
- 1913 Louise Wallace Garrett, *la*, to Frederick Charles Bauer, *ag*-'09, on August 13, 1913, at Champaign.

- 1913 Robert Back, *cer*, to Maud Thielke, ex-'16, on August 28, 1913, at South Omaha, Neb.
- 1913 Ethel May Baird, *hsc*, to Lana Weaver, ex-'12, on August 12, 1913, at Urbana.
- 1913 Joseph Harvey Checkley, *ag*, to Martha Trogden, on October 5, 1913, at Mattoon.
- 1913 Nellie Pauline Righter, *la*, to Charles Madison Hunter, on October 1, 1913, at Champaign.
- ex-'13 Arthur Dale Savage, *ag*, to Helen Lucille Tritt, on October 4, 1913, at Chicago.
- ex-'13 Irving B. Gilbert, *cc*, to Bess Carter, September 26, 1913, at Champaign.
- sp Edna Bumann, to Frank Norwood, on July 10, 1913, at Bunker Hill.

BIRTHS

- ex-'92 To J. Lowden Armstrong, *la*, and Mabel Zipes (Armstrong), on July 17, 1913, a son.
- 1901 To Carl J. Hays, *cc*, and Hattie Davis (Hays), on October 1, 1913, a son, Edmund Davis.
- 1903 To Emery Roe Hayhurst, *sci*, and Isabelle Norris (Hayhurst), on August 7, 1913, a son, Roe Norris.
- 1903 To Alice Mann (Sheldon), *lib*, and Charles Harper Sheldon, *mc*-'04, on June 13, 1913, a daughter, Alice Harmon.
- 1903 To Mary Henderson (Fletcher), *lib*, and Carl Joshua Fletcher, *cc*-'04, on June 8, 1913, a son, David Brown.
- 1904 To Charles Harper Sheldon, *mc*, and Alice Mann (Sheldon), *lib*-'03, on June 13, 1913, a daughter, Alice Harmon.
- 1904 To Elsie Taylor (Fisher), *la*, and Ora Stanley Fisher, *ag*-'08, on July 23, 1913, a daughter.
- 1904 To Carl Joshua Fletcher, *cc*, and Mary Henderson (Fletcher), *lib*-'03, on June 8, 1913, a son, David Brown.
- 1906 To Ambrose Goulet Grandpre, *cc*, and Eleanor Harris (Grandpre), on June 18, 1913, a daughter, Anona Rose.
- ex-'06 To Esley Ebenezer Johnson, *la*, and Meta Siegel (Johnson), *mus*-ex-'06, on September 27, 1913, a daughter.
- 1907 To Levi Mosiman, *cc*, and Edna Dillon (Mosiman), *la*, in May, 1913, a son.
- 1907 To Francis Solon Luney, *mc*, and Sarah Murray (Luney), on July 15, 1913, a son, Thomas Murray.
- 1907 To Charles E. Apple, *cc*, and Mrs. Apple, on July 12, 1913, a daughter.
- 1908 To Ora Stanley Fisher, *ag*, and Elsie Taylor (Fisher), *la*-'04, on July 23, 1913, a daughter.
- 1909 To Warren Emerson Knapp, *chem* *c*, and Ethel Cowles (Knapp), on August 20, 1913, a daughter, Caroline.
- 1910 To Esley Ebenezer Johnson, *la*, and Meta Siegel (Johnson), *mus*, ex-'06, on September 27, 1913, a daughter.
- 1910 To Arthur Edwards Williams, *cer*, and Laura Miller (Williams), *hsc*, in August, 1913, a son.
- 1910 To Wilbur Gilpin Hyde, *arch*, and Bertha Rundles (Hyde), August 11, 1913, a son.
- 1910 To Warren William Day, *arch*, and Ethel Hollister (Day), *la*, on September 23, 1913, a daughter, Shirley Wentworth.
- 1910 To Arthur Wesley Eisenmayer, jr., *la*, and Mrs. Eisenmayer, on September 4, 1913, a daughter, Mary Elizabeth.
- 1912 To Julius John Mojonnier, *chem*, and Eleanor Mench (Mojonnier), on September 27, 1913, a daughter.

DEATHS

- 1900 Harry Bert Fox, *sci*, born June 16, 1871, died September 11, 1913, at Sparta, Mich.
- 1904 Raebern Henry Post, *mc*, born November 9, 1881, at Redwing, Minn., died August 28, 1913, at LaGrange.
- 1911 Evart Montgomery Watkins, *ce*, born January 12, 1886, at Richmond, Ky., died August 1, 1913, at Port Limon, Costa Rica.

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- The University of Illinois Alumni Association** of SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
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Pres., George P. Mills, '84, Evanston, Illinois; Sec'y-Treas., A. H. Clark, 74 E. 12th street, Chicago, Illinois.
- University of Illinois Club** of WASHINGTON, D. C.
Pres., Wm. Chitty, '86, Interior Dept., Washington, D. C.; Sec'y, W. O. Gordon, '11, Bureau of Animal Husbandry, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
- The Alumni Association** of the LIBRARY SCHOOL.
Pres., Blanche Seeley, Pillsbury Branch, Minneapolis Public Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Sec'y-Treas., Miss Jennie A. Craig, '06, 1703 Springfield Ave., Champaign, Illinois.
- University of Illinois Club** of COLORADO.
Pres., John B. Garvin, '86, 4545 Grove street, Denver, Colorado; Sec'y and Treas., C. A. Schroeder, '01, 1530 Williams street, Denver, Colorado.
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- The Illinois Alumni Association** of PORTLAND, OREGON, established 1908.
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- INTER MOUNTAIN Alumni Association** of the University of Illinois.
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Peoria: Dinner at six o'clock on the first Wednesday of each month, at the Jefferson Hotel, Wigwam Room.

Minneapolis, Minnesota: Luncheon on Thursdays, at the Commercial Club in the Radisson Hotel.

St. Paul, Minnesota: First Monday in each month at the Monday Night Stag meets at Down Town Carlings, for seven o'clock dinner.

St. Louis, Missouri: Luncheon at one o'clock every Saturday during the summer, at the American Hotel.

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Cleveland, Ohio: Luncheon on Mondays, at the Round Table in the Berghoff.

Portland, Oregon: Luncheon on Thursdays, at the Imperial Hotel.

Salt Lake City, Utah: Luncheon on Thursdays, at the Commercial Club.

THE ALUMNI QUARTERLY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the *Alumni Quarterly* of the University of Illinois, published quarterly at Champaign, Illinois. (Required by the Act of August 24, 1912.)

Editor and business manager, Frank W. Scott, 109 University Hall, Urbana, Illinois. Publisher, University of Illinois Alumni Association. Owner, University of Illinois Alumni Association. Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, none.

(Signed) FRANK W. SCOTT

Sworn to and subscribed before L. A. Boice, Notary Public, Urbana, Illinois, October 21, 1913

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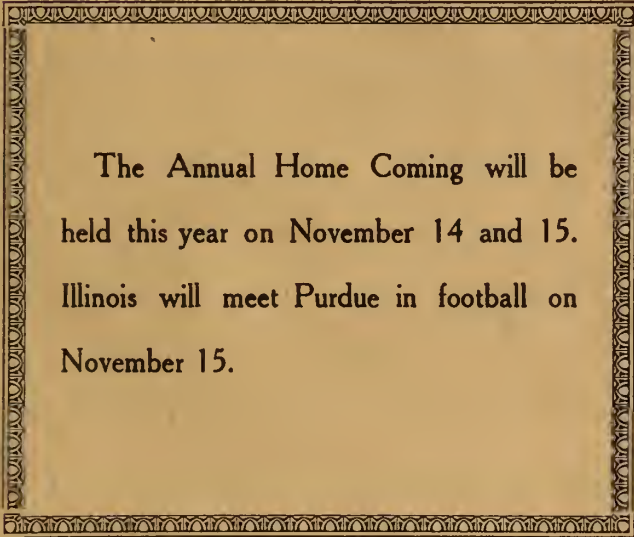
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28 OCT 1913

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OF THE
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VOLUME VII OCTOBER, 1913 NUMBER 4

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